Philip Morris International

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

01/20/2025, 01:54 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Philip Morris International (PMI) is a leading international tobacco 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. Since 2008, PMI has invested USD12.5 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. In 2022, PMI acquired Swedish Match – a leader in oral nicotine delivery – creating a global smoke-free champion led by the companies' IQOS and ZYN brands. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has authorized versions of PMI's IQOS Platform 1 devices and consumables and Swedish Match's General snus as Modified Risk Tobacco Products. As of Dec. 31, 2023, PMI's smoke-free products were available for sale in 84 markets, and PMI estimates that approximately 20.8 million adults around the world had already switched to IQOS and stopped smoking. Smoke-free products accounted for approximately 37% of PMI's total full-year 2023 net revenues. With a strong foundation and significant expertise in life sciences, PMI announced in February 2021 its ambition to expand into the wellness and healthcare areas and, through its Vectura Fertin Pharma business, aims to enhance life through the delivery of seamless health experiences. For more information, please visit www.pmi.com and www.pmiscience.com. Our approach to sustainability focuses on developing strategies that can successfully address the environmental, social, and governance topics identified as a priority by our sustainability materiality assessment. From an environmental standpoint, we focus on reducing post-consumer waste from our products, tackling climate change,

and preserving nature. Engagement beyond our own operations—in particular in our supply chain—is key, as this is where a significant portion of our sustainability impacts occurs. We are working with business partners to proactively identify, manage, and reduce 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, 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, 2023, 2024 Proxy Statement dated March 28, 2024 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the same date, and the full text of PMI's Integrated Report 2023. 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. In this submission: -"PMI," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Philip Morris International Inc. and its subsidiaries; -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 214 of PMI Integrated Report 2023; -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. -Unless otherwise indicated, the data contained herein cover our operations worldwide for the full calendar year 2023 or reflect the status as of Dec. 31, 2023. Where not specified, data comes from PMI financials, nonfinancials, or estimates. Unless explicitly stated, the data, information, and aspirations in this report do not incorporate PMI's Vectura Fertin Pharma business (consolidating the 2021 acquisitions of wellness and healthcare companies Fertin Pharma A/S, Vectura Group plc., and OtiTopic, Inc.). As we evolve and continue to integrate these business acquisitions, we will, where material and feasible, include them into our ESG reporting in future reporting periods.
[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

12/31/2023

(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:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

35174000000

(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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

XS1716243719

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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B2PKRQ3

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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

197074024

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
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jordan
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Malawi
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Uganda
☑ Albania
☑ Algeria
☑ Armenia
☑ Austria

☑ Belarus
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Curaçao
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Jamaica
☑ Lebanon
☑ Tunisia
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Mozambique
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Dominican Republic
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Morocco
☑ Nigeria
☑ Réunion
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Paraguay
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Republic of Moldova
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates

☑ United States of America
☑ United Republic of Tanzania
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

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

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-24.9779

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-65.58535

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Argentina

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BR (Santa Cruz)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-29.713091

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-52.430229

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CA (RBH Quebec)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.81725

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-71.22932

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Canada

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CZ (Kutna Hora)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.95912

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

15.29192

(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

37.95098

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

23.64386

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Greece

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID (PTPMI Karawang)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.358871

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.288812

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID (PTSIS Sukorejo)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.699547

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.69663

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID (SAMP Karawang)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-6.358871

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

107.288812

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID (SAMP Sukorejo)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.699547

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.69663

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID SKT (Biltar SAMPOERNA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-8.107689

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.136884

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID SKT (Kraskaan SAMPOERNA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.758229

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

111

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID SKT (Malang SAMPOERNA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.944991

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.642494

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID SKT (Rungkut 1 SAMPOERNA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.330848

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

112.76188

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 17

(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 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ID SKT (Tegal SAMPOERNA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-7.093937

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

108.986229

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Indonesia

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IT (PM MTB RRP ZP)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.49783

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.23614

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Italy

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

IT (PM MTB RRP GF)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.551417

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.162001

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Italy

Row 21

(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 22

(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 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

LT (Klaipeda)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.69674

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.19829

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Lithuania

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MY (Seremban)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

2.70237

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.92277

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Malysia

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

MX (CIGATAM Guadal)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.6458

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-103.419

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Mexico

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

NL (BoZ Marconilaan)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.504

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.309

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Netherlands

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

NL (BoZ Wattweg)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.502078

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

4.302124

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Netherlands

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PK (PMPK Sahiwal)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

30.71724

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.26988

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pakistan

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PK LF (PMPK Mard)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.35828

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.24141

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Pakistan

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PH (PMFTC Batangas)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.13114

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.12009

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Philippines

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PH (PMFTC Marikina)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.66545

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.12523

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Philippines

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PL (Krakow)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.07172

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

20.02136

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Poland

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

PT (TABAQUEIRA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.7524

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-9.3475

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Portugal

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RO (Bucharest)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.5402

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.1025

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Romania

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RU (IZHORA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

59.7849

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.21184

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Russian Federation

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

SN (Dakar)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.73321

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-17.41996

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Senegal

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

RS (DIN)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.33498

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

21.88625

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Serbia

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ZA (LEONARD DINGLER)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-26.21145

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.28283

(1.8.1.4) Comment

South Africa

Row 39

(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 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

CH (PMP SA Neuch)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

46.97885

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.89707

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Switzerland

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

TR (PHILSA)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.19365

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.3623

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Turkey

Row 42

(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 43

(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 State of America

Row 44

(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 45

(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 46

(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 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match North America LLC PTC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.771355

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-87.110601

(1.8.1.4) Comment

United State of America

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match North Europe AB Division (Kungälv Factory)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.887511

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.946254

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden 3

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match North Europe AB Division (Gothenburg Factory)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.716454

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

11.9758

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden 3

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Industries AB, Tändstickan, Tidaholm

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

58.176503

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.955254

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match North America LLC SMC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.220278

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.381203

(1.8.1.4) Comment

United State of America

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Industries AB, Stocken 15, Vetlanda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.42153

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

15.084521

(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

53.002595

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

6.567213

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Netherlands 1

Row 54

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Denmark A/S

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56.206027

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.598665

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Denmark

Row 55

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Philippines, Inc

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.26972

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.053287

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Philippines

Row 56

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match do Brasil S.A.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.43863

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.260164

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 57

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match do Brasil S.A.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-24.531063

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.938775

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 58

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match da Amazonia S.A.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-3.131463

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-59.980517

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 59

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match do Brasil S.A. CNPJ 33.016.338.0006-03

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

-25.429409

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-49.350932

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Brazil

Row 60

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Fire-Up International BV

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.585567

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

5.20655

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Netherlands 2

Row 61

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

House of Oliver Twist A/S/Bording Plast

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.349819

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

10.177812

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Denmark

Row 62

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Industries AB, Stocken 15, Vetlanda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.421547

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

15.084564

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden

Row 63

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Kibrit ve Cakmak, Endustri Anonim Sirketi A.S.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.724311

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

33.51237

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Turkey

Row 64

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gotland Snus AB

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

57.508447

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

18.448034

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sweden

Row 65

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Swedish Match Santiago Factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

19.469154

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.734003

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Dominican Republic
[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)

1127666

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) 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**

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 71-80%

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

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% of the total supply chain spend scope described above and only 1% for secondary packaging. The spend with wood-based fuels used in the tobacco curing process for the Virginia flue-cured tobacco (FCV) purchased in 2023 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 9.4%. 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 2023 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)

6446

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

PMI sources roughly 6,446 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 0.01% of global palm oil production. According to PMI's deforestation risk 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 risk of deforestation. Results from PMI's deforestation risk assessment within the value chain indicated that palm oil does not represent a material risk of deforestation for PMI due to the very low amount of palm oil that goes into PMI products. Palm oil-based or -containing glycerin represents 0.94% of the total direct material weight (tons) and 0.1% in terms of spend of the total direct materials sourced by PMI based on agricultural raw material. Glycerin derived from palm-oil is considered a direct material as it is used as one of the components to produce our products. Finally, palm oil-based glycerin is widely sourced from fully or partly RSPO-certified suppliers, lowering again the risk of deforestation. The percentage of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity is calculated through the use of 2023 data on procurement volumes for direct materials and tobacco, spend by commodity, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio.

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)

1127

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soy derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

PMI sources around 1,227 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 0.0004% of global soy production. According to PMI's deforestation risk 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 risk of deforestation. Results from PMI's deforestation risk assessment within the value chain indicated that soy does not represent a material risk of deforestation for PMI due to the very low amount of soy that goes into PMI products: Soy oil-based or -containing glycerin represents 0.16% of the total direct material weight (tons) and 0.01% in terms of spend of the total direct materials sourced by PMI based on agricultural raw material. 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 2023 data on procurement volumes for direct materials and tobacco, spend by commodity, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio.

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)

112

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

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Cocoa powder

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

PMI sources roughly 112 metric tons of cocoa products for flavor production. This amount compared with the global production of cocoa stands at about 0.006%, a very low volume. According to PMI's deforestation risk 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 risk of deforestation. Cocoa powder represents close to 0% of the total Direct Material weight [tons] and 0.004% in terms of spend of the total Direct Materials sourced by PMI based on agricultural raw material 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 2023 data on procurement volumes for direct materials and tobacco, spend by commodity, and overall dependency from the commodity within PMI's portfolio.
[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

Fish and seafood from 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 roughly 10,000 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 less than 0.01% of global rapeseed oil production. According to PMI's specialized risk assessment in the area of deforestation, 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 risk of deforestation. Results from PMI's specialized risk assessment in the area of deforestation within the value chain indicated that rapeseed does not represent a significant risk of deforestation for PMI due to the very low amount of rapeseed oil that goes into PMI products. Rapeseed oil-based or -containing glycerin represents 1.6% of the total direct material weight [tons] and 0.1% in terms of spend of the total direct materials sourced by PMI based on agricultural raw material. 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 2023 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

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 2023, the commodity represented less than 1% of direct input material spent. The percentage of revenue dependent on the sugar commodity is calculated using 2023 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 and Swedish Match (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 2023, our purchases came from 305,756 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 2023, 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 49 specialized local water risk assessments (LWRA) since 2018, covering 95%of our tobacco growing areas, including multiple watersheds within some of these areas. In 2023, we completed LWRAs in Argentina, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Wheat

(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 products, 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 all the way to the point of felling where possible. Our paper and pulp-based material platform collects information on volumes, mill location, feedstock supplier name, geographic information about wood fiber sourcing, type of certification where available. This information is at the base of the assurance process with which we assess suppliers' compliance to 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 2023, 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 2023, 91% of our spend with critical electronics suppliers were covered by VAP or CMA audits. The average RBA score of our suppliers was 170 (out of a maximum of 200), compared with an RBA average score of 173 in 2022.
[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 as short-term environmental risks and opportunities that may materialize within the next five years. Short-term environmental risks 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.

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

Those environmental risks and opportunities that may materialize by the 2030-time horizon used for scenario analysis in our Climate Change Risks and Opportunities Assessment (CCROA). This time period aligns with PMI's external commitment of carbon emission reductions for scope 123 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).

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)

20

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

Those environmental 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

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Drought

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ 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

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Other market, 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

(2.2.2.14) 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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We are identifying environmental 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. The assessment we perform takes into consideration potential interdependencies with natural ecosystems to then refine assumptions with expert judgement and scenario analysis, in line with the approach we use for non-environmental risk and opportunity. Once our exposure to environmental risk and the viability of environmental opportunity are estimated, we incorporate each of them into relevant environmental programs already active (e.g., Tackle climate change, Preserve 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 AWS

standard to go beyond water risk identification and water management, towards tackling water challenges through a science-based approach to improve conditions across the watershed. We use LCAs 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 Risk Assessment (LRA), using a proprietary methodology for on-the-ground risk assessments with tobacco suppliers. During the LRAs, we conduct site visits to tobacco farms to refine results and identify localized opportunities to mitigate water risks, optimizing water management with local data and insights from suppliers. IPCC Climate Change Projections are at the basis for identify 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, and 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 optimize consumption, mitigate water risks, and comply with regulation; 3) develop projects to improve irrigation efficiency at the farm level, provide access to WASH (water access, sanitation, and hygiene) or other water-related interventions to increase resilience in TGAs; 4) identify water hotspots throughout the lifecycle of our products and optimize their design to reduce their environmental impact.

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:

☑ A specific environmental 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

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

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

International methodologies and standards

☑ Global Forest Watch

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

☑ Heat waves

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

☑ Water stress
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

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

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ 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)

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Local communities
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

PMI assesses potential exposure to deforestation risk 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 applied them to the list of PMI's sourcing origins 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, the 2023 specialized risk 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 risk 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. The assessment we perform takes into consideration potential dependencies with natural ecosystems to then refine assumptions with expert judgement and scenario analysis in line with the approach we use for non-environmental risk and opportunity. Once our exposure to deforestation risk and the viability of opportunity are estimated, we incorporate each of them into relevant environmental programs already active (e.g., Tackle climate change, Preserve nature), defining a roadmap for actions that can mitigate risk or broaden opportunities.

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 tool

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

☑ CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity

☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

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

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ Global Forest Watch

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

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

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ 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 bodies

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

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

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)

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ NGOs

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

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. In 2021, PMI carried out its first biodiversity footprint assessment covering our supply chain and direct operation. The approach and results are based on quantified BECS (Biodiversity Extent Conditions and Significance) to identify geographies and commodities that contribute to the pressures on nature as defined by IPBES. In 2022, PMI published its commitments on water and biodiversity setting a No Net Loss target by 2033. In 2023, we updated our biodiversity footprint by refining data quality on agriculture and forestry and by adding to the list of commodities in scope. 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), Value Impact, and the AWS. In line with TNFD recommendations, we carried out a biodiversity-focused double materiality assessment to identify material risks and opportunities arising from our impacts and dependencies on the short-, medium- and long- terms. We integrated biodiversity risk assessments into enterprise-wide risk management processes to manage them in line with our climate change-related risks. We have pressure-specific targets and measurements in place to help us evaluate the effectiveness of our actions across

priority locations (prioritization based on materiality and overlap with sensitive locations). We are identifying biodiversity-focused 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. The assessment we perform takes into consideration potential dependencies with natural ecosystems to then refine assumptions with expert judgement and scenario analysis, in line with the approach we use for non-environmental risk and opportunity. Once our exposure to biodiversity-related risk and the viability of opportunity are estimated, we incorporate each of them into relevant environmental programs already active (e.g., Tackle climate change, Preserve nature), defining a roadmap for actions that can mitigate risk or broaden opportunities.

Row 5

(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

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify **:**CMIP5 models (physical risks); Carbon Trust model (transition risks)

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

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

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ 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
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Other market, please specify **:**Increased energy prices

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

PMI's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program manages current and future risk and opportunities that may impact our ability to deliver against our strategic ambitions, achieve our business objectives and continue our operations. When completing any risk assessment and executing risk management activities, the following iterative 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 to achievement of our objectives (including assessing their financial, strategic, reputational and operational impact), velocity, and interconnectivity with other risks. We are identifying environmental 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. The assessment we perform takes into consideration potential dependencies with natural ecosystems to then refine assumptions with expert judgement and scenario analysis, in line with the approach we use for non-environmental risk and opportunity. Integrated Risk Assessments (IRA) are tailored to priority ESG issues in direct operations and supply chains previously identified, including climate change, deforestation, and water management. Since 2015, PMI has periodically (every 3-4 years) carried out a Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA). The last one was in 2022. A range of physical and transition risks and opportunities has been identified and quantified across the value chain to 2030 (mid-term, 5-10 years) and 2040 (long term, 10 years) under different climate scenarios in line with the 1.5C, 2C, and 3C global warming scenarios. The physical risk assessment covered around 600 assets (such as tobacco crops, factories, warehouses) around the world with a spatially explicit approach based on the IPCC definition of climate risk (hazards, asset 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 materiality) risks and opportunities have been compared with a business-as-usual scenario to estimate the value at stake. At the operational level Environmental Risk Analysis (ERA) is PMI's main process to identify and manage substantial risks and opportunities by further analyzing operational implications. Results from the ERA are used to develop programs, roadmaps, action plans, targets, and budgets to either prevent substantial risks from materializing or to seize opportunities. Results are monitored by each of PMI's relevant departments and communicated to the relevant stakeholders monthly.
[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 environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities (DIRO) to constantly inform its strategy on nature, 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 ENCORE and SBTN Materiality Screening tool. The outcome of the analysis is a set of natural assets and ecosystem service dependencies estimated in dollar value against the total spend of the company. 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. Ecosystem use and use change emerges as a clear dependency for PMI due to our close reliance on agriculture and forestry outputs to manufacture consumer products, quality specifications can be met only through a stable supply, predictable in quality and availability. Potential disruption in the production functions of the ecosystems, we depend on, may cause financial impacts, 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 mitigates environmental risks and triggers environmental 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 as the intersection between sensitive and material 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 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 material locations, scenarios are developed based on business evolution inputs, 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

An environmental substantive financial or strategic impact 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 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 towards its objectives. The environmental impacts reported as substantive strategic or financial impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management in our value chain, through key enterprise risks (based on four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs, 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), that exceed defined thresholds at the enterprise level. As part of the company's annual Integrated Risk Assessment (IRA) 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. In 2023, the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Sustainability functions commenced structural efforts to actively

integrate specific sustainability materiality assessment practices within our broader enterprise-wide risk assessment practices, as orchestrated by the ERM function. This work will help ensure an aligned and consistent view between the assessed risk severity and impact of ESG topics as part of the sustainability materiality assessment. It will lay the foundation for adapting our assessment methodology in line with regulatory expectations moving forward.

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 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

An environmental substantive financial or strategic impact 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 threshold when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), the development of new products, or compliance with regulations on carbon emissions in our factories. PMI evaluates a n environmental "substantive impact" (e.g., financial or strategic impact) based on a variety of 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 towards its objectives. The impacts reported as substantive strategic or financial impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management in our value chain, through key enterprise risks based on four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs, the likelihood a risk will occur, the velocity with which a risk would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of a risk with other risks, that exceed defined thresholds at the enterprise level. As part of the company's annual Integrated Risk Assessment (IRA) process, we have in place an extensive environmental risk control program by which we assess the climate change physical risks, including 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 management of identified risks can involve substantial capital investment. In 2023, the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Sustainability functions commenced structural efforts to actively integrate specific sustainability materiality assessment practices within our broader enterprise-wide risk assessment practices as orchestrated by the ERM function. This work will help ensure an aligned and consistent view between the assessed risk severity and impact of ESG topics as part of the sustainability materiality assessment. It will lay the foundation for adapting our assessment methodology in line with regulatory expectations moving forward.

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

An environmental substantive financial or strategic impact 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 threshold when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), the development of new products, or compliance with regulations on carbon emissions in our factories. PMI evaluates an environmental "substantive impact" (e.g., financial or strategic impact) based on a variety of 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 towards its objectives. The environmental impacts reported as substantive strategic or financial impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management in our value chain, through key enterprise risks based on four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs, the likelihood a risk will occur, the velocity with which a risk would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of a risk with other risks, that exceed defined thresholds at the enterprise level. As part of the company's annual Integrated Risk Assessment (IRA) process, we have in place an extensive environmental risk control program by which we assess the climate change physical risks, including 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. In 2023, the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Sustainability functions commenced structural efforts to actively integrate specific sustainability materiality assessment practices within our broader enterprise-wide risk assessment practices, as orchestrated by the ERM function. This work will help ensure an aligned and consistent view between the assessed risk severity and impact of ESG topics as part of the sustainability materiality assessment. It will lay the foundation for adapting our assessment methodology in line with regulatory expectations moving forward.

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 of a risk with other risks

(2.4.7) Application of definition

An environmental substantive financial or strategic impact 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 threshold when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), the development of new products or compliance with regulations on carbon emissions in our factories. PMI evaluates an environmental "substantive impact" (e.g., financial or strategic impact) based on a variety of 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 towards its objectives. The impacts reported as substantive strategic or financial impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management in our value chain, through key enterprise risks based on four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs, the likelihood a risk will occur, the velocity with which a risk would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of a risk with other risks, that exceed defined thresholds at the enterprise level. As part of the Company's annual Integrated Risk Assessment (IRA) 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 mitigation of identified risks can involve substantial capital investment. In 2023, the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Sustainability functions commenced structural efforts to actively

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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

5000000

(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

An environmental substantive financial or strategic impact 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 threshold when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), the development of new products or compliance with regulations on carbon emissions in our factories. PMI evaluates an environmental "substantive impact" (e.g., financial or strategic impact) based on a variety of 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 towards its objectives. The environmental impacts reported as substantive strategic or financial impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management in our value chain, through key enterprise risks based on four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs, the likelihood a risk will occur, the velocity with which a risk would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of a risk with other risks, that exceed defined thresholds at the enterprise level. As part of the company's annual Integrated Risk Assessment (IRA) process, we have in place an extensive environmental risk control program by which we assess the climate change physical risks, including 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 millions 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. In 2023, the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Sustainability functions commenced structural efforts to actively integrate specific sustainability materiality assessment practices within our broader enterprise-wide risk assessment practices, as orchestrated by the ERM function. This work will help ensure an aligned and consistent view between the assessed risk severity and impact of ESG topics as part of the sustainability materiality assessment. It will lay the foundation for adapting our assessment methodology in line with regulatory expectations moving forward.

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 decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(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

An environmental substantive financial or strategic impact 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 threshold when comparing, for example, the impact within PMI's agricultural supply chain (engagement with hundreds of thousands of farmers), the development of new products, or compliance with regulations on carbon emissions in our factories. PMI evaluates an environmental "substantive impact" (e.g., financial or strategic impact) based on a variety of 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 towards its objectives. The impacts reported as substantive strategic or financial impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management in our value chain, through key enterprise risks based on four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs, the likelihood a risk will occur, the velocity with which a risk would affect the organization if it occurs, and the interconnectivity of a risk with other risks, that exceed defined thresholds at the enterprise level. As part of the company's annual Integrated Risk Assessment (IRA) process, we have in place an extensive environmental risk control program by which we assess the climate change physical risks, including 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 millions 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. [Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We have a water 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 significant consequences to 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 2023. 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) 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 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. We further engage suppliers and provide trainings annually through an Integrated Pest Management program and through the use of a tool developed in collaboration with the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International, which provides country-specific guidelines on the use of pesticides. Through GAP, we also promote the use 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 since 2018.

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 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) to be of a significant magnitude as 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. With this tool, PMI identified that fertilizer and CPA leaching from tobacco cultivation could represent up to 72% of PMI's modeled water pollution.

(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

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) 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 are 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 impacts on forests and natural habitats. 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. 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 2023, 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 material, based on our USD 50 millions specific environmental materiality threshold. In the context of switching from fossil fuel to renewable sources, the usage of biomass in PMI manufacturing facilities is increasing. Biomass volumes in manufacturing may be included in the scope of PMI's ZDM. By 2024, we plan to update our ZDM, including commitments and targets related to our direct operations and its use of biomass for energy generation. In 2024, we plan to conduct an assessment on the compliance of PMI's direct operations against the zero deforestation criteria set in our ZDM. By 2025, we plan to run a third-party verification of PMI's manufacturing sites using biomass.

Water

(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

As of 2023, results from our water risk assessment, and process to identify water-related opportunities do not result in the identification of any risks or opportunities in our direct operations that would be considered material, based on our USD 50 millions specific environmental materiality threshold.

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

Regulatory developments on Single-Use-Plastics are increasingly adopted by countries across the globe, such as the European Single-Use Plastics Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/904). 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, entered into force on July 2, 2019. To date, some EU member states have transposed the Directive into national legislation while others are still going through the transposition process. Although we cannot predict the impact of this initiative on our business at this time, we are closely monitoring developments in this area. The planned Global Treaty against Plastic Pollution under the UN Environment Program is expected to further accelerate the adoption of regulatory frameworks for the use of plastic in products. Such regulations may introduce additional costs for producers as part of EPR schemes, but could also result in the phase-out or ban of specific plastics considered particularly problematic for the environment. The plastic packaging materials used for tobacco products as well as tobacco product filters could be subject to such regulations. If not addressed meaningfully, the littering and subsequent environmental pollution of single-use plastics could lead to reputational risk for the company.
[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

☑ Greece

☑ Italy

☑ Netherlands

☑ Romania

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our operations throughout the globe are subject to various climate-related regulations. There is a clear international trend towards 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). As of Dec. 31, 2023, PMI owned and operated a total of 4 factories in Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, and Romania covered by the EU ETS, with total verified direct emissions of over 85,000 metric tons of CO2e. PMI doesn't have, for the time being, other factories in the EU and EU accession countries that could become subject to EU ETS. Although the cost of EU ETS carbon credits has been lowered in the past several years due to a large surplus of allowances, the cost of allowances has increased lately and is expected to further rise. The revision for phase 4 (2021-2030) of the revised EU ETS directive will trigger a more stringent greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target with a mix of interlinked measures, among which, an increase of the pace of emissions cuts at an annual rate of 2.2% as of 2021. This could lead to an increase in PMI's operating costs of purchasing allowances in the future, particularly in high-emission locations in EU markets. The risk of increased carbon costs due to regulatory climate change mitigation efforts such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) can lead to increased operational costs.

(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

☑ Short-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

(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

Although the cost of EU ETS carbon credits has been lowered in the past several years due to a large surplus of allowances, the cost of allowances is expected to increase due to stricter regulations and more significant long-term reforms to reduce oversupply. According to the European Commission, allocation to industrial installations received 80% of the free allowances in 2013. This proportion has been decreasing year-over-year, which could lead to an increase in our operating costs of purchasing allowances in the future. Based on a comprehensive review of policies and methodologies (price corridor from ICPC), 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, the transition risks 10 years in advance for a forward-looking approach. In the 2022 exercise, for example, PMI's shadow carbon price was revised to USD 105 per ton of CO2e (from USD 65) and remained valid throughout 2023. We closely monitor if regulations on minimum threshold in these schemes 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

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

8500000

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

42500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*We estimate the potential financial impact to be in the range of USD 8.5 million (1 year) to USD 42.5 million (5 years) considering: - the above and a worst-case scenario of constant emissions as of 2023 (whereas emissions due to the growth of production capacity are evened out by improvements in energy efficiency and other mitigation measures); - the carbon footprint profiles of our four factories in EU ETS scheme in 2023 and applying an annual cost of emissions allowances forecast to be on an average of USD100/tCO2 in the short term (1-5 years). The calculation applied is the following: 85,000 t/CO2e (representing the emissions of the four factories) * 100 * 5y USD 42,500,000 This means that by not responding to the risk the direct cost for PMI would be up to USD 42.5 million in the short term, due to the EU ETS carbon mechanism.*

(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

45000000

(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 10.5 million), investment in implementing our Zero Carbon Technology (ZCT) initiatives (approx. USD 31.1 million) aimed at fostering the transition to renewable energy and driving emission reductions in our manufacturing sites, our global photovoltaic project (PV) (approx. USD3.2 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. We have an energy monitoring and targeting system (EMS) in place, with an annual cost of USD 200,000. Drivers like EU ETS and EU EED led us to consider process changes (e.g., replacement of combustion equipment to more efficient ones with the potential to reduce energy load to below the 20MW regulatory threshold). From 2014 to 2018 we delisted certain sites from EU ETS as they fell below total combustion capacity threshold. Our EMP enables us to analyze consumptions and serve as basis for potential carbon tax exemptions and "cost to comply" reductions with EU ETS, with an annual budget of approx. USD 10 million. In 2023 we integrated our 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 in 2023 over 140 under our Energy Savings Initiatives (expected to be implemented by 2026), and six projects under our Zero Carbon Technology (ZCT) program. For example, 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 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 PV plants are expected to be operational by 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 million.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Brazil

☑ Mozambique

(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 also 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 significant portion of the overall curing fuel consumption. This is the case for the FCV sourced in 2023 by PMI in Brazil (BR) and Mozambique (MZ) which is cured solely with wood fuel that meets PMI's sustainability criteria even if both countries are defined as deforestation risk countries. Increased ecosystem vulnerability enhanced by additional deforestation could potentially decrease the availability of sustainable wood-based materials in the future. This can impact PMI's ability to manufacture cost-competitive products if sustainable firewood for tobacco curing becomes more expensive, due to its scarcity, thus increasing the cost of production for tobacco contracted farmers. We estimate a potential 5%-15% increase in the cost of production for MZ and BR markets, this range was modelled into a single figure estimate to drive response to risk. Such 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

☑ 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-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 modelled 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 modelled increment price under climate change scenarios (estimated up to 15% increase), resulting in a financial impact estimation of USD 60-100 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)

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In our 2023 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 modelled 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 modelled increment price under climate change scenarios (estimate up to 15% increase), resulting in a financial impact estimation of USD 60-100 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

3400000

(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 2023 was USD 3.4 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 2023, the budget allocated for projects in Brazil represented 18% 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 to its requirements on an annual basis on top of compliance with GAP. In 2023, MF's annual third-party verification results reflected 27 out of 29 tobacco suppliers achieving 100% compliance (the remaining two suppliers were considered immaterial from a deforestation risk standpoint by the MF program auditor and being a new supplier for 2023, were engaged to align practices to comply with requirements). Overall audit results recognize compliance with MF for FCV tobacco volume purchased by PMI in 2023. 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:

☑ Risk2

(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' capability 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 significantly 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. In 2022 during La Niña year, hailstorms, droughts and other climate related events impacted tobacco farmers, causing important crop losses; about 8,000 hectares of production in the Southern regions were affected, mainly by hail and drought. In 2023, the impacts were lower than in 2022, with around 4,600 ha affected. 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:

☑ 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 potential financial impact range is based on a long-term assessment of costs from physical 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 is derived from our comprehensive climate change risk assessment tool and previous years' data on crop losses due to extreme 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)

6300000

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

25300000

(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 6.3-USD 25.3 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, hail, and drought, 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. IMPORTANT NOTE: The figures set forth above 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

621000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is based on the set yearly budget allocated in 2023 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 2023, the cost of these projects was around USD 621,000, 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 towards water-related risks mitigation and resiliency. In 2022, we completed a local water risk assessment in Brazil. During 2023, we 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. The expected timeframe of completion of this response is 2025, following our updated sustainability roadmap, which includes PMI's targets to optimize water usage across our supply chain. This timeframe is revised annually as part of our risk assessment process, and adjusted to reflect any changes arising from additional water interventions that are needed to mitigate these risks.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

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

☑ India
☑ Brazil
☑ Latvia
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Austria
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Mozambique
☑ Switzerland

☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

(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 towards traceable and sustainable raw material sourcing. Compliance to PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) was assessed by an external auditor in 2023, 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 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 towards 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)

49000000

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

147000000

(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 2023 timber dependent spend in our paper and pulp-based supply chain and tobacco supply chain, the estimated financial impact would vary between USD 49-147 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

780000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is the estimated internal investment (USD 780,000), 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 2023, 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 towards traceable and sustainable raw material sourcing. Compliance to ZDM was assessed by an external auditor in 2023, 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 engages 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 towards targets, particularly in high-risk countries.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(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, 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, both of 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 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 modelled 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 60-100 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)

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In our 2023, 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 tonnes 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 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 modelled 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 60-100 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

3400000

(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 2023 was USD 3.4 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 2023, the budget allocated for projects in Brazil represented 18% 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

Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) was launched in 2002 and Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuels followed in 2016. It is mandatory that tobacco suppliers comply to GAP and MF on annual basis. PMI's MF was verified in 2023 by a third-party auditor resulting in 27 out of 29 tobacco suppliers achieving

100% compliance with MF (the remaining suppliers were considered immaterial from a deforestation risk standpoint by the MF program auditor and being a new supplier for 2023 were engaged to align practices to comply with requirements). Overall audit results recognize compliance with MF for Virginia flue cured tobacco volume purchased by PMI in 2023. PMI actively engages with tobacco suppliers to support them in the implementation of GAP and MF. Our implementation and supplier engagement are expected to address the risk of poor enforcement of regulation by requiring tobacco suppliers to ensure that all wood-based fuels used are sustainable. PMI considers that the response has been effective and tobacco suppliers implementing GAP and MF are addressing this risk. Currently, 95% of the wood-based curing fuel, is sustainable and traceable, which has decreased the risk and is expected to prevent future impacts. Additionally, to address poor enforcement of regulation and other risks, PMI's Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) provide process and performance requirements 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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ China

☑ Latvia

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Switzerland
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Czechia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mozambique

(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 close to 100% 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 2023, we purchased certified material from over 10 suppliers, and we are planning to potentially increase this number in the future. In 2023, we joined 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-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 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 16 million) to 3% (USD 32 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 modelled 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)

49000000

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

147000000

(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 2023 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 49-147 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

780000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response is the estimated internal investment (USD780,000), 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 to zero deforestation, 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 2023, 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.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(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 and flooding, 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 o 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

☑ Medium-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

(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

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

4800000

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

17700000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

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 modelling 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. We estimated the relative magnitude between USD 4.8-17.7 million per year while we foresee this risk in the mid to long-term (6 years) for the Indonesian growers due to supply chain disruptions arising from drought and flood events during the growing season and combining estimated costs due to disruption from crop losses (based on the cost of production, considering potential production fluctuations), quality impacts, and supply chain restrictions (a critical event, for example, can inhibit farmers from accessing their crops during an event). The range that we have calculated is based on the number of days in which activities could not be performed at farm level, therefore constituting a delay/ loss in production.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

40000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response is based on a USD 40,000 budget allocated in 2023 to environmental projects (related to climate change, water security, waste and biodiversity) under the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program implementation in Indonesia. The engagement with tobacco and clove suppliers in crop management practices in Indonesia is included in the cost of response. The expenditures represent approx. 1.0% of the 2023 global GAP budget. Similar investment is expected over the next 10 years, considering projected climate change and the potential scale-up of current projects.

(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 Risk Assessment (LRA) methodology, utilizing granular local data to highlight water-related risks and engaging local stakeholders including tobacco suppliers. PMI utilizes LRA results to implement initiatives with farmers to improve agricultural resiliency to flooding and drought such as in Indonesia where the results of the LRA have led to implement interventions in 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. The expected completion is 2025, following our updated sustainability roadmap, including PMI's targets to optimize water usage across our supply chain. This timeframe is revised annually as part of our risk assessment process and adjusted to reflect any changes arising from additional water interventions. In order 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

☑ 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

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Turkey
☑ Uganda
☑ Pakistan
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ United States of America
☑ Canada
☑ Greece
☑ Malawi
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ North Macedonia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased production costs for farmers in the supply chain can be due to changing input prices, specifically energy and diesel costs. For PMI, this has an impact on procurement expenditure on tobacco from third-party leaf suppliers and directly contracted farmers. Due to fuel cost relevant weight over the other cost components, an increased cost of fuel for agriculture could increase the final tobacco price. Diesel is widely used in many farming practices, including transportation and the operation of mechanical equipment. PMI and its supply chain purchases of tobacco are influenced by the cost of production for farmers, whereas energy used to run mechanical equipment represents a significant part of that cost. Approximately 90% of our purchased volume comes from mechanized farms consuming, on average, 126 liters of diesel per hectare of tobacco, depending on the mechanized activities and the soil type. If diesel prices increase, the overall cost to produce raw tobacco at directly contracted farms, as well as the cost of sourcing tobacco from third-party leaf suppliers, will increase as a result. Based on data collected though surveys in farms where diesel expenditure represented up to 10% of the overall cost of production, this in turn would cause an associated indirect increase in procurement costs, as the price of tobacco would respond to upward pressure on the cost of production.

(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

Based on data collected through surveys in farms where diesel expenditure represented up to 10% of the overall cost of production, this in turn would cause an associated indirect increase in procurement costs as the price of tobacco would respond to upward pressure on the cost of production. Specific markets may be more susceptible to fuel price fluctuations, as they are characterized by farms more dependent on mechanized activities, for example, in tobacco farming in Argentina and Italy where the adoption of mechanized activities is above the global average; the two markets are within PMI's top 10 sourcing markets causing the sourcing strategy to be likely affected by a significant fluctuation in diesel price for agriculture. A key factor in diesel prices is global oil prices, which are expected to have different developments depending on the transition pathway taken at a global level. Under transition pathways aligned to the 2C scenario or below, the oil demand will be lower than under scenarios associated with greater temperature increases. As such the expected increase in oil prices and, indirectly, tobacco prices paid by PMI is lower in a 2C scenario.

(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)

110000000

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

225000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Diesel price was modeled between 2017 and 2030 using the International Energy Agency (IEA) scenario data for the projected oil price, and the assumption that the ratio between oil and the diesel price would remain constant. The cost of diesel to farmers as a portion of the total cost of production was estimated using an internal model and a proxy based on diesel and oil prices from public data sources on typical cost shares for similar agricultural commodities 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 procurement spend on tobacco by PMI each year. It was then assumed that the PMI tobacco procurement expenditure 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 risk is estimated in a range of USD 110 to USD 225 million per year if not mitigated, while we foresee this risk in the long term (10 years). 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

2630000

(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 2023 (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 2.63 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

*Within the GAP budget, we work on a timeframe that matches our SBT to reduce scope 3 FLAG emissions by 33.3% by 2030 and carbon net zero target by 2040 with initiatives that aim at decreasing the use of crop inputs without influencing negatively farm outputs (e.g., yield per hectare). Our effort to reduce dependency on fossil fuels has led our contracted farmers, especially in Brazil, to significantly decrease tillage practice. The achievement does not only impact positively CO2 emissions and cost of production but supports our biodiversity program by protecting soil and contributing to stabilize ecological relations in local microfauna. In 2023, the gradual switch to renewable sources and barn efficiency improvements led to: - 76% of flue-cured tobacco we purchased was cured using renewable and traceable fuels (mainly in India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Malawi, Mozambique, and Brazil); - 40% of the fuel was sustainably sourced firewood (and 36% other biomass) - flue-curing GHG emissions intensity was 51% lower in 2023 (vs. 2019 baseline) - reduction of 295,161 tons of CO2e versus 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. *The metrics reported in this answer are in line with PMI's 2023 Integrated Report.*
[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

Algeria

☑ Other, please specify **:**PMI does not have facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks in its value chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

PMI does not have facilities exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks in its value chain.
[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 Integrated 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

3

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

8304

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

6

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(3.3.1.5) Comment

PMI had three water related fines in 2023 (compared to two in 2022). As part of PMI's Integrated Report, we only report fines above a threshold of USD 10,000; the three fines 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

☑ Ukraine 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

28

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

13963

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

55664

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

81838

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The "% scope 1 emissions covered" covers emissions from our manufacturing sites in Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, 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

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

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

0.31

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

158166

(3.5.3.5) Comment

This refers to our factory in Switzerland.

Ukraine carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

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

0.04

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

196

(3.5.3.5) Comment

This refers to our factory in Ukraine.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

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

0.1

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

9582

(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?

European Union Allowances (EUA)'s prices have shown a steady up-moving trend in 2023. The main reason behind this uptrend is an expectation of an unbalanced market on the demand side mainly due to the activity of the EU ETS system to reduce the oversupply number of credits in the market and thus low prices in the past and a high demand of credits on the voluntary market. In order to mitigate this impact reducing energy consumption through increasing energy efficiency in our factories is a priority. 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 and Lithuania to be removed from the EU ETS scheme in the last seven 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, it is our understanding that a company will be included in the scheme if the average CO2 emission of the last three years is over 125,000 tons/yr. 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 12,000 tons/year CO2 emissions, we could increase the capacity without immediate threats from such carbon tax. Moreover, through the implementation of our global "Drive f4Zero" 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 insetting 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

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(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

☑ Italy
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Greece
☑ Jordan
☑ Germany
☑ Romania
☑ Senegal
☑ Ukraine
☑ Pakistan
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Turkey
☑ Czechia
☑ Portugal
☑ Argentina
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United States of America
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By mapping energy consumption profiles of PMI's manufacturing sites 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, such as in Italy and Turkey, and any unused energy could be withdrawn back from the grid or sold, creating additional benefits supporting the business cases. In addition, we assess the potential for self-generation through REs, increasing resilience of the energy supply to our factories and creating a significant savings on energy costs. The latest internal analysis indicates a global potential for RE capacity through photovoltaic (PV) within our facilities to cover around 25% of our current consumption profile, out of which around 11% is untapped (not covered by any ongoing investments/programs). 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.

(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 modelled between 2017-2020, drawing from scenario data under the 2C 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 2C 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 "carbon neutrality in manufacturing" strategy, which includes the increase in: - operational efficiency and elimination of losses; - use of RE; - self-generation through investment in RE. 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. For example, in our manufacturing site in Italy, where grid dependency (highly dependent on natural gas) and ETS price increases are expected, PMI is and continues to invest in the next three to four years in opportunities to reduce direct costs through the site's thermal electrification via heat pumps, e-boiler and in-house PV, which in turn has the capacity to deliver up to 90 GWh of thermal energy per year and improve overall heat generation efficiency by 6%, enabling ETS exit and covering approx. 60% of site's 2023 consumption profile. Today, the site already counts with an operational PV plant, which generated around 3 % of total energy used on the site in 2023. These projects enabled PMI to increase share of self-generated energy and to drive variability of energy costs and dependency down.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Argentina

☑ Brazil

☑ Mozambique

☑ Pakistan

☑ Philippines

(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 modelled 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

3400000

(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 3.4 million represents the actual 2023 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 towards 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

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(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

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Turkey
☑ Uganda
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Canada
☑ Greece
☑ Malawi
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Mozambique
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa

☑ Indonesia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Republic of Tanzania
☑ North Macedonia

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Po
☑ Ebro
☑ Nile
☑ Indus
☑ Rhine
☑ Zambezi
☑ Godavari
☑ Guadiana
☑ Salinas
☑ Irrawaddy
☑ Cauvery River
☑ Sao Francisco
☑ Lake Mar Chiquita
☑ Tigris & Euphrates
☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)
☑ Wilsa
☑ Krishna
☑ Limpopo
☑ Mekong
☑ Salween
☑ Santiago
☑ Chao Phraya
☑ Guadalquivir
☑ Penner River
☑ St. Lawrence
☑ Other, please specify **:Black Sea Coast, Africa E. Central Coast, Malagarasi, N. Atlantic Coast, India W. Coast, India E. Coast, India NE. Coast, Italy E. Coast, Italy N. Coast, Java Timor, La Plata, Mediterranean Sea E. Coast, Mexico NW, Cagayan, Rift Valley, Others**

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

PMI estimated that over 90% of its water footprint can be linked to its agricultural supply chain, therefore it is there that the biggest margins for reducing and managing risks related to water issues are. With the risk monitoring system in place, both 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 towards 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, 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 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 (GAP) program 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.

(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

1306000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity was derived from the budget allocated to implement the various water projects to address potential risks across tobacco growing areas (TGAs) in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Greece, Indonesia, India, Italy, North Macedonia, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, the Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Turkey, Tanzania, Uganda, United States, South Africa, Spain, and Switzerland. The USD 1.3 million figure represents aggregated costs in 2023 for the implementation of water related projects like installation of water pumps (USD 840,000), drip irrigation (USD 20,000), water irrigation ponds (USD 180,000), rainwater harvesting, and others (USD 270,000) across the TGAs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

PMI estimated that over 90% of its water footprint can be linked to its agricultural supply chain, therefore this is where the biggest margins for reducing and managing risks related to water issues are. 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 towards 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 49 local water risk assessments (LWRA) since 2018, covering 95%of our tobacco growing areas (TGA), including multiple watersheds within some of these areas. PMI's response is already underway, with an expected timeline for completion of 2025. In 2023, we conducted on-the-ground water risk assessments in Argentina, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Switzerland, and Turkey. 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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Latvia
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Czechia
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Switzerland
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland

(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. In 2023, we engaged with a over 50 paper and pulp-based product suppliers.

(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)

34000000

(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

780000

(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 780,000 represent the actual 2023 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 towards 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 2023, 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 2023, we engaged with over 54 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

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Turkey
☑ Uganda
☑ Pakistan
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ United States of America
☑ Canada
☑ Greece
☑ Malawi
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ North Macedonia

(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 90% of our purchased volume comes from mechanized farms consuming on average 126 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

☑ 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

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. 55% of the total tobacco volume sourced in 2023), 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 towards 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

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

110000000

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

225000000

(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 modelled 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 USD 110-USD 225 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

2630000

(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 2.63 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. 15% 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 10 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, down from 6% in 2022. 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 2022, a gradual switch to renewable sources and improved barn efficiency led to: - 76% of flue-cured tobacco we purchased was cured using renewable and traceable fuels (mainly in India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Malawi, Mozambique, and Brazil); - 40% of the fuel was sustainably sourced firewood (and 36% other biomass); - flue-curing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity was 51% lower in 2023 (versus 2019 baseline) - reduction of 295,161 tons of CO2e versus 2019 baseline. *The metrics reported in this answer are in line with PMI's 2023 Integrated Report.*

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Other resilience opportunity, please specify **:**Insetting represents the actions taken by an organization to fight climate change within its own value chain in a manner which generates multiple positive sustainable impacts.

(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

☑ Argentina

☑ Brazil

☑ Mozambique

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

PMI's carbon levy is used to virtually charge selected business units for their respective greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and establish an internal fund to finance the strategy of the Portfolio of Climate Investments (PCI) that focuses on high-quality GHG emission reduction projects within PMI's value chain (insetting projects) as well as purchasing of quality offsets, to compensate for the unavoidable emissions from our direct operations (scopes 12), enabling our 2025 carbon neutrality ambition. Carbon credits generated through insetting projects will be primarily used by PMI to compensate unavoidable scopes 12 emissions (e.g., those that are not currently possible to reduce due to technical or financial viability). Insetting projects have a lead time of generally two years to generate carbon credits. In the interim and to cover its offsetting needs, PMI is purchasing carbon offsets on the voluntary carbon market. The volume required exposes PMI to market volatility, particularly in the context of the limited availability of high-quality nature-based solutions (NBS) credits that are the ones preferred by our strategy. The insetting projects represent an opportunity for PMI to be more resilient to market volatility, potentially harvesting benefit in terms of operating cost, as well as to generate co-benefits in its supply chain.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Benefit to operating cost and supply chain value creation

(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-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

To support its decarbonization efforts, PMI believes that limiting the use of market approaches (offsetting) in the short term by exploring direct investment in our supply chain in the medium and long term (insetting) will result in a climate investment strategy that is cost-effective, transparent, consistent, and of high quality. Accordingly, we have significantly reduced our budget to buy fewer carbon credits from the market and allocate investments in our projects through our insetting strategy.

(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)

1300000

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

13000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*We aim to reduce our absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through efficiency improvements and investing in renewable energy (RE) sources and use compensation measures as a last resort. Based on our estimation, for PMI to become carbon neutral for scopes 12 by 2025, a consistent amount of credits on an annual basis will be necessary. For this reason and to provide a pool of projects to use for offsetting of scopes 12 in the medium term, a sustainable business strategy was first defined in 2019 leveraging on the implementation of insetting projects. PMI's 2023 direct emissions accounted for 320,506 tCO2e. Based on our emissions reduction strategy scenarios and simulations, we calculated our potential financial impact on 260,000 tCO2e/year by 2025. PMI is not willing to invest in large-scale renewable projects generating millions of credits (e.g., hydro or large-size wind farms) due to their reduced relevance to our tobacco supply chain environmental strategy and especially in terms of rural community benefits. Our attention will be focused more on small- to medium-scale ecosystem interventions in the field of the Voluntary Emission Reduction scheme, with credit prices ranging between USD 550 depending on the biodiversity and social benefits embedded in the project outcomes. To fulfil our carbon neutrality commitment in 2025, we would need to invest between USD 1.3 million (260k * USD5) and USD 13 million (260k * USD50), taking into account the likelihood of price inflation and considering future volatility of the market with the steadily increasing demand for high quality nature based solutions (NBS) credits. By investing in a portfolio of insetting projects, PMI aims to generate the credits required at a fixed price. The strategy will be based on three*

main strategic initiatives, NBS, supply chain and community projects and technological climate solutions. Each initiative is different in complexity, execution time and quantity of credits generated per dollar of investment. The objective of the portfolio is to design the investment mix to fulfil the offsetting needs for scopes 12 while promoting technological evolution in the field of carbon removal cascading the co-benefits as much as possible on PMI's supply chain and especially its rural communities. It is important to note that the financial impact mentioned here doesn't take into account all the co-benefits related to reputation, compliance, and supply chain resilience, to name a few of them.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7800000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To realize this opportunity, in 2021, we identified an insetting project opportunity in our supply chain in Mozambique and kicked off the project in 2023, with the objective to provide access to clean and safe drinking water to rural communities within the tobacco growing areas of Mozambique, where tobacco farmers as part of PMI supply chain are located. The project cost is set at USD 7.8 million, which includes the cost of building the boreholes (geological survey, pilot drilling, preparation work and construction), the solar pump technology, the cookstoves, the management, monitoring, and certification fees. The overall budget is broken down in 22% allocated to project development and 78% to project maintenance.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Mozambique insetting project is in line with our water access, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program, and will also distribute improved efficiency cookstoves to rural households to further curb the risk of deforestation on the natural forest that surrounds villages and communities. We determined that the best approach would be to create and manage 20 water access sites, building or rehabilitating boreholes with solar pump technology, to determine how well the selected technology works within the local context and its potential to scale up. The project will qualify for certification by the Gold Standard Foundation, thereby generating internationally recognized verified emission reductions, which over time will compensate our residual direct emissions and contribute to achieving PMI's carbon-neutrality target for scopes 12 by 2025. According to our feasibility assessment, the installation of 20 boreholes and the distribution of up to 15,000 improved efficiency cookstoves could benefit around 100,000 people and avoid over 1.2 million tons of CO2 emissions over 10 years, providing safe drinking water on a daily basis and with reduced walking distance for the beneficiaries. The co-benefits of the project are: - to strengthen our supply-chain not only by providing co-benefits to rural communities but also by being more resilient toward water-related issues; - to align our strategy with international expectation such as the Paris Agreement, by taking ownership of our carbon neutrality ambitions, by being progressively self-sufficient in carbon credit generated and cost-efficient; - to demonstrate leadership by internalizing the cost of externality due to climate change.
[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, such criteria to include, among other considerations, ethnic, racial, and gender diversity. This committee consists entirely of non-management directors, all of whom the Board has determined to be independent. The Governance Committee works with the Board to determine the appropriate characteristics, skills, and experiences for the Board as a whole and its individual members. The Governance Committee and the Board

are committed to maintain its diverse composition with respect to gender, age, race, ethnicity, nationality, background, sexual orientation, professional experience, and perspectives. Directors may be removed with or without cause.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

PMI Proxy Statement 2024.pdf,nominating-and-corporate-governance-committee-charter---june-2024.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

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ 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 program, approves 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 Low Carbon Transition Plan. The BoD held 6 regular meetings in 2023. 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 2023. 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 9 times in 2023. The Compensation and Leadership Development Committee (CLDC) is responsible for executive compensation matters, which includes evaluation of PMI's performance in relation to PMI Sustainability Index—having met 5 times in 2023. 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 has been established that comprises senior executive officers. 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 Chief Executive Officer, PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2023, its focus was, amongst others, on review of PMI's performance against current Sustainability Index (SI) (vesting in 2024), introduction of a new SI (vesting in 2025), outcomes of PMI's 2023 sustainability materiality assessment refresh and Swedish Match integration progress. Senior VP Operations—informed periodically by its direct reports, including VP Operations Sustainability—drives the business integration of environmental strategies in operations and guides value chain engagement. In 2023 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

☑ 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 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 2023. 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 2023. 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 9 times in 2023. 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 2023. 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 has been established that comprises senior executive officers. 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 Chief Executive Officer, PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2023, the focus was, amongst others, on the review of PMI's performance against the current Sustainability Index (SI) (vesting in 2024), the introduction of a new SI (vesting in 2025), outcomes of PMI's 2023 sustainability materiality assessment refresh and Swedish Match integration progress. Senior VP Operations—informed periodically by its direct reports, incl. VP Operations Sustainability—oversees and guides value chain engagement. In 2023 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 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 2023. 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 2023. 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 9 times in 2023. 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 2023. 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 has been established that comprises senior executive officers. 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 Chief Executive Officer, PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2023, the focus was, amongst others, on review of PMI's performance against current Sustainability Index (SI) (vesting in 2024), introduction of a new SI (vesting in 2025), outcomes of PMI's 2023 sustainability materiality assessment refresh and Swedish Match integration progress. Senior VP Operations—informed periodically by its direct reports, including VP Operations Sustainability—oversees and guides value chain strategic action and engagement based on potential impacts for water and forest. In 2023 its agenda included, among others, risk assessments for water and forest against physical and transition risks 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 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 2023. 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 2023. 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 9 times in 2023. 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 2023. 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 has been established that comprises senior executive officers. 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 Chief Executive Officer, PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2023, the focus was, amongst others, on review of PMI's performance against current Sustainability Index (SI) (vesting in 2024), introduction of a new SI (vesting in 2025), outcomes of PMI's 2023 sustainability materiality assessment refresh and Swedish Match integration progress. Senior VP Operations—informed periodically by its direct reports, including VP Operations Sustainability—oversees and guides value chain strategic action and engagement based on potential impacts for water and forest. In 2023 its agenda included, among others, risk assessments for water and forest against physical and transition risks 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 academic role focused on environmental issues

☑ 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 academic role focused on environmental issues

☑ 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 academic role focused on environmental issues

☑ 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

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President Operations

(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

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

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

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

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 CEO, PMI's Senior Vice President Operations (SVP Operations), 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. SVP Operations 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 SVP Operations also periodically consults with the Corporate Risk Governance Committee to highlight any significant 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 SVP Operations 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 SVP Operations 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

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Senior Vice President Operations

(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 CEO, PMI's Senior Vice President Operations (SVP Operations), 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. SVP Operations 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 SVP Operations also periodically

consults with the Corporate Risk Governance Committee to highlight any significant 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 SVP Operations 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 SVP Operations 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

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President, Operations

(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 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

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

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 CEO, PMI's Senior Vice President Operations (SVP Operations), 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. SVP Operations 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 SVP Operations also periodically consults with the Corporate Risk Governance Committee to highlight any significant 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 SVP Operations leads the Operations Sustainability, which drives environmental

strategies and their integration into the business. The SVP Operations receives updates on progress toward objectives and their achievement in monthly meetings with the Operations Leadership Team reporting to him.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President Operations

(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 CEO, PMI's Senior Vice President Operations (SVP Operations), 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. SVP Operations 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 SVP Operations also periodically consults with Corporate Risk Governance Committee to highlight any significant 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 SVP Operations 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 SVP Operations 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

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 Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is strategically positioned within the company's structure to be able to effectively engage the Board, PMI's Senior Management Team (SMT), 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. Amongst 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 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 SMT), for Board approval. The CEO receives regular updates from the Senior Vice President Operations, 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 CEO, meets at least four times per year. In 2023, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting in 2024) and the introduction of a new Sustainability Index (vesting in 2025), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Integrated Report 2022 and TCFD Report 2022), and reporting strategy, performance of the Company in ESG ratings, outcomes of PMI's 2023 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, the Swedish Match integration progress, 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 Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is strategically positioned within the company's structure to be able to effectively engage the Board, PMI's Senior Management Team (SMT), 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. Amongst 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 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 SMT), for Board approval. The CEO receives regular updates from the Senior Vice President Operations, 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 CEO, meets at least four times per year. In 2023, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting in 2024) and the introduction of a new Sustainability Index (vesting in 2025), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Integrated Report 2022 and TCFD Report 2022), and reporting strategy, performance of the Company in ESG ratings, outcomes of PMI's 2023 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, the Swedish Match integration progress, 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 Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is strategically positioned within the company's structure to be able to effectively engage the Board, PMI's Senior Management Team (SMT), 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. Amongst 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 SMT), for Board approval. The CEO receives regular updates from the Senior Vice President Operations, 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 CEO, meets at least four times per year. In 2023, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting in 2024) and the introduction of a new Sustainability Index (vesting in 2025), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Integrated Report 2022 and TCFD Report 2022), and reporting strategy, performance of the Company in ESG ratings, outcomes of PMI's 2023 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, the Swedish Match integration progress, and progress of key sustainability initiatives.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

4.8

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2022, PMI's Sustainability Index (SI), was included as part of our performance share unit (PSU) award for executive compensation. The SI represents 30% of the total PSU in the 2022–2024/2023-2025 three-year performance cycles. Weights for individual metrics are not made public, although the 7 environmental KPIs in the 2023-2025 SI account for 30% of the total SI Index score (9% of the PSU). Examples of climate related metrics in the SI linked to executive compensation include net scope 12 and scope 3 related emission targets. In addition, our short-term incentive compensation has 6 metrics that include Strategic initiatives, weighted at 15%. One of these refers to our efforts on shaping tobacco harm reduction and championing sustainability to create a positive social and environmental impact. Depending on the seniority, CEO and CEO-1 level, the overall % of the environmental issue represents 4.1-4.8% 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

4.8

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2022, PMI's Sustainability Index (SI), was included as part of our performance share unit (PSU) award for executive compensation. The SI represents 30% of the total PSU in the 2022–2024/2023-2025 three-year performance cycles. Weights for individual metrics are not made public, although the 7 environmental KPIs in the 2023-2025 SI account for 30% of the total SI Index score (9% of the PSU). An example of the forest related metrics linked to executive compensation include Zero net deforestation for tobacco supply chain. In addition, our short-term incentive compensation has 6 metrics that include Strategic initiatives, weighted at 15%. One of these refers to our efforts on shaping tobacco harm reduction and championing sustainability to create a positive social and environmental impact. Depending on the seniority, CEO and CEO-1 level, the overall % of the environmental issue represents 4.1-4.8% 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

4.8

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2022, PMI's Sustainability Index (SI), was included as part of our performance share unit (PSU) award for executive compensation. The SI represents 30% of the total PSU in the 2022–2024/2023-2025 three-year performance cycles. Weights for individual metrics are not made public, although 7 environmental KPIs in the 2023-2025 SI account for 30% of the total SI Index score (9% of the PSU). Some of the water related metrics that are linked to executive include those on preservation of nature and natural ecosystems (water related performance metric is part of 2024-2026 PSU cycle). In addition, our short-term incentive compensation has 6 metrics that include Strategic initiatives, weighted at 15%. One of these refers to our efforts on shaping tobacco harm reduction and championing sustainability to create a positive social and environmental impact. Depending on the seniority, CEO and CEO-1 level, the overall % of environmental issue represents 4.1-4.8% 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 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, 2023. As set out in PMI's Proxy Statement 2024, for the 2022-2024 PSUs, the BoD introduced PMI's Sustainability Index as one of the three performance metrics. The Sustainability 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, 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). Amongst the OS, PMI's carbon emission reduction targets, both in scopes 1 and 2, and scope 3, which contribute to our science-based targets by 2030 and 2040, and form part of PMI's Low Carbon Transition Plan, 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 Sustainability Index that impacts executive compensation has helped align ESG-related efforts with outcomes of PMI's 2021 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 Low Carbon Transition Plan. 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 SVP Operations). PMI's Sustainability Committee, composed of members of Company Management, including our Chief Executive Officer, and chaired by our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), meets at least four times per year. In 2023, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting in 2024) and the introduction of a new Sustainability Index (vesting in 2025), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Integrated Report 2022 and TCFD Report 2022), and reporting strategy, performance of the Company in ESG ratings, outcomes of PMI's 2023 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, the Swedish Match integration progress, and progress of key sustainability initiatives. The Sustainability Index helps frame ESG 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 commitments

☑ 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 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, 2023. As set out in PMI's Proxy Statement 2024, for the 2022-2024 PSUs, the BoD introduced PMI's Sustainability Index as one of the three performance metrics. The Sustainability 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, 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). Amongst the OS is PMI's zero net deforestation target for our tobacco supply chain in 2025, which is a 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 forest-related indicators, to a formal Sustainability Index that impacts executive compensation has helped align ESG-related efforts with outcomes of PMI's 2021 sustainability materiality assessment 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 Chief Executive Officer, and chaired by our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), meets at least four times per year. In 2023, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on the review of the Company's performance against the current Sustainability Index (vesting in 2024) and the introduction of a new Sustainability Index (vesting in 2025), public sustainability disclosures (including PMI's Integrated Report 2022 and TCFD Report 2022), and reporting strategy, performance of the Company in ESG ratings, outcomes of PMI's 2023 sustainability materiality assessment refresh, the Swedish Match integration progress, and progress of key sustainability initiatives. The Sustainability Index helps frame ESG 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 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, 2023. As set out in PMI's Proxy Statement 2024, for the 2022-2024 PSUs, the BoD introduced PMI's Sustainability Index as one of the three performance metrics. The Sustainability 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, 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). 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 commitments

☑ 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

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the OS is PMI's zero net deforestation target for our tobacco supply chain in 2025 which is a 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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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

☑ 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:

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(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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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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(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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[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. Disruptions in the supply chains of these materials could impact PMI financially. 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 by 2025; zero net deforestation in tobacco by 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, please specify :year 2025 commitment to no conversion of natural ecosystem

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources

☑ 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 Paris Agreement

☑ 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-water-stewardship-policy.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

☑ Portfolio

(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 Commitment outlines 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

pmis-environmental-commitment.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

☑ We Mean Business

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ WBCSD Forests Solutions Group

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

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

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

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(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.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged 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 Position Statement.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ 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). (b) Swedish Match Report to EU Transparency Register (#56705163713-93).

(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 tents 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. Heading into the 2023 COP28 in Dubai, PMI became a signatory to the WMBC's Fossil to Clean Letter.

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

336337

(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 283,000 (incl. 7.7% VAT) – xe.com rate from Dec. 31, 2023, and related to calendar year 2023) 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, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Annual Report on Form 10-K: response to environmental regulation incl. climate change pages 6-13, climate-related risks and their potential impact on procurement and raw materials page 4

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

PMI Form 10-K 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) 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. Security and Exchange Commission.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Annual Report on Form 10-K: response to environmental regulation, including water pages 6-13, water-related risks and their potential impact on procurement and raw materials page 4

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

PMI Form 10-K 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) 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. Security and Exchange Commission.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Annual Report on Form 10-K: response to environmental regulation incl. forests pages 6-13

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

PMI Form 10-K 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) 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. Security and Exchange Commission.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) 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

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Integrated report: Preserve Nature, biodiversity-related information can be found across pages 142-158 PMI Water and Biodiversity-Ambitions: PMI's ambitions on Biodiversity pages 13-18

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Attachment_4.12.1_B.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

PMI Integrated 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 double sustainability materiality 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 towards 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 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

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

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Integrated report 2023: details on environmental performance pages 126-158 (operational including value chain) and pages 74-88 (product) TCFD Report: governance page 5-7, strategy page 9-20, risk management page 22-25, metrics & targets page 27-33 Proxy statement filed with U.S. Security and Exchange Commission: governance page 15, company performance and targets page 52.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Attachement _4.12.1_CC_F.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

PMI has an Integrated 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 towards integrated reporting, PMI published its Integrated Report in 2023 in accordance with the GRI Standards: core option, which includes an integrated overview of PMI's performance, covering, among others, also financial information. Its contents are shaped by a formal 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 early 2023, the company released its first-ever TCFD Report to respond 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 2022) and its results, and the related policies, actions, targets, and metrics.

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Integrated Report 2023: Water and effluent related data can be found across pages152-156, and 198. TCFD Report: governance pages 5-7, strategy pages 9-20, risk management pages 22-25, metrics & targets pages 27-33

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Attachement _4.12.1_W.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Water and effluent related data can be found across pages 152-156, and 198.

Row 7

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) 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

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Integrated report: Preserve Nature, Forest-related information can be found across pages 90, 142-152, and 198. TCFD Report: Forest related information can be found across pages: governance pages 5-7, strategy pages 11-15, risk management page 22, metrics & targets page 28 Proxy statement filed with the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission: company performance and targets page 50

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Attachement _4.12.1_CC_F.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

PMI has an Integrated Report in place which describes how the company creates value over short, medium, and long terms. PMI published its Integrated Report in 2023 in accordance with the GRI Standards: core option, which includes an integrated overview of PMI's performance, covering, among others, also financial information. Its contents are shaped by a formal 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 (by 2025) and our paper and pulp-based products supply chain (by 2030). In PMI's Integrated 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 early 2023, the company released its first-ever TCFD Report to respond 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.

[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) Scenario used 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

2022

(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 TCFD report was shaped by the 2022 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 (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 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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

2022

(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 TCFD report was shaped by the 2022 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 (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 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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

2022

(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 TCFD report was shaped by the 2022 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 (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 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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) Scenario used 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

2022

(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 TCFD report was shaped by the 2022 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 (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 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ 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

2022

(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 TCFD report was shaped by the 2022 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ 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

2022

(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 TCFD report was shaped by the 2022 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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

2022

(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 TCFD report was shaped by the 2022 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 (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 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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

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

2022

(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 1.5C Paris Agreement target and beyond (3C). The Net Zero 2050 scenario, aligned to SSP2-1.9 (1.5C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5C 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 (3C), 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 3C 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 (1.5C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5C 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 (3C), 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 3C 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

2022

(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 1.5C Paris Agreement target and beyond (3C). 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 (1.5C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5C 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 (3C), 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 3C 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

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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

2022

(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 TCFD report was shaped by the 2022 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 (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 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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

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

2022

(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 1.5C Paris Agreement target and beyond (3C). The Net Zero 2050 scenario, aligned to SSP2-1.9 (1.5C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5C 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 (3C), 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 3C 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 (1.5C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5C 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 (3C), 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 3C 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

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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

2022

(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 TCFD report was shaped by the 2022 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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 (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 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 (1.5C and 2.0C warming compared to preindustrial level), and another scenario shaped on its failure (3C 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

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

2022

(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 1.5C Paris Agreement target and beyond (3C). 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 (1.5C), is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5C 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 (3C), 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 3C 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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

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 2022 TCFD Report discloses key-findings of the 2022 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) amongst 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 12 to USD 252 million-depending on time horizon and climate scenario absent additional mitigation actions-in six factories across Africa, Europe, Latin America, 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 68-162 million depending on the time horizon and climate scenario absent additional mitigation actions in 16 sourcing areas across Africa, 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 2023, and expected to continue the next five to ten years, 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 83% in 2023 (vs. 51% in 2022), to mitigate the water scarcity risk in our water catchment areas. Current and planned investments in insetting 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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

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 2022 TCFD Report discloses key findings of the 2022 Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (CCROA) amongst 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, which is expected to continue the next five to ten years, where initiatives to increase farmer resiliency are put in place. Current and planned investments in insetting 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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Based on CCROA outcomes, PMI released its first TCFD report in 2023, 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 68-162 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 24-138 million depending on the time horizon and climate scenario 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 independency 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 coal by converting curing infrastructures to enable the switch

to renewable fuels. In 2023, we achieved our ambition of having 0% of the flue-cured tobacco we purchased cured with coal, down from 6% in 2022. 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 in carbon removal, insetting, and high-quality offsetting to further move forward to the decarbonization of our value chain by compensating unavoidable emissions. While we have made significant 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 towards less fossil fuel-dependent inputs and activities, but a full cessation may pose difficult in the short to medium term.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

PMI makes its CDP Climate responses publicly available alongside our Low Carbon Transition Plan (2021), inaugural PMI TCFD Report (2022), and climate-related content in our annual Integrated Report and associated case studies and market stories online. Beyond public disclosure, we explicitly tie portions of executive compensation to performance against our 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 2024, similarly to 2023, we synchronized the release of our annual Integrated Report with the publication of our 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 ASM. Beyond investor calls, we organize an Investor Day at least 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, and chaired by our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), PMI's Sustainability Committee meets at least four times per year. In 2023, quarterly Sustainability Committee meetings focused on assessing PMI's performance on the Sustainability 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 ESG risks, and enhance ESG data reliability. The Sustainability Committee is regularly briefed on sustainability ratings, which are among a range of factors considered by the investment community in their analysis of companies from an ESG perspective.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

PMI's transition plan relies on assumptions and dependencies driven by direct observations and outcomes from tailored modeling. As our business operates in relation to natural assets and key ecosystem services, we consider climate regulation and mitigation of extreme climate events as key dependencies to be maintained through a sound transition strategy in support of science-based targets linked to the Paris Agreement. PMI's strategy considers policy pathways in adoption of carbon taxes and emission-related fees that will further penalize large emitters versus organizations with carbon emission mitigation strategies. The energy sector plays an important role for PMI, that, while not representing the most energy demanding sector, operates manufacturing sites and depends on agricultural supply chains that have energy as a key contributor to the production process. We expect the market to react to upcoming and future policies and regulations. We also keep technological advancements as a key assumption for our transition. In our operations we have specific programs to reduce emission intensity by investing in solutions that can deliver process efficiency and transition to renewable energies, while in our supply chain we follow with particular interest initiatives to decarbonize production inputs, including in agriculture. PMI's objectives are dependent on strong engagement and mutual commitment with our value chain partners, and from the implementation of scientific innovation and effective technologies. 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.

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

In 2023, we achieved a 36% absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction vs. our 2019 baseline in scope 12 and are on track to meet our SBTi-validated target of a 50% reduction by 2030 vs. our 2019 baseline, while absorbing scope 12 emissions from Swedish Match's operations. Our efforts in 2023 led to an overall reduction of 40% in our absolute GHG emissions in PMI factories vs. the 2019 baseline. During the year, an additional five reporting entities were certified carbon neutral, bringing the total to 21 reporting entities (18 factories) certified to date. In parallel, our markets worldwide are undergoing carbon neutrality certification, following efforts to reduce GHG emissions and compensating for their remaining emissions through PMI's Portfolio of Climate Investments (PCI). To date, 11 markets have been certified as carbon neutral. In 2023 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, 4% of the energy used in PMI's factories was self-generated in 2023, out of which 39% was generated through renewable sources (28% in 2022). In 2023, we made progress on our aspiration of having 100% of electricity used and purchased in PMI's factories be derived from renewable sources by 2025, achieving 92%. In 2023, we incorporated sustainability criteria as part of our building scorecard for any new leased and rental spaces, ensuring a formal, sustainability-driven, decision-making process regarding our future footprint. Carbon emissions from PMI's offices and warehouses decreased by 64.6% vs. the 2019 baseline in 2023. 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 27% of our fleet globally (19% in 2022). In 2023, PMI's PCI invested around USD 1.2 million in projects focused on nature-based solutions (NBS) while promoting insetting by exploring NBS in our tobacco supply chain. In 2023 we kicked off our first insetting project opportunity in our supply chain in Mozambique. We assessed two additional insetting project opportunities in North and South America aligned with our "Perfect Forest" concept, wherein value is created by implementing sustainable forestry practices. In 2023, targeted actions were implemented to reverse past years' supply chain disruption impacts, allowing for example to reduce by more than 40% emissions related to air shipments (vs. 2022). In out tobacco supply chain, having achieved a 77% reduction in GHG emissions per kilogram of flue-cured tobacco between 2010 and 2020, we established an additional and more ambitious target to reach 75% reduction in carbon emissions generated by curing one kilogram of flue-cured tobacco by 2025 (vs. our 2019 baseline).

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

pmi_lctp_211026.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

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

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.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

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 significant 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. 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 set 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 2023 PMI continued to focus on scaling our end-of-life take-back programs for smoke-free consumables, with 17.6% shipment volumes covered in 2023 and an aspiration to reach at least 80% of our smoke-free shipment volume as part of our Sustainability Index. In 2023, over 55 markets put in place anti-littering programs for combustible cigarettes, moving us closer to our 2025 aspiration of 80% weighted coverage, within regulatory restrictions. Additionally, we set the ambition to have 100% of 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 82% of market volume in 2023 (2022:6%). In 2023, we continued our plastic reduction efforts, removing 59 tons of plastic film by reducing material thickness. Moving forward, we will incorporate this program into our overall material reduction aspirations since we have reached the point at which plastic wrap has been reduced to the minimum required for product protection.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

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 2023, 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 6.3-25.3 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. PMI actively engages with its suppliers, and we plan to embed the elements of our carbon neutrality strategy in the programs with our suppliers as we move to the achievements of PMI's targets for 2030. 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 USD620,000 in 2023 to support on farm water management and water stewardship activities (e.g. spring protection projects) at a landscape level. Informed by PMI's materiality assessment, PMI's Sustainability Index (SI) was introduced in 2022 to measure progress and define success against our long-term commitments. The SI is

comprised of KPIs directly linked to 11 roadmap goals, including KPIs related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, carbon neutrality and purchased tobacco at no risk of deforestation on managed natural forest, and no conversion of natural ecosystem for our tobacco supply chain. 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

☑ 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. To control environmental and social impacts across the life cycle of our smoke-free products, we set 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 smoke free product markets, in 2023, PMI continued to focus on scaling our end-of-life take-back programs for smoke-free consumables, with 17.6% shipment volumes covered in 2023 and an aspiration to reach at least 80% of our smoke-free shipment volume as part of our Sustainability Index. In 2023, over 55 markets put in place anti-littering programs for combustible cigarettes, moving us closer to our 2025 aspiration of 80% weighted coverage, within regulatory restrictions. Additionally, we set 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 82% of market volume in 2023 (6% in 2022). In 2023, we continued our plastic reduction efforts, removing 59 tons of plastic film by reducing material thickness. Moving forward, we will incorporate this program into our overall material reduction aspirations since we have reached the point at which plastic wrap has been reduced to the minimum required for product

protection. Over the past four 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 5% versus 2022 (49% reduction versus 2018).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

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. In 2021, our assessment results on updated societal expectations further informed the definition of PMI's ambitions across sustainability areas, including climate change, water stewardship and deforestation: - Achievement of carbon neutrality of PMI's direct operations (scopes 12) anticipated to 2025 (from 2030); - Achievement of net zero in PMI's value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 2040 - Reduction in absolute CO2 emissions consistent with SBTi for a 1.5C scenario, submitted and validated in 2023 (50% in S12, 33.3% in S3 FLAG, and 27.5% in S3 Industrial emission reductions by 2030 vs. 2019 baseline) - Achievement of 49 % water intensity reduction in 2023 vs. 2018 -Achievement of 100% proportion of tobacco purchased at no risk of gross deforestation of primary and protected forest since 2020. 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 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 expected to be operational by 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
☑ 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 towards 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

☑ 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 towards 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 external verification assurance process since 2018. In 2023, we had 2 new FCV tobacco sourcing markets in Asia and Africa, where a budget was 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

☑ 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 Low Carbon 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 PMI.
[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 **:**Carbon 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)

47000000

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

3.4

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

1.8

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

2.8

(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 Sustainability 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 and deliver carbon-neutral operations by 2025 and 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 one PMI has set for its direct operations to be certified as carbon neutral by 2025. To achieve our ambition of carbon

neutrality in our direct operations (scope 12) by 2025, we combine good management practices with strategic energy-related investments. 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 Drive4Zero, 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.
[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)

335

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

6

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

10

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

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

CAPEX: In 2023 PMI invested in multiple initiatives to reduce, reuse, and recycle water across 13 facilities, with some of the key initiatives taking place in our facilities in Italy, Mexico, and Poland. In 2023, we increased CAPEX by 335% comparted to 2022, largely due to the prioritization of initiatives that would reduce both water consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We expect CAPEX to increase in the range of 5-10% in 2024. OPEX: We had a net 10% increase in our water related OPEX during 2023 driven by changes in our product portfolio. Still, our manufacturing facilities in Italy, Greece, and Korea managed to reduce their water

intensity through the implementation of water efficiency interventions, which overall reduced their water consumption. We expect OPEX to fluctuate in the range of 5-10% in 2024.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[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 towards 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

90

(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 2023 we integrated 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 (expected to be implemented by 2026), and six projects under our Zero Carbon Technology (ZCT) program. An approx. USD45 million budget was allocated to support the execution of the projects in our manufacturing sites driving around 3.5% reduction in carbon emissions across our manufacturing facilities in 2023 versus 2022. 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 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 expected to be operational by 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 behaviour

(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

A carbon levy enables 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 is collected in a climate fund (PMI Portfolio of Climate Investments or-PCI), which finances high-quality carbon insetting and/or offsetting projects. We have modelled 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 offsetting/in-setting 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 insetting 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. As we regularly monitor the evolution of the voluntary carbon market for offsets, we have gathered relevant information to expect a progressive increase in price for high quality projects generating eligible carbon credits for PMI. This would be reflected in the periodical revisions of PMI's carbon levy, resulting in an increased value through time and in particular close to milestones years such as 2030 and 2040.

(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

90

(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 (offsetting) in the short term by prioritizing direct investment in our supply chain in the medium and long term (insetting) will result in a climate investment strategy that is cost effective, transparent, consistent, and of high quality. We anticipate a decrease in the levy budget as our emissions profile shrinks. Where additional funding will be required for specific investments (e.g., unlocking innovative climate solutions and research and development (R&D), the advisory committee that governs the Portfolio of Climate Investments (PCI) will decide on approval. In 2023, we have significantly reduced our budget to buy fewer carbon credits from the market and allocate investments in our projects through our insetting strategy. As such, the PCI invested around USD 300,000 in offsets on projects focused on nature-based solutions (USD 6.6 million in 2022). These projects are taking place in

Cambodia and China, and they aim to generate carbon credits through forest conservation and afforestation, respectively. Moreover, the PCI focused on securing high-quality offsets to support PMI's decarbonization journey and provided the carbon offsets required for the five manufacturing sites and 11 markets that achieved carbon neutrality certification during the calendar year. In 2021, we identified an insetting project opportunity in our supply chain in Mozambique and kicked off the project in 2023, with the objective of increasing access to potable water to farmers in PMI's tobacco supply chain by drilling 20 boreholes and distributing 15,000 highly efficient cook stoves. Those interventions will result in a decreased pressure on natural forests that are typically used as a source of biomass for water potabilization and cooking purposes, thus allowing the generation of carbon credits. We expect the project will benefit between 80,000 and 95,000 people and will deliver significant co-benefits for the farming communities where PMI operates. We assessed two additional insetting project opportunities in North and South America aligned with our "Perfect Forest" concept, wherein value is created by implementing sustainable forestry practices.
[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:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
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 thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

5418

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 thresholds 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

33

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(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, type of irrigation system, 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 15 points in the water risk score (scores range from 0 to 35).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds 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

7
[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 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. We expanded our engagement with suppliers to collect primary data, identified opportunities for reduction, and explored environmental partnerships initiatives. 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 direct material category, we achieved 83% coverage of primary data collection in 2023. We have initiated engagement with our logistics suppliers and strive to achieve similar results, moving from spend-based to primary data.

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 2023, 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. In 2023, 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

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ 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. Our internal studies indicate that our nontobacco materials supply chain, tobacco agricultural supply chain, and manufacturing represent 33%, 66%, and 1% of our

fresh withdrawal water footprint, respectively. We believe that achieving a meaningful impact requires a deep understanding of water-related risks and informed actions to address them. Critically, 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 2023, these farms accounted for a collective withdrawal of approximately 109 million cubic meters. In 2023, we completed local water risk assessments (LWRA) in Argentina, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Switzerland, and Turkey. These assessments confirmed that water scarcity and competing demands for limited water supplies remain pervasive challenge. Other challenges identified include a lack of water legislation implementation in Mozambique and increased drought risk in Argentina's Juramento basin. We have conducted 49 LWRAs since 2018, covering 95% 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 significant gaps identified. Further on-site audits might be requested if the corrective action plan is not satisfactory. During 2023, 120 suppliers representing 95% of our total direct material spend were assessed. Of these, 91% demonstrated a good sustainability performance, based on the score provided by the assessment platform, and only 9% were below the minimum threshold required and had to complete a corrective action plan before reassessment in 2023.

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 significant gaps identified. Further on-site audits might be requested if the corrective action plan is not satisfactory. During 2023, 120 suppliers representing 95%of our total direct material spend were assessed. Of these, 91% demonstrated a good sustainability performance, based on the score provided by the assessment platform, and only 9% were below the minimum threshold required and had to complete a corrective action plan before reassessment in 2023.

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 significant gaps identified. Further on-site audits might be requested if the corrective action plan is not satisfactory. During 2023, 120 suppliers representing 95% of our total direct material spend were assessed. Of these, 91% demonstrated a good sustainability performance, based on the score provided by the assessment platform, and only 9% were below the minimum threshold required and had to complete a corrective action plan before reassessment in 2023.
[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 over 26,000 tier 1 suppliers globally, our supply chain spend amounted to approx. USD 14 billion in 2023. 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 58% of our scope 3 emissions in 2023. 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 are expected to have 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. We connect with our suppliers through dedicated webinars, and we have incorporated sustainability criteria in our ways of working with them, incl. the provision of information on appropriate actions that can be taken to support their SBTi adoption.

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:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In 2023, 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 2023, as a result of the third-party audit for ZDM, three suppliers were not compliant and a corrective action plan is in place. 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 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

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.

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.

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:

☑ 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:

☑ 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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Compliance 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:
☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our Responsible Sourcing Principles (RSP) provides our suppliers with PMI's expectations in the areas of human rights, environment, and business integrity. Suppliers are encouraged to consider their impacts on natural capital linked to enjoyment of human rights, such as soil degradation, water pollution, air pollution, harmful noise emissions (noise pollution) and excessive water consumption. Our RSP also encourages supplier 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. GAP lays out extensive agricultural environmental practices for farmers to adopt; covering effective farming techniques, the safe storage, handling, and use of chemicals (crop protection agents), water and waste management, energy and raw material efficiency. Compliance with these requirements are 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 USD 0.5 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.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

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 (91% achieved in 2023). 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 245 cubic meters per ton of tobacco produced in 2023), 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 a target to carry out a LRA in 100% of our current tobacco growing areas by 2025 (95% reached by end of 2023). 3) Percentage of suppliers to adopt science based targets. PMI has set a new 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 (35% achieved in 2023). 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

13

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

In 2023, 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 content of the commitments and targets made by PMI towards our long-term Forest Positive strategy, as well as our two-pronged approach: First-engaging with 29 suppliers of flue-cured tobacco, and 54 paper and pulp-based products to move towards traceable and sustainable raw material sourcing; second, third-party verification. In PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, new webinars have been organized in

2023, to communicate expectations. Webinar sessions were organized for 54 paper and pulp-based suppliers, followed by some customized clarification meetings. As an outcome, in line with our goal, we received from all 54 Pulp-Based Product suppliers their signed commitment on ZDM and based on the results of the 2023 third-party verification, 95% of PMI's paper and pulp-based products are compliant to zero gross deforestation (versus 64% in 2022). 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 305,756 contracted farmers are engaged with and participated in 2023. 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 2023 third-party verification, 94% of PMI's tobacco volume purchased is compliant to zero net deforestation (versus 55% in 2022).

(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

305756

(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

283684

(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 283,684 smallholder farmers (out of 305,756) covered by the program in 2023. The GAP's 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 2023, Philip Morris Brasil S.A. not only implemented the GAP but also deployed, expanded, and enhanced the Responsible Leaf Project in collaboration with Produzindo Certo. This initiative aims to guide and monitor partner farmers, improving their farming practices and promoting social and environmental sustainability. Currently, around 5,000 farmers are involved in the Responsible Leaf Project. Each farmer receives visits from field technicians to provide comprehensive assessments of their farms, covering productivity, social, and environmental aspects. Farmers acknowledge that adhering to the recommendations of the field technicians will better equip them for the future, making their farms more sustainable, productive, and compliant with market demands and local regulations. Furthermore, for the virginia flue-cured tobacco (FCV) markets, the Monitoring Framework (MF) for Sustainable Leaf Curing Fuel requires tobacco suppliers to provide capacity building activities to local stakeholders, including smallholder farmers. Annually a third-party audit is in place to verify the MF implementation. Through stakeholder engagements and capacity building including small holder farmers, requirements of PMI's MF were achieved, with all regular suppliers along with their farmers 100% compliant with the MF.
[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

We engage 100% of our consumers (i.e., customers) on 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 significant 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 towards 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 Low Carbon Transition Plan published in 2021, or the annual Integrated Report (latest issue in early 2024).

(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 Integrated Report,communication campaigns and our CDP disclosures, demonstrating our achievements related, for instance, to our science-based emission reduction targets. We monitor traffic in various sustainability resources (including climate) by measuring access evolution over time (-57% versus 2023, -18% versus 2022), and downloads (-15% versus 2023, -10% versus 2022).Another example is the outcome of our 2021 sustainability materiality assessment, informed by our consumers' insights, confirming "materials and product eco-design" 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. Specifically, PMI has set performance metrics to monitor progress against this

goal, including our Sustainability Index KPI on the proportion of shipment volumes covered by markets with end-of-life take-back programs in place for smoke-free consumables, setting a target of 80% by 2025.In 2023 we achieved 17.6% (versus 8.5% in 2022). The measure of success is considered as the year-on-year improvement against the metrics defined, usually 1%

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 full 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 2023, the annual external audit carried out on our tobacco supply chain confirmed that, for the fourth consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation. Further, the audit confirmed that 94 percent of our purchased tobacco did not pose a risk of deforestation of managed natural forest or conversion of natural ecosystems (55% in 2022). Similarly for PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, in 2023 95% 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 (76% in 2023). 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 CA 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 2023, we analyzed a range of solutions and created an anti-littering toolkit for markets focused on two aspects: 1. 'Reach' activities focus on passing along the message directly to consumers, mainly using our own channels. Examples include on-pack and point-of-sale messaging. 2. 'Impact' activities involve initiatives to raise awareness of the issue beyond 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, making portable ashtrays available, etc. Success is measured by the proportion of markets deploying at least one 'Reach' and one 'Impact' activity each year. We are making strong progress toward our 2025 aspiration of 80% weighted average, within regulatory restrictions. In 2023, over 55 markets representing 76% put in place anti-littering programs for combustible cigarettes, moving us closer to our 2025 aspiration of 80% weighted coverage, within regulatory restrictions.

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 Integrated 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 ESG ratings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At PMI, we understand the value of participating in ESG 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 ESG 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 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 customers engaged refers to the proportion of shipment volumes covered by markets with anti-littering programs in place for combustible cigarettes (76% in 2023). 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 CA 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.1 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. For this reason, we collaborate with civil society organizations, which help us achieve our objectives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2023, we analyzed a range of solutions and created an anti-littering toolkit for markets focused on two aspects: 1. 'Reach' activities focus on passing along the message directly to consumers, mainly using our own channels. Examples include on-pack and point-of-sale messaging. 2. 'Impact' activities involve initiatives to raise awareness of the issue beyond 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, making portable ashtrays available, etc. Success is measured by the proportion of markets deploying at least one 'Reach' and one 'Impact' activity each year. We are making strong progress toward our 2025 aspiration of 80% weighted average, within regulatory restrictions. In 2023, over 55 markets representing 76% put in place anti-littering programs for combustible cigarettes, moving us closer to our 2025 aspiration of 80% weighted coverage, within regulatory restrictions.

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 scope12 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. We are currently working to integrate Swedish Match activities within our Low Carbon Transition Plan, thereby extending our various mitigation and adaptation strategies and initiatives to their operations. This engagement and related metrics currently cover PMI-only scope.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We completed the second wave of our e-learning program in 2023 with an overall completion rate of 98%(versus 94% in the first wave in 2022). In September 2023, we commenced the third wave for drivers who had not been included yet. Enhancing safe driving behaviors has a direct impact on the eco-driving practices of individual drivers. By the end of 2023, 85% of our working-tool cars were equipped with telematics. This provides the driver and the company with proactive driving behavior data, which aids our reduction in carbon emissions amongst other safety related benefits. 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 2023 these initiatives contributed to reduce by approx. 20% 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 Integrated 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 ESG ratings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

At PMI, we understand the value of participating in ESG 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 ESG 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 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. In 2024, we plan to communicate 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 will expand in 2024 to include more flue-cured tobacco suppliers.

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 Integrated 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 ESG ratings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

PMI understands the value of participating in ESG 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 ESG 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 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:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to provision of goods and services

☑ Reduce water-related impacts

(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 customers' operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

☑ Reduction of own operational water withdrawals and/or consumption

(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 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that has a lower upstream impact on forests

(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 resource use and efficiency

☑ Increase in use of certified materials

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Project dependent

(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:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ New product or service that has a lower upstream impact on forests

(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 resource use and efficiency

☑ Increase in use of certified materials

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Project dependent

(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 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(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 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(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 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(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 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(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 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(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 supplier

(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. Five companies of different industry sectors, geographies, and sizes were enrolled in the initial pilot. The primary focus of this program is to accelerate the delivery of sustainability programs agreed to between PMI and suppliers. The learnings and insights can be used to improve the program and optimize it for our diverse value chain. The pilot was focused on climate change and sustainability fundamentals (covering, for example, strategy development and deployment systems). A team of experts collaborated with each supplier team individually to build capability and share PMI's progress, learnings, and methodologies to help accelerate our supplier's progress. 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 on 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". As an example, this criterion is consistent with the operational approach specified in 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

Swedish Match AB

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in late 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Extensive work was undertaken to assess the materiality of Swedish Match's inventory in relation to PMI's and to identify potential gaps according to the criteria of the Greenhouse Gas Protocols Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain Scope 3 Standard. As part of this exercise, the approach to account for Swedish Match's emissions from scope 3 categories 1 Purchased goods and services and 7 Employee commuting was revised and aligned with PMI's GHG accounting methodology. Additionally, scope 3 category 2 Capital goods was calculated for Swedish Match for the first time.
[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 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas GHG inventory of Swedish Match acquired in late 2022 into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Swedish Match mainly manufactures smoke free products such as nicotine pouches at 15 manufacturing facilities located in Sweden, the U.S., the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Brazil and Denmark. Metrics reported in this section include Swedish Match, unless otherwise specified, prior years' data have been recalculated to reflect the Swedish Match incorporation. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to for example update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This led to previous years being restated accordingly.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2, location-based

☑ Scope 2, market-based

☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) 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 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 arising 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 the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) recommendations and applies it when determining exclusions. In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This led to previous years being restated accordingly.

(7.1.3.4) 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
☑ 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 (MMR) – General guidance for installations
☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Agricultural Guidance: Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Agricultural Sector
☑ Other, please specify **:**Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2023.

(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, offices and warehouses 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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Emissions from PMI operated IQOS stores

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

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

0.7

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

As our IQOS stores' activities are growing, we performed an analysis to estimate their emissions. These activities are performed by PMI entities (no franchises). We based our calculation on the 2023 IQOS stores' footprint (m2), the Non-domestic National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (ND-NEED), and emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. Our calculations indicated that theses emissions are standing for 0.7% of our 2023 scope 1 and 2 emissions (

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

We based our calculation on the 2023 IQOS stores footprint (m2), Non-domestic National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (ND-NEED), and emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Emissions from business activities

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 1
- ☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

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

2.4

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

3.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

The data and information in this submission do not include greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from wellness and healthcare acquisitions made in 2021, which we have since consolidated into Vectura Fertin Pharma. These emissions represented 2.4% of PMI's scope 12 emissions and 3.1% of scope 3 emissions in 2023 and were calculated in line with PMI's methodology. They are currently excluded from the inventory as they are below our materiality threshold set at 5% for scope 12 and 5% for scope 3 each and are therefore not considered material. Noting recent regulatory developments, during 2024, we plan to further assess Vectura Fertin Pharma scope 1, 2, and 3 carbon footprint and accordingly reevaluate their integration into our GHG inventory.

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

These emissions were calculated in line with PMI's methodology. As an example, direct emissions from mobile combustion sources were calculated using primary fuel consumption or distance data for company-owned and/ or operated vehicles. The fuel-based method and distance-based method were used to calculate GHG emissions respectively. For some other categories, the spend-based method or average data method were used, among others.
[Add row]

(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)

406660.2

(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 (SBTi) and better incorporating inputs from the models published by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

469371

(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 (SBTi) and better incorporating inputs from the models published by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Scope 2 (market-based). In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

182095.9

(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 (SBTi) and better incorporating inputs from the models published by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

3680312.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased goods and services includes: a) product related purchased goods and services, which contains 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 and supplies among others and is mainly calculated using environmental extended input-output (EEIO) analysis, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions factors that convert spend into GHG emissions. In 2023, we successfully integrated the GHG inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

173006.2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions related to capital goods and is calculated using environmental extended input-output (EEIO) analysis, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions factors that convert spend into GHG emissions. In 2023, we successfully integrated the GHG inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

120430.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These are greenhouse gas (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 U.K. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS). In 2023, we successfully integrated the GHG inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

554988.3

(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. Road and mixed transport emissions are calculated based on the volume of goods transported and the traveled distance where possible. When no other information is available, environmental extended input-output (EEIO) analysis is used, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions factors that convert spend into GHG emissions. In 2023, we successfully integrated the GHG inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

8446.3

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Greenhouse gas (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 emissions factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. In 2023, we successfully integrated the GHG inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

120482.1

(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 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

45006.1

(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 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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 leases 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. In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This led to previous years being restated accordingly.

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)

86770.2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The greenhouse gas (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 2023, we successfully integrated the GHG inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PMI only sells final products to end users, and no intermediate products that could be further processed, transformed or included into other products; therefore, this category has been excluded.

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. The 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 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

88547.7

(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 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. This 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)

0.0

(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)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with investments (category 15) 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. These emissions are currently excluded from the value chain inventory since their contribution to the PMI's scope 3 emissions is below the materiality threshold.

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?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

305381.55

(7.6.3) Methodological details

PMI’s scope 12 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol’s “A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard” (2004). Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based reporting methods in adherence with the GHG Protocol’s “Scope 2 Guidance” (2015). To calculate scope 12 emissions, PMI uses activity data, such as fuel consumption by type, along with emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

310027.74

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

PMI's scope 12 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (2004). Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based reporting methods in adherence with the GHG Protocol's "Scope 2 Guidance" (2015). To calculate scope 12 emissions, PMI uses activity data, such as fuel consumption by type, along with emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and the International Energy Agency (IEA). In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. This led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

319371.93

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

PMI's scope 12 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (2004). Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based reporting methods in adherence with the GHG Protocol's "Scope 2 Guidance" (2015). To calculate scope 12 emissions, PMI uses activity data, such as fuel consumption by type, along with emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and the International Energy Agency (IEA). In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. This led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

331935.98

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

PMI's scope 12 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (2004). Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based reporting methods in adherence with the GHG Protocol's "Scope 2 Guidance" (2015). To calculate scope 12 emissions, PMI uses activity data, such as fuel consumption by type, along with emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and the International Energy Agency (IEA). In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. This led to previous years being restated accordingly.
[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)

398646.38

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

49440.84

(7.7.4) Methodological details

PMI's scope 12 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (2004). Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based reporting methods in adherence with the GHG Protocol's "Scope 2 Guidance" (2015). To calculate scope 12 emissions, PMI uses activity data, such as fuel consumption by type, along with emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and the International Energy Agency (IEA). In line with the GHG Protocol guidelines, PMI reports both market-based and location-based CO2e emissions. Our methodology takes a conservative approach and uses location-based emission factors unless 100%of the electricity purchased is certified green electricity, in which case we assume zero emissions.

Past year 1

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

384033.26

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

62802.17

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

PMI's scope 12 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (2004). Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based reporting methods in adherence with the GHG Protocol's "Scope 2 Guidance" (2015). To calculate scope 12 emissions, PMI uses activity data, such as fuel consumption by type, along with emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and the International Energy Agency (IEA). In line with the GHG Protocol guidelines, PMI reports both market-based and location-based CO2e emissions. Our methodology takes a conservative approach and uses location-based emission factors unless 100% of the electricity purchased is certified green electricity, in which case we assume zero emissions. In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. This led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Past year 2

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

385281.18

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

88581.09

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

PMI's scope 12 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (2004). Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based reporting methods in adherence with the GHG Protocol's "Scope 2 Guidance" (2015). To calculate scope 12 emissions, PMI uses activity data, such as fuel consumption by type, along with emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and the International Energy Agency (IEA). In line with the GHG Protocol guidelines, PMI reports both market-based and location-based CO2e emissions. Our methodology takes a conservative approach and uses location-based emission factors unless 100% of the electricity purchased is certified green electricity, in which case we assume zero emissions. In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. This led to previous years being restated accordingly.

Past year 3

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

405299.94

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

112332.37

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

PMI's scope 12 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol's "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" (2004). Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the location-based and market-based reporting methods in adherence with the GHG Protocol's "Scope 2 Guidance" (2015). To calculate scope 12 emissions, PMI uses activity data, such as fuel consumption by type, along with emission factors from the U.K. Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and the International Energy Agency (IEA). In line with the GHG Protocol guidelines, PMI reports both market-based and location-based CO2e emissions. Our methodology takes a conservative approach and uses location-based emission factors unless 100% of the electricity purchased is certified green electricity, in which case we assume zero emissions. In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. This led to previous years being restated accordingly.
[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)

3085779.6

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

71

(7.8.5) 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 U.K. 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)

172504.4

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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)

83407.7

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes the emissions related to the production of fuels and electricity consumed by PMI (i.e., for all fuel-related emissions calculated as its scope 12 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)

700639.4

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

43

(7.8.5) 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)

4687.1

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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)

66216.2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

81

(7.8.5) 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 the emissions due to stays in hotels.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

40148.7

(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

(7.8.5) 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) 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)

69160.3

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category covers the transport of sold finished goods (FG) to the 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 12 emissions; therefore, only non-PMI fleet transport is included in this category. Any transport / storage of sold products 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 owned and operated transport (scope 12) 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:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes customer's emissions relating to the processing of intermediate products sold by a reporting company, such as the conversion of aluminum ingots into aluminum injection-molded products. This category was reviewed in 2018 and it has been concluded that PMI sold only final products to end users, and no intermediate products that could be further processed, transformed, or included into other products, therefore this category has been excluded.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

33873.8

(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 conventional cigarettes.

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

76

(7.8.5) 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 the P1 SFP product are predominantly caused by the 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)

82891.6

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category refers to emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by PMI at the end of their life.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1279.6

(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

(7.8.5) 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) 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, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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. Investments related emissions are beyond our level of de minimis (0.2%), nevertheless are currently excluded from the value chain inventory as their contribution to PMI's scope 3 emissions are below materiality threshold (

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are currently no other (upstream) emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are currently no other (downstream) emissions.
[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

12/30/2022

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

3205950.6

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

122001.3

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

95511.5

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

789656.4

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

4604.2

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

50869.3

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

40184.6

(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)

78380.9

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

0

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

32835.8

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

83223.9

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

3883.3

(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 arising 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 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. Even though this impact was below our recalculation policy we integrated these improvements, and this led to previous years, in this case 2020, being restated accordingly.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

2924635.5

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

141866.9

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

105945.4

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

587260.2

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

5693.4

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

24373.3

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

36644.3

(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)

78653

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

0

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

31374.8

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

81824

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

6876.2

(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 arising 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 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and

improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. Even though this impact was below our recalculation policy we integrated these improvements, and this led to previous years, in this case 2020, being restated accordingly.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2020

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

3101950.3

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

134339.4

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

93263.7

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

529341.1

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

7018.8

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

23164.9

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

38420.1

(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)

83172.7

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

0

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

26021.4

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

80860

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

6650.8

(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 arising 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 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. Additionally, we further improved our carbon footprint model and data accuracy; improvements relate to, for example, update of our representative products and improvements/updates on emission factors in several scope 3 categories. Even though this impact was below our recalculation policy we integrated these improvements, and this led to previous years, in this case 2020, 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 and 2 Verification Statement 2023_final_040724.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 from:

☑ 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 and 2 Verification Statement 2023_final_040724.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 from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

PMI Scope 1 and 2 Verification Statement 2023_final_040724.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 from:

☑ 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: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ 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
☑ Scope 3: Downstream 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 2023_final_040724.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 from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ 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)

13655.5

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.66

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The change in renewable energy consumption comes from the purchased renewable electricity in our manufacturing facilities and markets, and the self-generated renewable energy. We observed a 3.66% reduction versus previous year, considering our total scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022 accounted for 372,830 tCO2e (reduction is calculated as 13,655.5/372,830*100 3.66%). Prior year data has been restated to reflect Swedish Match's integration into PMI's GHG inventory. Changes in emissions reported in this section now reflect data from both PMI and Swedish Match.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23452.8

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.29

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Achieved reduction comes from the relentless drive of our energy saving and efficiency team implementing processes through our Drive 4 Zero program. Compared to our scope 1 and 2 in 2022, this represents 6.29% 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, due to the production of the cast leaf tobacco in the magnitude of three times more energy than conventional products). We observed a 6.29% reduction versus previous year, considering our total scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022 accounted for 372,830 tCO2e (reduction is calculated as 23,452.8/372,830*100 6.29%). Prior year data has been restated to reflect Swedish Match's integration into PMI's GHG inventory. Changes in emissions reported in this section now reflect data from both PMI and Swedish Match.1.1*

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

PMI did not have any changes due to change in divestment in 2023.

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 acquisition in 2022. In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting and its impact is already included in the different drivers/reasons for change. As an example, changes related to a renewable energy driver have been accounted for and reported under the appropriate row. GHG emissions from wellness and healthcare acquisitions made in 2021, which we have since consolidated into Vectura Fertin Pharma, are currently excluded from the inventory as they are below our materiality threshold. (These emissions represented 2.4% of PMI's scope 12 emissions and 3.1% of scope 3 emissions in 2023 and were calculated in line with PMI's methodology).

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 additional changes due to mergers in 2023.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19100.8

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.12

(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). It has been also impacted by the increase of km driven by our fleet. We observed a 5.12% increase versus previous year, considering our total scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2022 accounted for 372,830 tCO2e (reduction is calculated as 19,100.8/372,830*100 5.12%). Prior year data has been restated to reflect Swedish Match's integration into PMI's GHG inventory. Changes in emissions reported in this section now reflect data from both PMI and Swedish Match.*

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 2023.

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 2023.

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 2023.

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 changes due to change unidentified in 2023.

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 2023.
[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

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

This category of emissions is only applicable to land owned and operated by Swedish Match. For land use management, and as per 2023 GHG inventory, Swedish Match does not use biofuels or other sources of biogenic emissions.

CO2 removals from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) 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 waiting for the GHG Protocol to publish the final version of the Land Sector and Removals Guidance to select projects and accounting methodologies that will be used to report on removals as part of our GHG inventory.

Sequestration during land use change

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Not applicable.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Not applicable.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

37614.3

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

These are biogenic emission for the consumption of biomass in our factories and the direct CO2 emissions from one of our processes. The emission factor used come from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023 database.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

630

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

These are biogenic emission for the consumption of biodiesel and bioethanol in our fleet. The emission factor used come from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023 database.
[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)

1013878

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

In 2023, GHG emissions calculated for this commodity accounted for 1,013,878 tCO2e. The vast majority of these emissions, representing more than 85% 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, 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 2023 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)

838349

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

In 2023, we successfully integrated the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory of Swedish Match, acquired in 2022, into PMI's value chain carbon accounting. This section therefore presents consolidated data for PMI and Swedish Match achieving a decrease in our tobacco supply chain emissions of 71,294 tCO2e, resulting in an 8% decrease versus previous year. Total emissions for tobacco include all activities performed and inputs used by farmers and related to tobacco seedling production, fertilizers, pesticides, transport, mechanization and curing. A significant percentage of the total GHG emissions attributed to our tobacco purchases result from the curing process of Virginia flue-cured tobacco. With our Renewable Curing Fuel program, we have focused on minimizing the risk by supporting a sustainable firewood sourcing system validated by the application of an internal protocol and also the shift from use of non-renewable fuel to biomass that is audited on a yearly basis by a third party. Overall, the audit results recognize compliance for the contracted Virginia flue cured tobacco volume purchased by PMI in 2023. Compared to our 2019 baseline, in 2023 we have reached 51% CO2e intensity reduction in emissions from curing. The efforts on the ground with our suppliers and the strong assurance process we carry out on a yearly basis allowed to validate that 100% of our standard flue cured tobacco in 2023 was purchased at no risk of gross deforestation of primary and protected forests bringing the risk for land use change related to tobacco curing to the minimum.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

302700.23

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

514.3

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

655.65

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

1511.37

(7.15.1.3) 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)

72.13

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

25.4

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

25.4

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

311.38

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

27.2

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

27.2

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6607.23

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

7669.24

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

336.24

Armenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110.38

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

9.28

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

9.28

Aruba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.31

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

25

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

25

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

404.12

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

252.72

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

209.06

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.45

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

43.65

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

43.65

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.01

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

16.47

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

16.47

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)

709.57

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

23.19

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

23.19

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98.61

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

68.2

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

68.2

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5183.73

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

2855.73

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

770.56

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115.17

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

62.62

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

62.62

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1262.6

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

1428.41

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

376.58

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48.09

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

10.27

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

10.27

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35.1

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

29.35

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

29.35

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.99

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

1.59

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

1.59

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

550.24

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

169.64

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

169.64

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

392.49

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

0.21

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

0.21

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

237.5

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

28.73

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

0

Curaçao

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.7

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

52.27

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

52.27

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3876.88

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

11418.4

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

100.77

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159.45

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

286.85

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

145.29

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2514.73

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

7877.37

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

7877.37

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

511.31

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

37.08

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

37.08

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

447.62

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

37.32

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

37.32

El Salvador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.85

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

0.9

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

0.9

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.79

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

10.97

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

10.97

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.81

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

1.49

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

0.01

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1165.27

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

11.87

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

11.87

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114.59

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

4.59

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

4.59

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13798.63

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

6605.72

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

239.48

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13206.47

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

13968.14

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

0

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171.07

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

17.26

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

17.26

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.85

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

225.63

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

225.63

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

946.05

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

50.9

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

50.9

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.85

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

157.58

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

157.58

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32977.23

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

84825.4

(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)

990.12

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

310.04

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

310.04

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33255.73

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

22870.14

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

0

Jamaica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.18

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

5.01

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

5.01

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2920.78

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

178.77

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

0

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

323.03

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

1323.23

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

98.78

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3679.03

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

5663.4

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

779.02

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34.85

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

25.48

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

25.48

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.39

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

10.82

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

10.82

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.74

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

53.31

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

53.31

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1365.03

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

2687.02

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

22.83

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.47

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

0.52

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

0.52

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)

10870.49

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

7645.32

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

128.94

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8314.17

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

11936.23

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

583.51

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

265.51

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

43.02

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

43.02

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)

25886.29

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

11888.5

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86.63

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

6.04

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

0

Nicaragua

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.08

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

1.37

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

1.37

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.36

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

9.22

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

9.22

North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81.42

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

28.69

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

28.69

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.25

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

11.43

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

70.48

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2565.61

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

1912.98

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

170.11

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42.56

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

3.78

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

3.78

Paraguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.27

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

25.35

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

25.35

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.56

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

1.79

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

1.79

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18013.39

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

29904.99

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13802.03

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

43828.72

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

3651.48

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4936.08

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

3007.75

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

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9982.86

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

14454.07

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

14454.07

Republic of Moldova

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82.53

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

26.62

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

26.62

Réunion

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.33

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

24.31

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

24.31

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16798.94

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

12591.66

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

54.6

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25545.59

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

25565.16

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

1334.93

Senegal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

882.92

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

2949.84

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

15.68

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4689.2

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

15011.26

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

218.8

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177.83

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

1544.28

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

1544.28

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

401.11

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

13.58

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

13.58

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80.74

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

36.86

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

22.12

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

706.42

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

2316.62

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

170.23

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1002.88

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

95.92

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

95.92

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

537.52

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

2430.59

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

851.55

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3247.12

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

831.17

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90.03

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

114.18

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

114.18

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1227.91

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

60.18

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

60.18

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100.15

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

30.08

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

30.08

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11369.35

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

26340.34

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

312.36

Uganda

(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

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1685.66

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

696.22

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

696.22

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

517.79

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

163.63

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

163.63

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

554.49

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

152.55

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

152.55

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.07

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

1.07

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11602.7

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

11371.22

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

11841.41

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.96

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

0.49

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

0.49

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.36

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

68.58

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

8.29

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74.86

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

36.34

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

36.34
[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*	*221515.41*
Row 2	*Offices and Warehouses*	*2805.84*
Row 3	*Company's fleet*	*81060.3*

[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)

221515.41

(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 factor used come from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023 database.

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83866.14

(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 factor used come from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2023 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*	*373229.4*	*37082.8*
Row 2	*Offices and Warehouses*	*25416.98*	*12358.04*

[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)

305381.55

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

398646.38

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

49440.84

(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 as "Consolidated accounting group". Therefore, the reported scope 1 and 2 emissions are the same as the scope 1 and 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 as "Consolidated accounting group". Therefore, the reported scope 1 and 2 emissions are the same as the scope 1 and 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

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)

5953.01

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

7333

(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 2

(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)

2365.16

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

2085.18

(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 3

(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)

1262.59

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

1428.41

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

376.58

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices & fleet emissions.

Row 4

(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)

6335.93

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

11352.72

(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 5

(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)

6.35

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

68.58

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

8.29

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices & fleet emissions.

Row 6

(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)

1234.09

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

2664.19

(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 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)

25213.81

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

10671.55

(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 8

(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)

3876.87

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

11418.4

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

100.77

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 9

(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)

11280.92

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

4240.76

(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 10

(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)

420.14

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

2050.36

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

100.02

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing emissions.

Row 11

(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)

13206.47

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

13968.13

(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 12

(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)

31814.96

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

22589.52

(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 13

(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)

9776.44

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

41680.01

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

1502.78

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing emissions.

Row 14

(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)

3439.14

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

2911.93

(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 15

(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)

16242.13

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

12537.06

(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 16

(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)

4315.24

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

14792.45

(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 17

(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)

947.87

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

353.59

(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 18

(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)

154.87

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

304.97

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

304.97

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & fleet emissions.

Row 19

(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)

9982.86

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

14454.07

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

14454.07

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility, offices, retail stores & fleet emissions

Row 20

(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)

10870.5

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

7645.31

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

128.94

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility, offices & fleet emissions.

Row 21

(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)

323.03

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

1323.23

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

98.78

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices & fleet emissions.

Row 22

(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)

335.93

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

2918.49

(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 23

(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)

251.57

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

2146.39

(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 24

(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)

9874.61

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

26027.98

(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

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)

12802.87

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

74642.66

(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 26

(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)

22.01

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

971.68

(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 27

(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)

3679.03

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

5663.4

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

779.02

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility, offices, warehouses, retail stores & fleet 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)

2565.61

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

1912.97

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

170.11

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing, offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 29

(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)

6875.62

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

23684.92

(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 30

(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)

21704.42

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

24230.24

(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 31

(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)

8.42

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

3.47

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities & fleet emissions.

Row 32

(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)

72.13

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

25.4

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

25.4

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 33

(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)

311.38

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

27.2

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

27.2

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 34

(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)

654.22

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

336.24

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

336.24

(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 35

(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)

110.38

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

9.28

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

9.28

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 36

(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)

13.31

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

25

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

25

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 37

(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)

404.12

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

252.72

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

209.07

(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 38

(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)

73.45

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

43.65

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

43.65

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices emissions.

Row 39

(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)

14.01

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

16.47

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

16.47

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 40

(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)

709.57

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

23.19

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

23.19

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 41

(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)

98.61

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

68.2

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

68.2

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 42

(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)

1599.9

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

32.13

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

32.13

(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 43

(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)

115.17

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

62.62

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

62.62

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 44

(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)

48.09

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

10.27

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

10.27

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 45

(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)

35.1

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

29.35

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

29.35

(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 46

(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)

550.24

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

169.64

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

169.64

(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 47

(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)

392.49

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

0.21

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

0.21

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 48

(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)

237.5

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

28.73

(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

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)

27.7

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

52.27

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

52.27

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI Curacao Market.

Row 50

(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)

159.45

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

10.97

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

10.97

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 51

(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)

680.76

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

223.82

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

223.82

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 52

(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)

511.31

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

37.08

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

37.08

(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 53

(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)

447.62

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

37.32

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

37.32

(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 54

(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)

53.85

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

0.9

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

0.9

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 55

(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)

16.79

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

10.97

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

10.97

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 56

(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)

37.81

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

1.49

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

0.01

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 57

(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)

1165.27

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

11.87

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

11.87

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 58

(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)

114.59

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

4.59

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

4.59

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 59

(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)

2097.57

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

314.59

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

139.46

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 60

(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)

171.07

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

17.26

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

17.26

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 61

(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)

9.85

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

225.63

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

225.63

(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 62

(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)

946.05

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

50.9

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

50.9

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions

Row 63

(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)

38.85

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

157.58

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

157.58

(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 64

(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)

20152.35

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

9211.07

(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 65

(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)

990.12

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

310.04

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

310.04

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices, warehouses & fleet emissions.

Row 66

(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)

1440.77

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

280.63

(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 67

(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)

4.18

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

5.01

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

5.01

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 68

(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)

2920.78

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

178.77

(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.

Row 69

(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)

34.85

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

25.48

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

25.48

(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 70

(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)

21.39

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

10.82

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

10.82

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 71

(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)

36.74

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

53.31

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

53.31

(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 72

(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)

130.94

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

22.83

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

22.83

(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 73

(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)

20.47

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

0.52

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

0.52

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 74

(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)

0.99

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

1.59

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

1.59

(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 75

(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)

81.42

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

28.69

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

28.69

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 76

(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)

1978.24

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

583.51

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

583.51

(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

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)

82.53

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

26.62

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

26.62

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 78

(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)

265.51

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

43.02

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

43.02

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 79

(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)

515.27

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

0

(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 80

(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)

86.63

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

6.04

(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 81

(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)

33.08

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

1.37

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

1.37

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 82

(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)

21.36

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

9.22

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

9.22

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI Nigeria Market.

Row 83

(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)

26.25

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

2.03

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

2.03

(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 84

(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)

42.56

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

3.78

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

3.78

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 85

(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)

23.27

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

25.35

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

25.35

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 86

(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)

38.56

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

1.79

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

1.79

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 87

(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)

11133.95

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

2409.93

(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 88

(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)

4025.59

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

2148.71

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

2148.71

(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 89

(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)

1496.95

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

95.82

(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 90

(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)

32.33

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

24.31

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

24.31

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 91

(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)

556.81

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

54.6

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

54.6

(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 92

(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)

3841.17

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

1334.93

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

1334.93

(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 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)

546.99

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

31.35

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

15.68

(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 94

(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)

373.96

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

218.8

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

218.8

(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 95

(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)

177.83

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

1544.28

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

1544.28

(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 96

(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)

401.11

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

13.58

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

13.58

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 97

(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)

80.74

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

36.86

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

22.12

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 98

(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)

454.86

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

170.23

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

170.23

(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 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)

1002.88

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

95.92

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

95.92

(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 100

(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)

255

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

23.55

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

22.2

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 101

(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)

2299.25

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

477.58

(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 102

(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)

90.03

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

114.18

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

114.18

(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 103

(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

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

1.07

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

1.07

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices emissions.

Row 104

(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)

1227.91

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

60.18

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

60.18

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 105

(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)

100.15

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

30.08

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

30.08

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 106

(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)

1494.74

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

307.28

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

307.28

(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 107

(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)

1530.79

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

391.24

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

391.24

(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 108

(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)

517.79

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

163.63

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

163.63

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions

Row 109

(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)

554.49

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

152.55

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

152.55

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions. Emissions related to PMI United Kingdom Market.

Row 110

(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)

11.96

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

0.49

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

0.49

(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 111

(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)

1993.74

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

50.47

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

50.47

(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 112

(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)

74.86

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

36.34

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

36.34

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 113

(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)

1218.66

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

593.74

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

593.74

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 114

(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)

144.68

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

144.68

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 115

(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)

0

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

275.87

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

134.31

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 116

(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)

1833.97

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

7653.56

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

7653.56

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 117

(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)

157.21

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

1216.95

(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 Norge 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)

9.4

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

68.45

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & fleet emissions.

Row 119

(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)

3.83

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

3810.14

(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 120

(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)

10.87

(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

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)

265.17

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

1089.45

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

17.93

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facility & offices emissions

Row 122

(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)

17.35

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

1295.54

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

810.84

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 123

(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)

5.08

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

5.08

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices & stores emissions.

Row 124

(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)

4.66

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

858.71

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

894.65

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 125

(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)

9595.88

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

10236.33

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

10664.74

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to manufacturing facilities.

Row 126

(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)

0

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

222.25

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

231.55

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices emissions.

Row 127

(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)

11.2

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

0.58

(7.23.1.15) Comment

These emissions correspond to offices. Emission related data is collected and reported on country level (not subsidiary level).
[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:

(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

670000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

265

(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 292,285 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (670 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found in page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ 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

670000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

26

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district heating used in our factories 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 2 emissions 28,221 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (670 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found in page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ 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

670000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3735

(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 4,114,882 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (670 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ 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

51000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

20

(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 292,285 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (51 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ 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

51000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district heating used in our factories 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 2 emissions 28,221 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (51 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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

51000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

284

(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 4,114,882 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (51 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ 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

373000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

148

(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 292,285 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent, and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (373 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ 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

373000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district heating used in our factories 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 2 emissions 28,221 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (373 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 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

373000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2079

(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 4,114,882 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (373 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ 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

63000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

25

(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 292,285 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent, and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (63 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ 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

63000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district heating used in our factories 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 2 emissions 28,221 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (63 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 and 4 of PMI's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ 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

63000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

351

(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 4,114,882 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent, and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (63 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ 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

1232000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

488

(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 292,285 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent, and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (1,232 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass 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

1232000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district heating used in our factories 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 2 emissions 28,221 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent, and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (1,232 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-annual-report.pdf).

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ 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 mass 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

1232000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6867

(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 4,114,882 tCO2e, the total annual volume shipped 738,212 (612,949 cigarettes and 125,263 heated tobacco units) million cigarettes equivalent, and the volume purchased by the customer in 2023 (1,232 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's 2023 EHS Metrics Assurance Statement (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/ir2023-documents/pmi-interim-assurance-statement-ehs-kpi-2023.pdf) and volume-related information can be found on page 46 of PMI's 2023 Annual Report (https://www.pmi.com/resources/docs/default-source/investor_relation/pmi-2023-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 require too many 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 emission 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

73352.84

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1326320.97

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1399673.81

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

816908.67

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

115080.07

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

931988.74

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

28511.01

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

28511.01

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4401

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

4401

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

24.15

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

24.15

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

15636.66

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

15636.66

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

905898.17

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1474337.2

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2380235.37
[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:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5762.99

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

5762.99

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) 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 old growth 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) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

65140.15

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

85.73

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

65054.42

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This refers to biomass in two factories and one office.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2449.7

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2449.7

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This mainly refers to bioethanol and biodiesel used for our fleet.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

161.52

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

161.52

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This belongs to coal consumption in one market.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

357473.08

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

17717.44

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

339725.51

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

30.13

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This includes fuel oil, diesel, petrol and aviation fuel consumed in our direct operations.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

968686.37

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

364685.12

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

585416.6

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

18584.65

(7.30.7.8) 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) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No other non-renewable fuel is consumed in our direct operations.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1399673.81

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

17717.44

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

707107.58

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

656264.14

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

18584.65

(7.30.7.8) 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)

43314.88

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

43292.81

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

15044.82

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

15022.75

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

330794.02

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

330794.02

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

41.31

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

41.31

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

590637.73

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

590637.73

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

63735.67

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

63735.67

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

795545.59

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

795545.59

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

697313.24

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

697313.24
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1649

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Serbia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1720

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1654

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1872

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1568

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

2048

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1928

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

2031

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1352

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Serbia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1811

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1488

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Serbia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1752

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Serbia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1970

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Serbia.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

2395

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in South Africa.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

31812.19

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory, offices and data center in Switzerland.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

43497.42

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Turkey

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1992

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Turkey.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

18005.38

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Turkey.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

9.4

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in United States of America.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

408.48

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Brazil

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

23716.04

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Argentina

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Argentina.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

15537.86

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Brazil.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

8891.17

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Canada.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

124

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Czechia.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

1835

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Czechia.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

6631

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Czechia.

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

18059

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Czechia.

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

2269

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Germany.

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

1660

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Germany.

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

2270

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Germany.

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

10761.55

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Germany.

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

779

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Germany.

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

1653

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

1063

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

7410

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

368

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

802

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Italy

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1826

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

40

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2006

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 38

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

371

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Italy

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2007

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 39

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

193

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 40

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

148

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Greece

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 41

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

526

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Greece

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 42

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1261

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Greece

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2008

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 43

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

2528

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Greece

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 44

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

2000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Greece

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2007

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 45

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

12000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Greece

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1989

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 46

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Marine

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

8290.69

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ Greece

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Greece.

Row 47

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

5773

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 48

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

11756

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 49

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

15969

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 50

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

16869

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 51

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

10840

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 52

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

17271.59

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 53

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

1456

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Italy.

Row 54

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Jordan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

3221.38

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Jordan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Jordan.

Row 55

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

9986

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Kazakhstan.

Row 56

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1847

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Poland

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 57

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

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

1320

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 58

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

287

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 59

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

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

99

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 60

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

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

1917

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Estonia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1965

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 61

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

1714

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 62

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

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

1402

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Estonia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 63

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

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

1798

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Estonia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 64

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

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

1928

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2008

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 65

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Estonia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 66

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Estonia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 67

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Estonia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 68

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 69

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 70

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 71

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 72

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 73

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 74

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 75

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 76

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 77

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 78

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 79

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 80

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 81

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 82

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 83

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 84

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 85

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 86

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 87

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 88

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 89

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 90

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 91

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 92

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 93

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 94

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 95

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 96

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 97

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 98

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 99

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 100

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 101

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 102

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 103

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 104

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 105

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 106

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Solar

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☑ GO

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 107

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Estonia

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 108

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 109

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 110

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 111

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 112

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 113

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 114

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 115

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 116

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 117

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 118

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 119

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 120

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 121

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 122

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 123

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 124

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 125

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 126

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 127

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 128

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 129

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 130

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 131

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 132

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 133

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 134

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 135

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 136

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 137

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 138

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 139

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 140

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 141

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

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☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 142

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 143

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 144

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 145

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Solar

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 146

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 147

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 148

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 149

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 150

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 151

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

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Select from:

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 152

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
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(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 153

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 154

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

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(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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Select from:

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 155

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 156

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

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2022

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Row 157

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

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Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

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Row 160

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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Select from:

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Row 161

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

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Select from:

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Row 162

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

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Select from:
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(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 164

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 165

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 166

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 167

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 168

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 169

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 170

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 172

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 174

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Solar

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 175

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Solar

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 176

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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Select from:

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(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 178

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 179

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 180

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

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(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
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(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 181

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 182

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 183

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 184

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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Row 185

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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Select from:

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Row 186

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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Select from:

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Row 189

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(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 190

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 191

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 192

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 193

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2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 195

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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Select from:
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(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

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☑ Estonia

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 198

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

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☑ GO

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☑ Estonia

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2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 199

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 200

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

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(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 201

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

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(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 202

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

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Row 204

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

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Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

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☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

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Row 205

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

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Row 206

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☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

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Row 207

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 208

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

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Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

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(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

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2022

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Row 209

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

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Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

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This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 210

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

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Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

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2022

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This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 211

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 212

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

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☑ Estonia

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 213

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

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Select from:

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 214

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 215

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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Row 216

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 217

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

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☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 218

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 219

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 220

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 221

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

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(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 222

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

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☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 223

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 224

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 225

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

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☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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☑ Electricity

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☑ Solar

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2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 226

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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Row 228

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

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Row 229

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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2021

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Row 230

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

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Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
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2021

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Row 231

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

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Row 232

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

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☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 233

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

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2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 235

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 240

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

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Row 241

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

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☑ Lithuania

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Row 242

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

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Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

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(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 243

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 244

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 245

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 246

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 247

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 248

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 249

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

216

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 250

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 251

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 252

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 253

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 254

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 255

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 256

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 257

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 258

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 259

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 260

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 261

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 262

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 263

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 264

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 265

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 266

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 267

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 268

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 269

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1606

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Estonia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 270

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1552

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 271

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Lithuania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1270

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Iceland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Lithuania.

Row 272

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Marine

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12113.41

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Malaysia.

Row 273

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27805

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Mexico.

Row 274

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Mexico.

Row 275

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34148.97

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Netherlands.

Row 276

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Pakistan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4711.73

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Pakistan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Pakistan.

Row 277

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10943.54

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Philippines.

Row 278

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Marine

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5753.31

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Philippines.

Row 279

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Marine

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16619.96

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Philippines.

Row 280

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7479

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 281

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

999

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 282

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1724

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 283

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12796

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 284

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

588

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 285

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

85

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 286

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

414

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 287

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

791

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 288

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

377

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 289

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

414

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 290

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

384

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 291

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

439

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 292

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

150

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 293

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

340

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 294

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

348

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 295

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

488

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 296

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7200

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 297

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

576

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 298

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

534

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 299

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

551

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 300

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

217

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 301

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

148

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 302

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

106

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 303

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

90

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 304

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

350

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 305

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1496

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 306

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1786

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 307

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

296

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 308

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

153

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 309

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

131

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 310

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1685

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 311

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

66

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 312

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

477

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 313

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

410

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 314

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1078

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 315

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1329

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 316

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15249.65

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Poland.

Row 317

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

456

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 318

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1026

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 319

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

118

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 320

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

107

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 321

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

287

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 322

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

843

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 323

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3758

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 324

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8011

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 325

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

834

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 326

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

82

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Portugal.

Row 327

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5619

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Romania.

Row 328

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10600

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Romania.

Row 329

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

21714.34

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Romania.

Row 330

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8108

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Romania.

Row 331

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Russian Federation

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

66639.82

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Russian Federation.

Row 332

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Senegal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4952

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Nigeria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1990

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Senegal.

Row 333

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18.74

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Finland.

Row 334

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Slovenia.

Row 335

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11756.32

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Indonesia.

Row 336

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Marine

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44.58

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in New Zealand.

Row 337

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

94.24

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 338

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63.3

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 339

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

74.71

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 340

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

114.84

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 341

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99.02

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 342

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

145.58

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 343

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

70.6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 344

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

66.28

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 345

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

70.8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 346

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

79.91

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 347

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35.55

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 348

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50.53

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 349

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

76.77

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 350

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

154.85

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 351

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

101.72

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 352

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

469.84

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 353

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

243.63

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 354

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

74.24

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 355

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

75.86

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 356

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

107.59

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 357

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

33.9

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 358

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49.23

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 359

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

77.89

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 360

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

763.8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 361

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

144.73

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 362

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50.56

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Philippines.

Row 363

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4006

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Netherlands.

Row 364

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Marine

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

440.06

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Philippines.

Row 365

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Marine

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2448.09

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Philippines.

Row 366

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Marine

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2298.53

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Philippines.

Row 367

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

290

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Denmark.

Row 368

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1103

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factory in Denmark.

Row 369

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17332.83

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our officies and factories in Sweden.

Row 370

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

267

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1968

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Italy.

Row 371

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

726

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1968

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our offices in Italy.

Row 372

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 373

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

898.41

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 374

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5395

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 375

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

946

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 376

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4566.03

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 377

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7711

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 378

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7932

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 379

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8384

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 380

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2292

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 381

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2219

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 382

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

977

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 383

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

65.55

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 384

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4418.41

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 385

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1458.42

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 386

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5044

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 387

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8324.62

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 388

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2577.85

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 389

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

146.2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 390

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

631

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 391

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8695

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 392

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

242.3

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 393

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11.22

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 394

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1458.35

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.

Row 395

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

115.65

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This refers to our factories in Indonesia.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Albania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23716

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23716.00

Armenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Aruba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

67.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Belarus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15538

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

104

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15642.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8891

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8891.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

192

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

192.00

Curaçao

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26649

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26649.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1362

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1362.00

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18241

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18241.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40843

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

26

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40869.00

Guatemala

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

108265

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2547

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

110812.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80928

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6643

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

87571.00

Jamaica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

384

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

384.00

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3221

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3221.00

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9986

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9986.00

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20400

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20400.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malawi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12113

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12113.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27839

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27839.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38155

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

97

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38252.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45.00

Nicaragua

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

North Macedonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4712

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

652

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.62

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5364.62

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Paraguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41681

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3911

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

45592.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61745

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61745.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19840

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1402

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21242.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Republic of Moldova

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Réunion

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46041

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

46041.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

66640

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

66640.00

Senegal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4979

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4979.00

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20870

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

48

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20918.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2384

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2384.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17366

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

122

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0.87

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17488.87

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31812

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

35

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31847.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61503

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

85

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

61588.00

Uganda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9.00

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

408

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

408.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00
[Fixed 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

0.0000099

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

320506

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

32372000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9.24

(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

Due to the timing of the acquisition of Swedish Match (end of 2022), full-year 2022 net revenue has not been disclosed as part of the PMI annual report. As such, the metrics reported in the answer to this question exclude net revenue and emissions from Swedish Match operations. The decrease in our scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2023 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 nearly 50 carbon reduction activities in our manufacturing facilities, including on-site renewable projects and energy efficiency projects. In 2023, 45 projects related to

production process efficiency were implemented across our manufacturing sites, such as equipment emplacements/upgrades, process automation eliminating losses, waste heat recovery, etc., which yielded more than 5,400 tons of CO2 reduction per year, in addition to increased green electricity sourcing. 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.
[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

1.83

(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

0.7

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

PMI ongoing ambition is for its manufacturing operations globally to achieve virtually zero waste to landfill, which means achieving a landfill diversion rate of 99 percent or greater. In 2023, 99.9% of PMI's manufacturing operations achieved virtually zero waste to landfill. Only 0.10% of the operational waste went to landfill (equivalent to 130 tons of waste) while complying with all relevant waste regulations and standards. Additionally, 0.08% of operational waste was incinerated without energy recovery. The increase in the total waste generation is mainly due to the increased volume of HTUs that have, on average, a higher industrial waste rate compared with cigarettes, given the higher complexity of production. Metrics reported in this section does not include Swedish Match.
[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

2020_Decision Letter - Philip Morris.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/11/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

406660.2

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

182095.9

(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)

588756.100

(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

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

294378.050

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

305381.55

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49440.84

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

354822.390

(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

79.47

(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: 2,349,481 tCO2 estimated CO2 removals related to the use of biofuels and/or biomass feedstocks for the full value chain: -2,379,322 tCO2. PMI's scope 1 and 2

reduction target covers direct operations-related emissions for PMI and Swedish Match. Our science-based targets will undergo a revalidation process by SBTi in 2024 to ensure alignment in our inventory after the integration of 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, 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, which allows us 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 2023, we achieved a 40% reduction in scope 12 emissions versus our 2019 baseline. This achievement has been possible thanks to increased energy efficiency in our factories, on-site renewable investments, sourcing power from renewable resources, and a program to reduce emissions in our vehicle fleet.

(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

07/06/2023

(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 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ 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 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

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1572617.5

(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)

1572617.500

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1572617.500

(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

12/30/2030

(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)

1048935.873

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1193857.2

(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)

1193857.200

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1193857.200

(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

72.33

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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 significant 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. Our science-based targets will undergo a revalidation process by SBTi in 2024 to ensure alignment in our inventory after the integration of 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. 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, which allows PMI 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.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2023 we achieved a 24% reduction in scope 3 FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture) emissions versus our 2019 baseline. This achievement has been possible thanks to focused strategies mainly in our tobacco supply chain. Our tobacco supply chain, including Swedish Match, represented around 15.2% of our total carbon footprint in 2023, with most activities contributing to our scope 3 FLAG emissions (around 60%). The main sources of emissions include the use of fertilizers, the process of curing tobacco, and increasingly mechanized activities as described in this section. 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. 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. The project builds on geographic information systems (GIS) information, meteorological data, and machine learning to identify changes in all carbon pools in the select tobacco growing areas. Results from this pilot will help us understand the emission reduction and removal potential of specific agricultural practices (e.g., regenerative agriculture) and potentially contribute to achieve our FLAG target. As of 2023, PMI is not yet accounting for any removals within its inventory. We continue to explore projects and accounting methodologies and integrate carbon removals when they are ready.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023_PMI Net Zero Approval Letter.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/06/2023

(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

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2107695.07

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

173006.22

(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)

120430.43

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

554988.26

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8446.27

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120482.09

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

45006.1

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

86770.21

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23492.07

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

88547.7

(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)

3336131.420

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3336131.420

(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

12/30/2030

(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)

2418695.279

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1891922.43

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

172504.42

(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)

83407.69

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

700639.39

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4687.09

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

66216.21

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40148.7

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

69160.3

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33873.82

(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)

82891.63

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1279.59

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3146731.270

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3146731.270

(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

20.64

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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 will undergo a revalidation process by SBTi in 2024 to ensure alignment in our inventory after the integration of 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. 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, which allows PMI 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 2023, we achieved a 6% reduction in scope 3 industrial emissions versus our 2019 baseline. Our efforts will continue to focus on reducing our scope 3 industrial emissions, looking into de-risking our glide path towards our 2030 ambitions. In 2023, targeted actions were implemented to reverse past years' supply chain disruption impacts, allowing for example to reduce by more than 40% emissions related to air shipments (versus 2022), and developing our first internal carbon price pilot project for scope 3, focusing on ocean shipping activities. Furthermore, supplier engagement continues to be a critical lever in driving reductions of our scope 3 emissions. We connect with our partners through dedicated webinars, and we have incorporated sustainability criteria in our ways of working with them. In 2023, we expanded our engagement with suppliers to collect primary data, identified opportunities for reduction, and explored environmental partnerships initiatives across different categories. 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. In addition, 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. Five companies of different industry sectors, geographies, and sizes were enrolled in the initial pilot. The primary focus of this program is to accelerate the delivery of sustainability programs agreed between PMI and our suppliers. The learnings and insights can be used to improve the program and optimize it for our diverse value chain. The pilot focused on climate change and sustainability fundamentals (covering, for example, strategy development and deployment systems). A team of experts collaborated with each supplier team individually to build capability and share PMI's progress, learnings, and methodologies to help accelerate our suppliers' progress.

(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

07/06/2023

(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

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1572617.5

(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)

1572617.500

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1572617.500

(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

12/30/2040

(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)

440332.900

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1193857.2

(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)

1193857.200

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1193857.200

(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

33.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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 significant 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. Our science-based targets will undergo a revalidation process by SBTi in 2024 to ensure alignment in our inventory after the integration of 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. 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, which allows PMI 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 2023, we achieved a 24% reduction in scope 3 FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture) emissions versus our 2019 baseline. This achievement has been possible thanks to focused strategies mainly in our tobacco supply chain. Our tobacco supply chain, including Swedish Match, represented around 15.2% of our total carbon footprint in 2023, with most activities contributing to our scope 3 FLAG emissions (around 60%). The main sources of emissions include the use of fertilizers, the

process of curing tobacco, and increasingly mechanized activities as described in this section. 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. 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. The project builds on geographic information systems (GIS) information, meteorological data, and machine learning to identify changes in all carbon pools in the select tobacco growing areas. Results from this pilot will help us understand the emission reduction and removal potential of specific agricultural practices (e.g., regenerative agriculture) and potentially contribute to achieve our FLAG target. As of 2023, PMI is not yet accounting for any removals within its inventory. We will continue to explore projects and accounting methodologies and integrate them when they are ready.

(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

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

07/06/2023

(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 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 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ 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 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

406660.2

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

182095.9

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2107695.1

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

173006.2

(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)

120430.4

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

554988.3

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8446.3

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

120482.1

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

45006.1

(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)

88547.7

(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)

3336131.500

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3924887.600

(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

12/30/2040

(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)

392488.760

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

305381.55

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49440.84

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1891922.43

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

172504.42

(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)

83407.69

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

700639.39

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4687.09

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

66216.21

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40148.7

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

69160.3

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33873.82

(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)

82891.63

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1279.59

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3146731.270

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3501553.660

(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

11.98

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(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. Our science-based targets will undergo a revalidation process by SBTi in 2024 to ensure alignment in our inventory after the integration of 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. 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, which allows PMI 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 12 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 2023, we achieved a 11% reduction in scope 1 and 2, and scope 3 industrial emissions versus 2019 baseline. Our efforts continue to focus on reducing our scope 1 and 2, and scope 3 industrial emissions, looking into de-risking our glidepath towards our 2030 ambitions and beyond. In 2023, targeted actions were implemented in PMI's direct operations contributing to increase energy efficiency in our factories, investing in on-site renewable, sourcing power from renewable resources and implementing program to reduce emissions in our vehicles fleet. In addition, we further developed strategies and implemented actions to reverse past years' supply chain disruption impacts, allowing for example to reduce by more than 40% emissions related to air shipments (versus 2022), and developing our first internal carbon price pilot project for scope 3, focusing on ocean shipping activities. Furthermore, supplier engagement continues to be a critical lever in driving reductions of our scope 3 emissions. We connect with our partners through dedicated webinars, and we have incorporated sustainability criteria in our ways of working with them. In 2023, we expanded our engagement with suppliers to collect primary data, identified opportunities for reduction, and explored environmental partnerships initiatives across different categories. 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 select tender processes related to our direct materials sourcing, steering business decisions in line with our ambitions. In addition, 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. Five companies of different industry sectors, geographies and sizes were enrolled in the initial pilot. The primary focus of this program is to accelerate the delivery of sustainability programs agreed between PMI and suppliers. The learnings and insights can be used to improve the program and optimize it for our diverse value chain. The pilot focused on climate change and sustainability fundamentals (covering, for example, strategy development and deployment systems).

(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

12/30/2010

(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

12/30/2025

(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

95

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

95.00

(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

2020_Decision Letter - Philip Morris.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, which allows PMI 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 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 2023, 95% 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 all the 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.
[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

06/09/2022

(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

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

35

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

15

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

35

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(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

2022_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, 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 36% of our total carbon footprint in 2023) 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 are working upon and 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-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, which allows us 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 the year, 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 the Science Based targets initiative (SBTi). In 2023, this represented 35% 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

12/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2022

(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 percent) towards 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 2022 for primary and protected forests. In 2023, 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 towards 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 2023, the annual external audit carried out on our tobacco supply chain confirmed that, for the fourth 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

07/06/2023

(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

12/30/2040

(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 supports 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 12) by five years, to 2025, and to achieve net-zero across its entire value chain (scopes 123) 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 (SBTi) in 2021 and re-validated in 2023. 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. Our science-based targets will undergo a revalidation process by SBTi in 2024 to ensure alignment in our inventory after the integration of Swedish Match.

(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, which allows us 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 are currently purchasing and cancelling 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) reaching 100% of electricity used and purchased in our factories derived from renewable sources by 2025. 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. We promote and invest in nature-based solutions projects in our tobacco supply chain to generate carbon credits. 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 for our farming communities. We prioritize insetting projects in our supply chain when possible and purchase certified carbon credits when needed. Our Portfolio of Climate Investments (PCI) brings both standardization and sophistication to our approach to compensation. PMI will gradually shift from relying on offsets (emissions avoidance/reduction) toward developing and making use of emissions removals, including nature-based and innovative technological carbon sequestration projects. To support decarbonization efforts and net-zero targets, the PCI was created in line with internationally recognized practices, such as International Carbon Reduction and Offsetting Alliance (ICROA) code of Best Practice, the report of the Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets (TFVCM), and GHG protocol Land Sector and Removals Initiative.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

The Portfolio of Climate Investment (PCI) is a bespoke initiative we introduced in 2021 to standardize and provide transparency in our approach to investments in projects generating carbon credits. To support decarbonization efforts, PMI believes that limiting the use of market approaches (offsetting) in the short term by exploring direct investment in our supply chain in the medium and long term (insetting) will result in a climate investment strategy that is cost-effective, transparent, consistent, and of high quality. As we prepare the organization for the complexity of these projects, and considering their lead time to generate credits, PMI's PCI purchases carbon credits from the voluntary market to meet our 2025 carbon neutrality aspiration, supporting GHG mitigation actions beyond our value chain. Our PCI investments bring both standardization and a robust technical approach to compensation. To pursue synergies with the overall PMI sustainability strategy, high-quality carbon credit projects that deliver both environmental and social value are prioritized in the selection by PMI. The assessment of those 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 2023, we invested in the project VCS 1650 "Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary", which, according to the project developer, has prevented the release of more than 20 million tons of CO2e emissions and saved 25,000 hectares of forest from destruction. It has also created jobs, supported education and training initiatives, and established an ecotourism venture that supports local communities. The project has also distributed nearly 1 million through its Cash for Communities (C4C) program, a mechanism that shares the revenue of carbon credits sales. These funds go directly to local communities, who decide how they should be spent to support sustainable development activities such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure like wells and bridges.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Revised

(7.54.3.18) Explain the reasons for the revision, retirement, or replacement of the target

In 2023 PMI was one of the first few companies to have scope 3 FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture) and Industrial emission targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), setting the necessary focus to continue developing and delivering targeted carbon reduction strategies across our value chain in the coming years. As part of the new FLAG/Industrial targets submission in 2023, the SBTi also revised PMI's other existing commitments, including the net zero target.

(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 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 arising 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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*66*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*27*	*29198*
Implementation commenced	*13*	*14642*
Implemented	*49*	*74224*
Not to be implemented	*38*	*`Numeric input*

[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
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

414

(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 C0.4)

108523

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

245567

(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

2 initiatives in AHU systems optimization and modernizations in existing units in our manufacturing centers.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Automation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

295

(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 C0.4)

166949

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

56000

(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 automation related initiative implemented in one factory in 2023.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Automation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

133

(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 C0.4)

32456

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

204809

(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 automation related initiatives implemented in our factories in 2023.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

544

(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 C0.4)

173860

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

30012

(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 for adiabatic humidification in our manufacturing center.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

323

(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 C0.4)

158155

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

356538

(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 adiabatic humidification in our manufacturing center.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

215

(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 C0.4)

64316

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

363120

(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 for adiabatic humidification in our manufacturing center. 1 initiative for steam system upgrade.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

282

(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 C0.4)

94408

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

81064

(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

2 initiatives for thermal insulation in our manufacturing facilities.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1654

(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 C0.4)

503462

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

714718

(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

9 initiatives for thermal insulation in our manufacturing facilities.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify **:**Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

52

(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 C0.4)

17979

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

105976

(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

6 initiatives for thermal insulation in our manufacturing facilities.

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Reuse of steam

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

727

(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 C0.4)

190279

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

421537

(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 for reuse of steam in our manufacturing facilities.

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Reuse of steam

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

105

(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 C0.4)

120152

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

657119

(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 reuse of steam in our 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 CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

60

(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 C0.4)

17124

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

39865

(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

2 initiatives for reuse of steam in our manufacturing facilities to recover heat from our steam system.

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1013

(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 C0.4)

211817

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1281558

(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

In 2023 we implemented 9 initiatives in our manufacturing centers to recover heat from, for example, our steam system.

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5477

(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 C0.4)

601264

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

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 2023.

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☑ Process material substitution

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6700

(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 C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(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

Initiative related to the substitution of one of our process inputs, moving to a product sourced and produced by sustainable sources.

Row 16

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14000

(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 C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

7800000

(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

Initiative to install new solar panel to generate electricity and switch off our fossil fuel trigeneration plant.

Row 17

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12362

(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 C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

38627

(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 energy (certified green electricity) procurement for most of our manufacturing facilities. This program started in 2014, and in 2023, expanded to new countries, as well as to offices and warehouses facilities in the Philippines. Certificates are available for 2023. Investment is the current additional amount paid for green electricity.

Row 18

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Resource efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

29867

(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 C0.4)

21107823

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

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-lead by Procurement and Product Development teams focusing on Direct Materials (DIMs) to identify and implement opportunities for: specification harmonization, specification optimization through down gauging, material usage optimization and reduction, material substitution, waste optimization/reduction and reuse, and material removal. No investment is required for this initiative since further deployed specifications are existing and running on our production lines. The program was initiated in the beginning of 2019 and continued throughout 2023, 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, commenced 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 2023, with a 40% absolute GHG emission reduction versus our 2019 baseline (42% excl. Swedish Match), we are well on track to meet our SBTi-validated target of a 50%reduction in our direct operations by 2030 versus our 2019 baseline, while absorbing the scope 1 and 2 emissions from Swedish Match's operations. In 2023, the Drive4Zero program was revamped, evolving 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 28 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. We are currently working to integrate Swedish Match activities within our Low Carbon Transition Plan, thereby extending our various mitigation and adaptation strategies and initiatives to their operations.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have developed a renewable energy strategy with an initial focus on low-carbon electricity uptake in the EU. We commenced the program in 2012 and continued to implement it in more facilities in 2023. Many of our zero-carbon technologies (ZCTs) such as photovoltaic panels, biomass boilers and heat pumps, and trigeneration processes (combining cooling, heating, and power) generate renewable energy. In total, 3.2% of the energy used in PMI's factories was self-generated in 2023 (2022: 5%). From the self-generated portion, 59% was generated through renewable sources (2022: 28%). In 2023, through our ZCT program, we enabled the switch-off of the gas-fired tri-generation system in our factory in Turkey and installed 5.5 MW of solar panels, abating more than 40% of their 2023 emissions (compared with 2022). In our factories in Indonesia (Sukorejo), the Philippines (Batangas), and Italy we have completed the installation of more than 10 MW of photovoltaics. To deliver on our aspiration to enhance in-house electricity self-generation through renewable energy, we conducted a comprehensive feasibility assessment for our global manufacturing operations. Subsequently, we initiated implementation or expansion projects for solar photovoltaics in our factories located in Argentina, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, and Portugal. Upon completion, these projects will collectively add 9.5 MW to our self-generated capacity. We sourced and certified as biogenic close to 50% of the liquid CO2 supply chain for our affiliate in the Netherlands and 100% for our Indonesian and Philippines affiliates. This resulted in a total reduction of around 12 kilotons CO2e in our scope 1 emissions. In 2023, in alignment with the renewed Drive4Zero approach, we redesigned the sourcing process of renewable energy certificates (RECs), seamlessly integrating it into the overall energy life-cycle management process. Furthermore, we strategically decided to purchase additional RECs to offset a further 11,136 metric tons of CO2 compared with 2022. In 2023, we made progress on our aspiration of having 100% of electricity used and purchased in PMI's factories be derived from renewable sources by 2025, achieving 95%.

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 Germany and Portugal 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 2023, 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 1.5C 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 modelled 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 preparation when they entail 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

Amongst others, our 2025 eco-design and circularity ambitions are 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 2023, we continued the rollout of our CIRCLE program, achieving 82% market volume coverage (versus 61% in 2022, with an aspiration of 100% by 2025). 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 making asignificant investment 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 significant 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 2023, contributing to emission reduction for example in mechanization activities, seedling preparation, and transportation.

(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 2023, 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 significant 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 3

(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 significant, 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 significant 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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled 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 cancelled from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions excluding manufacturing operations under the direct operational control of Tabaqueira Empresa Industial de Tabacos SA manufacturing operations. 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 canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4295

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

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 (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] quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2023, 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 adviser 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 cancelled from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions excluding manufacturing operations under the direct operational control of: Papastratos Cigarette Manufacturing Company SA, Philip Morris Manufacturing Senegal SARL, Philip Morris Pakistan Limited Mardan Factory, PT Sampoerna Indonesia Sembilan, PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk, PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk, PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk, PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk, PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk, PT Philip Morris Indonesia Karawang International, PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk (manufacturing operations) and Philip Morris Australia Limited (sales offices warehouses and fleet operations). Project name: Rimba Raya Project type: Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use Project location: Indonesia Project standard. VERRA Project ID VCS674

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

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 (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

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project, an initiative by InfiniteEARTH, aims to reduce Indonesia's emissions by preserving some 64,000 hectares of tropical peat swamp forest. This area, rich in biodiversity including the endangered Bornean orangutan, was initially intended by the provincial government to be converted into four palm oil estates. Located on the southern coast of Borneo in the province of Central Kalimantan, the project is also designed to protect the integrity of the adjacent world-renowned Tanjung Putting National Park, by creating a physical buffer zone on the full extent of the approx. 90 km eastern border of the park.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI] quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2023, 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 adviser 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 cancelled from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions excluding manufacturing operations under the direct operational control of: Philip Morris Mexico Productos y Servicios S de RL de CV and Philip Morris Romania SRL (manufacturing operations) and PHILIP MORRIS AUSTRALIA LIMITED, PHILIP MORRIS COSTA RICA SOCIEDAD ANONIMA, PHILIP MORRIS ApS PAPASTRATOS CIGARETTES MANUFACTURING COMPANY SINGLE MEMBER, Philip Morris Mexico SA de CV, Philip Morris Mexico Productos y Servicios S de RL de CV, PHILIP MORRIS NEW ZEALAND LIMITED, PHILIP MORRIS NORWAY AS, Philip Morris Portugal Tabaqueira II SA, PHILIP MORRIS Aktiebolag, PHILIP MORRIS PRODUCTS SA OC, Philip Morris Pazarlama ve Satış AŞ, Philip Morris Seyahat ve Perakende Satış AŞ (sales offices warehouses and fleet operations) Project name: Manoa REDD Project Project type: Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use Project location: Brazil Project standard: VERRA Project ID: VCS1571

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

21824

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

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 (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 Manoa REDD Project is a partnership between Biofílica and Grupo Triângulo, located at Manoa Farm in Cujubim, Rondônia in Brazil in an area of 74,038.7 hectares. The farm's 73,000 hectares of forest demonstrates the pioneering in sustainable forest management, representing one of the few forest areas remaining in private area in the region, constantly threatened by invasions and timber theft. Manoa is of paramount importance in the landscape connectivity, as it is close to conservation areas and provides shelter for several species.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI] quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2023, 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 PMI's carbon finance adviser 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:

☑ Energy efficiency: households

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Credits cancelled from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions, excluding manufacturing operations under the direct operational control of: Philip Morris Products SA, Philip Morris CR as, Philip Morris Operations ad Nis and Philip Morris Investments BV Jordan (manufacturing operations). Project name: Impact Carbon and myclimate Safe Water and Improved Cookstoves Global PoA Project type: Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use Project location: Uganda Project standard: Gold Standard Project ID GS 2296

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9250

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

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

☑ 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

☑ Market leakage

(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. In addition, many women and children spend much of their time gathering fuel instead of dedicating that time towards more productive purposes. The Impact Carbon and myclimate Safe Water and Improved Cookstoves Global PoA – Uganda VPA project 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 will also provide 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 nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and local entities.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI] quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2023, 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 adviser 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:

☑ Energy efficiency: households

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Credits cancelled from this project have allowed the carbon neutrality of the scope 1 and 2 emissions excluding manufacturing operations under the direct operational control of: Philip Morris Brasil Industria e Comercio Ltda, MASSALIN PARTICULARES SRL (manufacturing operations) and PHILIP MORRIS COSTA RICA SOCIEDAD ANONIMA and PHILIP MORRIS ApS (sales offices warehouses and fleet operations). Project names: various WWF cookstoves projects Project type: Energy efficiency - domestic Project location: China Project standard: Gold Standard Project ID: GS 1094, 1095, 2429

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10887

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

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

☑ 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

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Activity-shifting

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The three projects are engaged in reducing the non-renewable biomass consumed by households, by improving the efficiency of the cooking stoves with fire-wood cooking devices.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

PMI applies a set of mechanisms and rules (the Portfolio of Climate Investments [PCI] quality criteria and due diligence protocol) to efficiently evaluate which climate solutions are the most appropriate to pursue. In 2023, 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 adviser 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 Vectura Fertin Pharma business represent less than 1% of PMI's timber-based products sourced which is therefore not material based on PMI's materiality threshold (5%). As Vectura Fertin Pharma 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 Vectura Fertin Pharma's timber-based products in line with our intention to include them in our ESG 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)

140

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The data and information in this submission do not incorporate PMI's Vectura Fertin Pharma business (consolidating the 2021 acquisitions of wellness and healthcare companies Fertin Pharma A/S, Vectura Group plc., and OtiTopic, Inc.). The volume of their sourced paper and pulp-based products represented less than 1% of PMI's total timber-based products in 2023 and is therefore not material based on PMI's materiality threshold (5%). As we evolve and continue to integrate Vectura Fertin Pharma business, we will, where material and feasible, include them into our ESG 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

The content disclosed in the Forests sections of this submission does not incorporate Swedish Match's (SWMA) business. A materiality assessment based on a 5% volume threshold was conducted to determine whether SWMA timber-based 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 2023, the timber-based products purchased and produced by SWMA business represented an estimated 3.5% 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 timber-based products, 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 3.50% 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)

41446

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The content disclosed in the Forests sections of this submission does not incorporate Swedish Match's (SWMA) business. A materiality assessment based on a 5% volume threshold was conducted to determine whether SWMA timber-based 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 2023, the timber-based products purchased and produced by SWMA business represented an estimated 3.5% 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 timber-based products, we will continue to assess its materiality and risk level, and plan to integrated into PMI's Zero Deforestation Manifesto if it becomes material.
[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	*1127666*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*1127666*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

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

Parana; Rio Grande do sul; Santa Catarina

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

245897

(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 2023, 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 95% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program requirements and the remaining 5% is on their way to achieve compliance until 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 2023, 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

Jujuy; Salta

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4843

(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 2023, 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:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Buenos Aires; Corrientes; Entre Rios; Misiones

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2316

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability,

achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Pitten; Styria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Tirol; Oberösterreich; Upper Austria; Estiria; Gratkorn

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10772

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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. The state information traceability is at mill level and the material is fully covered by PEFC and FSC CoC and the pulp suppliers are disclosed against an NDA."

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

Limburg

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Limburg

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

185

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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. The state information traceability is at mill level and the material is fully covered by PEFC and FSC CoC and the pulp suppliers are disclosed against an NDA."

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

Tasmania; Victoria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3498

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Amapa; Espirito Santo; Mato Grosso do Sul; Minas Gerais; Rio de Janeiro; Sao Paulo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

35351

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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)

57903

(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 2023, 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 95% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program requirements and the remaining 5% is on their way to achieve compliance until 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 2023, 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:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Alberta;British Columbia; New Brunswick; Ontario; Quebeck; Saskatchewan; Vancouver

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

35567

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

(regions VI-IX, XIV);Angol;Biobio;De Los Rios;Del Maule;La Araucanía;Los Lagos;Los Rios;Ránquil;Santiago Metropolitan Region;Valdivia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9446

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Yunnan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

55559

(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. 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 2023, 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:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guizhou

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

56247

(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 2023, 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 95% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program requirements and the remaining 5% is on their way to achieve compliance until 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 2023, 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:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Guangdong

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1911

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Plzeň, South Bohemian

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

753

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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:

☑ Denmark

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Midjylland; Syddanmark

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

191

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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:

☑ Egypt

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Cairo

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

188

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Harjumaa;Hiiumaalda-Virumaa;Hiuu; Järvamaa; Jõgevamaa; Läänemaa; Lääne-Viru; Lääne-Virumaa; Pärnumaa; Põlvamaa; Raplamaa; Saaremaa; Tartumaa; Valgamaa; Viljandimaa

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8903

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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 Finland; Gavleborg; Innlandet; Kainuu; Kanta Häme; Karelia; Kymenlaakso; Länsi-Suomi; Lappland; North Karelia; North Ostrobothnia; North Savo; Päijät-Häme; Rauma; South Karelia; South Savo; Tampere; Uusimaa

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

53370

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Grand Est

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

84

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Bas Rhin; Haute Marne; Haute Saône; Marne; Meurthe et Moselle; Meuse; Moselle; Vosges

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11570

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aschaffenburg; Lower Saxony; North Rhine-Westphalia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1362

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern; Schleswig-Holstein

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12374

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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:

☑ 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)

29304

(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 2023, 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:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Central Kalimantan; Jambi; Riau

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

25967

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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; Verona

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4103

(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 2023, 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:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Lucca

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Padua

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2634

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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. The state information traceability is at mill level and the material is fully covered by PEFC and FSC CoC and the pulp suppliers are disclosed against an NDA."

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Akita; Aomori; Iwate;Miyagi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

36

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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; Pierīga; Rīga; Vidzeme; Zemgale

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4620

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability,

achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Alytus; Kaunas; Klaipėda

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

640

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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:

☑ Luxembourg

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Clervaux; Diekirch; Redange-sur-Attert; Vianden; Wiltz

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

83

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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:

☑ Malawi

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Mzimba; Kasungu

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

48637

(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 2023, 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; Manica; Sofala

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

25791

(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 2023, 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 95% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program requirements and the remaining 5% is on their way to achieve compliance until 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 2023, 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:

☑ Netherlands

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Maastricht

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1908

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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. The state information traceability is at mill level and the material is fully covered by PEFC and FSC CoC and the pulp suppliers are disclosed against an NDA."

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

Hawkes Bay; Northland; Ohakune; Southland; Waikato

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1973

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Akershus; Vestfold; Vestland

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5596

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability,

achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Innlandet; Viken; Vestfold; Telemark

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3670

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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:

☑ 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)

25244

(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 2023, 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; Ilocos sur

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

26979

(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 2023, 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

Katowice; Lower Silesian Voivodeship; Voivodeship; Kazimierza; Lezajsk

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4287

(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 2023, 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 95% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program requirements and the remaining 5% is on their way to achieve compliance until 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 2023, 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:

☑ Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Continental Portugal and Azores

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1971

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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:

☑ Republic of Korea

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Daegu; Gyeonggi-do; Sejong; Ulsan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2234

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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:

☑ Romania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Timisoara

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

947

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The state of sourcing region is unknown as all material is recycled. As part of our forest positive program, we collect traceability information for PMI's paper and pulp-based material including recyled materials. The traceability information is available at mill or production area level. The mill information available are at country level. 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.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Krusevac

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1979

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The state of sourcing region is unknown as all material is recycled. As part of our forest positive program, we collect traceability information for PMI's paper and pulp-based material including recyled materials. The traceability information is available at mill or production area level. The mill information available are at country level. 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.

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

Brežice

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

26

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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; Kwazulu-Natal

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

261

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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; Andalucía; Asturias; Cantabria; Galicia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9411

(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 2023, 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 95% of paper and pulp-based volume were compliant with our forest positive program requirements and the remaining 5% is on their way to achieve compliance until 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 2023, 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:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Castilla y León; País Vasco

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1144

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Company-affiliated 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 2023, 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 2023 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:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Blekinge; Dalarna; Gavleborg; Götaland; Göteborg; Halland; Jämtland; Jönköping; Kalmar; Kronoberg; Mönsterås; Norrbotten County; Örebro; Östergötland; Skåne; Södermanland; Stockholm; Uppsala; Värmland; Västernorrland; Västmanland; Västra Götaland; Workington

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

134628

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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; Schaffhausen; Solothurn; Thurgau; Rorschach

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3062

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Buriram; Chonburi; Kanchanaburi

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1339

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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:

☑ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Denizli; Ergene; Manisa

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3311

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Scotland; Workington

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11575

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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 Republic of Tanzania

(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)

76245

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ 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. 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 2023, 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:

☑ 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; California; Florida; Georgia; Kentucky; Louisiana; Maine; Maryland; Mississippi; North Carolina; Ohio; Oregon; Pennsylvania; South Carolina; Texas; Virginia; West Virginia; Wisconsin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

47304

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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

Canelones; Cerro Largo; Colonia; Durazno; Flores; Florida; Lavalleja; Maldonado; Paysandu; Rio Negro; Rocha; Soriano; Tacuarembó; Treinta y Tres

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12263

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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:

☑ Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Binh Dinh; Phu Yen

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

55

(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 2023, 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). We expanded efforts to medium-risk suppliers, with 17 out of 20 achieving ZDM compliance. For high-risk suppliers, we addressed non-conformities, mostly related to GIS information, with 10 high-risk suppliers undergoing audits in 2022. They demonstrated necessary traceability, achieving full ZDM compliance in 2023. An extensive on-site audit in China also resulted in full compliance. Globally, 28 out of 31 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. "
[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?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity
[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) Cutoff date

Select from:
☑ 2019

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.6) 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) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2019

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:
☑ In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.6) 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:
☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:
☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :Volume is 619,995 tons

(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

12/30/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0.01

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

94

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

94.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ 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 significant 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 2023, 94% 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.

(8.7.2.18) 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 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. We are working to reach and maintain our zero net deforestation commitment. Through the implementation of PMI's ZDM, annually we monitor suppliers' compliance, and also 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 monitor TGAs 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 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 significantly during the last years. Starting with 37% in 2021; 55% in 2022, and 94% in 2023, the progress curve can be described as exponential. We are on track to bring to zero net deforestation all tobacco markets where risk has been detected by our external assurance process. Eleven out of 12 wood-based curing fuel markets are already compliant with the zero net deforestation criteria. Four of them are considered high risk. The remaining market that is not yet compliant was a new market, introduced in 2023, and tobacco suppliers there have already been engaged to become fully compliant moving forward.

(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 aim 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 lands where the carbon stock and existing biodiversity assets, including soil, can be enhanced. We also proactively seek opportunities to respond and support after large ecological disturbances. Additionally, in line with the criteria of our forest positive program, we are developing interventions to increase the hectares of forest restoration and ecosystem regeneration. This goes beyond our zero net deforestation commitments and is reported against our 2025 forest positive aspiration. Since 2019, in line with our forest positive ambition, we have supported the establishment of 198 additional hectares of forest within our tobacco supply chain. NOTE: Actual base year figure is zero, but reported as 0.01% in column 10 due to CDP methodology restrictions.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify **:**Volume is 507,671 tons

(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

12/30/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0.01

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

95

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

95.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ 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.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2023, PMI strengthened the monitoring of deforestation risks within our paper and pulp-based materials supply chain, utilizing tools and assurance systems from our tobacco supply chain. We gathered feedstock origin data from direct material suppliers and, using satellite monitoring combined with the FSC National Risk Assessment framework, categorized suppliers by risk level as: low, medium, or high. All low-risk suppliers were re-verified for compliance with our Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) framework, achieving full compliance. Among medium-risk suppliers, 17 out of 20 met our ZDM criteria. High-risk suppliers were evaluated also to address past corrective actions, with 10 suppliers audited in 2022 achieving full compliance in 2023 by providing necessary GIS information. A thorough audit in China confirmed full compliance of our supply chain there. Globally, 28 out of 31 high-risk suppliers were compliant with our forest positive program by the end of 2023. We also expanded efforts to secondary paper and pulp products, focusing on low- and medium-risk suppliers. We engaged suppliers through capability-building sessions, promoting the adoption of certified materials or those with chain of custody verified by approved standards (FSC, PEFC, SFI) as best practice and through the third-party verification process, we keep an unbiased track of our progress against our target. Two webinars were conducted to onboard new suppliers into our zero deforestation journey, securing their commitment and agreement to undergo compliance assessments. The proportion of paper and pulp-based materials purchased at no risk of gross deforestation of primary and protected forests increased significantly during the last years. Starting with 64 % in 2022; and reaching 95 % in 2023, the progress curve can be described as logarithmic.

(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. NOTE: Actual base year figure is zero, but reported as 0.01% in column 10 due to CDP methodology restrictions.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Other volume, please specify :Volume is 619,995 tons

(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

12/30/2022

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

99.9

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ 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 2023, the annual external audit carried out on our tobacco supply chain confirmed that, for the fourth 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 a total of approx.. 3.9 million hectares of protected areas and 955,000 hectares of primary forest 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 2023, the annual 3rd party audit carried out on our tobacco supply chain confirmed that, for the fourth 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 2023 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. NOTE: Actual base year figure is 100, but reported as 99.9% in column 10 due to CDP system restrictions.
[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 2023, 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 2023. 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 validate the adherence to RSP engaging via our Supplier Due Diligence program, which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. 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 2023, 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

41

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

56

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

1

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

2

(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

35.5

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0.4

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

64.1

(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

8.8

(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 2023, 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 2023, 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 2023 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 12 suppliers in 2023. 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 2024, 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 2023, we calculated that 35.5% of the volume we sourced for our packaging was declared as certified fibers. Out of the 35.5%, 8.8% is FSC certified for Forest Management.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

26.7

(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 2023, 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 2023, 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 2023, 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. 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) CoC certified material from 3 suppliers and expanded to 12 suppliers in 2023. In 2022, we have evaluated options to publicly report certified volumes including participation FSC Pilot Program Scheme. In 2023, PMI has joined and is currently participating in the FSC Pilot Testing Agreement on enabling Procurement Claims within the FSC Chain of Custody normative framework. In 2024, PMI passed the periodic audits during the two 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 move to deliver certified product, introducing this preferential criterion in our supplier evaluation scorecard that is used in tenders and business awards. In 2023, we calculated that 35.5% of the volume we sourced for our packaging was declared as certified Fibers. Out of the 35.5%, 26.7% is certified as CoC Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).
[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

4.1

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ 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 2023, 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 2023, 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 2023, 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 2023, we calculated that 8.9% of the volume we sourced for our primary and secondary packaging were declared as PEFC certified fibers. Out of the 8.9%, 4.1% 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 2023, 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 2023, 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

4.8

(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

Select all that apply

☑ 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 2023, 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 2023, 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 2023, 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 2023, we calculated that 8.9% of the volume we sourced for our primary and secondary packaging were declared as PEFC certified fibers. Out of the 8.9%, 4.8% is certified as 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 2023, 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 2023, 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. [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

0.40

(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 2023, 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 2023 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 a total of approx.. 3.9 million hectares of protected areas and 955,000 hectares of primary forest 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

0.4

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

In 2023, 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 2023, all our suppliers of flue-cured tobacco were audited via desktop or on-site assessments. During 2023, 29 suppliers were audited, with desktop audits conducted with 23 suppliers and virtual or physical visits conducted with six suppliers 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. In the 2023 third-party audit, 27 out of 29 suppliers were compliant with the monitoring requirements. The remaining two suppliers were new and already engaged in the process of aligning their practices with the monitoring requirements. When suppliers deviate from compliance, time-bound action plans are 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 the suppliers.
[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

64.10

(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 the 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 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 2023, 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 enablde 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 fo 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
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Malawi
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary

☑ Denmark
☑ Estonia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Argentina
☑ Lithuania
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Mozambique
☑ Pakistan
☑ Slovakia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United States of America
☑ United Republic of Tanzania
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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 2023, 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 2023 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

55.4

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

In 2023, 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 2023, all our suppliers of flue-cured tobacco were audited via desktop or on-site assessments. During 2023, 29 suppliers were audited, with desktop audits conducted with 23 suppliers and virtual or physical on-site visits conducted with six suppliers 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 2023 third-party audit, 27 out of 29 suppliers were compliant with the monitoring requirements. The remaining two suppliers were new and already engaged in the process of aligning their practices 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 2023, 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 2023, 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 China 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)

842

(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 2023,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. 3.9 million hectares of protected areas and 955,000 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:

(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

☑ Wood-based bioenergy

☑ 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

570

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.7) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

35.5

(8.12.1.8) 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:

(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
☑ Wood-based bioenergy
☑ 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

95

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.12.1.7) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

35.5

(8.12.1.8) 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 Costco Wholesale Corporation.
[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

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 waiting for the GHG Protocol to publish the final version of the Land Sector and Removals Guidance to select projects and accounting methodologies that will be used to report on removals as part of our GHG inventory.
[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

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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. In 2023, we validate the adherence to the RSP by engaging with them via our Supplier Due Diligence program which was enhanced by our partnership with EcoVadis. 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., a medium-risk supplier that did not achieve the minimum acceptable RSP compliance will be required to undergo a desktop 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 to the ecosystem where we operate and improves the socioeconomic conditions of our farmers.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Auera

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

14457

(8.15.2.8) 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

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2019

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

250000

(8.15.2.12) 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

(8.15.2.13) 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

(8.15.2.14) 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

(8.15.2.15) 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 significant 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.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) 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.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Water Guardian

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Rio Grande do Sul

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

224

(8.15.2.8) 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

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2018

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:
☑ Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

227588

(8.15.2.12) 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)

(8.15.2.13) 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

(8.15.2.14) 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

(8.15.2.15) 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 103 participating farmers surrounding the river basin as key project partners, covering 106 properties and a total of 224 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 reviewprogress on a regular basis. All information about theyear'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 the reduction of GHG emissions, increase of forest carbon stock in preserved areas, no degradation of native vegetation, conservation of water resources, and soil conservation.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

In 2023, the Water Guardian project included participation of 103 farmers, on 106 properties, representing 224 hectares and 129 water springs were protected. Out of all these farmers, 25% are women. Due to the number of stakeholders involved as partners and supporters of this project ranging from farmers to universities, the projecthas 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 e.g., for one farmer the ecosystem service payment represented approx.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 PMIs 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 managemement.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Individual claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

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.
[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

21

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

9

[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 3

(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 a 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 was invited by the WBCSD to participate in their Science Based Target for Nature Preparer group, the restricted task force that tested the application of the SBTN guidance to provide formal feedback to further support in the spread of SBTN to the private sector and with a specific focus on land and freshwater targets. 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.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Disaster risk reduction
☑ Improvement to soil health
☑ Compliance with regulation
☑ 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 by Philip Morris Brasil S.A. (PMB) and Embrapa (a Brazilian Research Corporation) to manage biodiversity at the farm level, benefiting the environment and farmers through ecosystem services. Previously, lack of regulatory requirements disincentivized farmers from maintaining permanent protected areas (PPAs) or legal reserves, leading to the expansion of production areas without protecting biodiversity and natural resources. Past agricultural practices have had a significant impact on ecosystems. These practices often lead to erosion, increase in invasive plant species, and native vegetation degradation, resulting in ecological imbalance. PMI's Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) program supports sustainable tobacco production, focusing on protecting, maintaining, and promoting biodiversity. The project has 3 phases: pre-diagnostics, full diagnostics, and interventions on selected farms in South 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, including recovering degraded areas, protecting water sources, creating ecological corridors, eliminating invasive species from PPAs, and enhancing ecosystem services to support local fauna and flora. In the final phase, KPIs focus on soil and water conservation, establishing baselines for minimum soil tillage, permanent soil cover, crop rotation, and flood control. Training program for farmers are essential for capacity building, aligning with local policies and creating synergistic effects beyond individual farms when implementing recommended environmental practices. These actions enhance mitigation strategies based on regenerative agriculture, increasing biodiversity, and building resilient systems for small landowners facing climate change. Online trainings and workshops on restoring degraded areas, producing forest seedlings, and controlling invasive species were conducted, engaging stakeholders from South Brazil. Participants included universities, state environmental departments, and Embrapa speakers. The project's results were shared with other companies in the sector as a baseline for indexes to measure potential benefits.

(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)

14457

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

14457

(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)

270000

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Offices & some minor 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 2% of our overall blue water consumption based on a water footprint screening performed in collaboration with an external consultant.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) 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 2% of our overall blue water consumption based on a water footprint screening performed in collaboration with an external consultant.

Row 2

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☑ Specific groups, businesses, or organizations

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The data and information in this submission do not incorporate PMI's Vectura Fertin Pharma business. Results from a materiality assessment using primary data from Vectura Fertin Pharma showed that their combined water withdrawals represent 4% of PMI's total withdrawals as of 2023, and is therefore not significant based on PMI's materiality threshold (5%). Vectura Fertin Pharma's site locations were also used to assess site specific water risk indicators in Aqueduct Tool as part of the materiality assessment. For the materiality reasons described above, Vectura Fertin Pharma is currently not included in our disclosure. As we evolve and continue to integrate these business acquisitions, we will, where material and feasible, include them into our ESG reporting in future reporting periods.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

The data and information in this submission do not incorporate PMI's Vectura Fertin Pharma business. Results from a materiality assessment using primary data from Vectura Fertin Pharma showed that their combined water withdrawals represent 4% of PMI's total withdrawals as of 2023, and is therefore not significant based on

PMI's materiality threshold (5%). Vectura Fertin Pharma's site locations were also used to assess site specific water risk indicators in Aqueduct Tool as part of the materiality assessment. For the materiality reasons described above, Vectura Fertin Pharma is currently not included in our disclosure. As we evolve and continue to integrate these business acquisitions, we will, where material and feasible, include them into our ESG reporting in future reporting periods.
[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 as methodology to measure continuously volumes of water withdrawals by source and origin in all our sites. Monthly water-aggregated data from all sites is entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System, checked quarterly, and audited annually during onsite verification. 100% of our factories producing more than three billion cigarette equivalents annually are ISO14001 certified, helping them demonstrate compliance with current statutory and regulatory requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational (i.e., factory) sites 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 2023, we had certified 21 factories under the AWS Standard. As of April 2024, four additional factories completed the certification process. We have committed to certify by 2025 all priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint).

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 as methodology to measure continuously volumes of water withdrawals by source and origin in all our sites. Monthly water-aggregated data from all sites is entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System, checked quarterly, and audited annually during onsite verification. 100% of our factories producing more than three billion cigarette equivalents annually are ISO14001 certified, helping them demonstrate compliance with current statutory and regulatory requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor 100% of our factories 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 end of 2023, we had certified 21 factories under the AWS Standard. As of April 2024, four additional factories completed the certification process. We have committed to certify by 2025 all priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint).

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water 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.

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 discharges volumes in almost half of its sites. The sites that do not have flow meters, rely on the use of data provided by service suppliers and other methods to calculate total volume discharges. Monthly water-aggregated data from all sites is entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System and audited annually. 100% of our 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 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 end of 2023, we had certified 21 factories under the AWS Standard. As of April 2024, four additional factories completed the certification process. We have committed to certify by 2025 all priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint).

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

PMI uses flow meters to continuously measure discharges and identify volumes by destination in almost half of its sites. When a dedicated monitoring is not technically feasible, PMI measures discharges based on cost and/or invoices of wastewater services. Sites are required to measure discharges with the frequency prescribed by legislation or on a monthly basis. This data is entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System, checked quarterly, and verified by a third party annually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational (i.e., factory) sites 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 end of 2023, we had certified 21 factories under the AWS Standard. As of April 2024, four additional factories completed the certification process. We have committed to certify by 2025 all priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI manufacturing water footprint). 100% of our 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:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

PMI uses flow meters to continuously measure discharges and identify volumes by destination in almost half of its sites; when a dedicated monitoring is not technically feasible, PMI measures discharges based on cost and/or invoices of wastewater services. Sites are required to measure discharges with the frequency prescribed by the legislation or on a monthly basis. This data is entered into our EHS&S Performance Monitoring System, checked quarterly and verified by a third party annually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our operational (i.e. factory) sites 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 end of 2023, we had certified 21 factories under the AWS Standard. As of April 2024, 4 additional factories completed the certification process. We have committed to certify by 2025 all priority manufacturing facilities (those in medium-high water risk areas that are above 2.5% PMI Manufacturing water footprint).

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:

☑ Monthly

(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. 100% of our 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:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We currently monitor water discharge quality in 13 manufacturing sites. The scope of the monitoring includes emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other substances. We currently monitor this water parameter once or twice a year depending on the site, through laboratory analysis of concentration of pollutants in our water discharges.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our 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:

☑ Monthly

(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:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is calculated based on withdrawal and discharges data. 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 are ISO14001 certified, helping our sites 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 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:

☑ Monthly

(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 producing more than three billion cigarette equivalents annually are ISO14001 certified, helping them demonstrate compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our 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 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 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/year)

3419

(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:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Changes in product portfolio

(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 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 2023, total withdrawals increased by 2% from 3,362 in 2022. The increase was related to the incremental production of smoke-free products, which require approximately 4 to 5 times more water per unit of product than for conventional cigarettes, as well as the inclusion of Swedish Match water data in the scope of PMI's reporting. In 2023, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 5% versus 2022 (49% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.4 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.5 in 2022) 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 2023, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites by 19% in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the significant increase in the production volumes of heated 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/year)

1854

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Changes in product portfolio

(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 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 2023, our total discharges increased by 9% from 1,701 megaliters in 2022. The increase was related to the incremental production of smoke-free products, which require approximately 4 to 5 times more water per unit of product than for conventional cigarettes, as well as the inclusion of Swedish Match's water data in the scope of PMI's reporting. 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 2023, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 5 % versus 2022 (49 % reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.4 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.5 in 2022). 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/year)

1565

(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 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 2023 our total consumption decreased by 6% from 1,661 megaliters in 2022. The decrease was related to incremental improvement on water efficiency, as well as the inclusion of Swedish Match's water data in the scope of PMI's reporting. Between 2018 and 2023, we reduced water consumption at our manufacturing sites by 19% in absolute terms, mainly through water efficiency initiatives that offset the unfavorable impact of the significant increase in the production volumes of heated tobacco units. 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 2023, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 5% versus 2022 (49% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.4 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.5 in 2022). 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)

2082

(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:

☑ Mergers and acquisitions

(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

60.89

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ 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 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. Our 2023 assessment showed that approximately 60% of water withdrawal in our factories originated from water-stressed areas (2,082 megaliters), which was an increment of 3% compared to 2022 (2,023 megaliters). These calculations were externally revised and verified by SGS in the scope of PMI's 2023 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 requires 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 2023, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 5% versus 2022 (49% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.4 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.5 in 2022)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:

☑ 11-25

(9.2.6.3) 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 timber volumes necessary for the curing process sourced from water-stressed areas increased from 11% in 2022 to 14% in 2023. 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 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 timber volumes necessary for the curing process 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) 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 32% in 2022 to 33% in 2023. 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 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/year)

13

(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

Even if fresh surface water is globally approx. 0.4% of our total withdrawals, we consider it relevant at local level since, whenever possible, we use it to reduce water sourced from municipal water. In 2023, fresh surface water withdrawals decreased by 1 megaliter versus 2022, due to the implementation of various projects, which have helped us reduce water withdrawals from our operations by an estimated 136,000 cubic meters in 2023.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We 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/year)

996

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023, 996 megaliters were withdrawn from groundwater sources compared to 939 in 2022 (6% increment). 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 (70.5%) of municipalities or private suppliers, and groundwater renewable sources (29.1%) from wells and aquifers, which are metered and verified annually by external auditors.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We 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 PMI, 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/year)

2410

(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 main source of water. As the company depends on significant amounts of high-quality freshwater, this source of water is considered relevant. Water required for production in our factories is currently sourced from the urban network (70.5%) of municipalities or private suppliers, groundwater wells (29.1%) that are metered and verified annually by external auditors, and the remaining
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

279

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Changes in product portfolio

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Discharges to fresh surface water are relevant because they are a significant amount of PMI's total water discharges, and we have to comply with regulation, including water discharges-related ones, in all countries where we operate. We discharge approx. 16% 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 2023 PMI continued to implement new technologies to recycle and reuse water across our operations, which helped to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 5% versus 2022 (49% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.4 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.5 in 2022).

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 currently meets its 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/year)

248

(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:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Changes in product portfolio

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

PMI's overall wastewater discharge to ground water destination is 11%. Wastewater is equally treated between public and on-site wastewater treatment plants. In 2023, groundwater discharges increased by 32% from 187 megaliters in 2022.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1326

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Changes in product portfolio

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

PMI's overall wastewater discharge to third-party destinations is 72%, which represents the largest discharge destination for the company. In 2023, third-party discharges increased by 7% from 1,237 megaliters in 2022, due mainly to the incorporation of PMI's acquisition of Swedish Match into the scope of the data included in this disclosure.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

841

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI treats 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 treats water up to a tertiary level to remove any potential residues of phosphorus and nitrogen, and to remove potential viruses and bacteria. PMI complies 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 our factories are treating wastewater discharges with advanced tertiary methods, as of 2023.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

238

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI complies with all the applicable regulatory standards required by the national water authority. In line with these requirements, PMI treats water 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.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

273

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI complies 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.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI is required to treat its water discharges to the natural environment to a primary, secondary, or tertiary level depending on the location of our manufacturing plant, type of operations, and applicable national regulations and standards. As we do not discharge untreated water to the natural environment, this category is not applicable. PMI water data, including discharges, are fully monitored on an annual basis, and results are verified by a third-party auditor.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

502

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI complies with all applicable regulatory standards required by the national water authority. Factories that are built within industrial parks are required to treat their wastewater at industrial, large-scale wastewater treatment facilities. In line with these requirements, wastewater from these sites is treated in third-party facilities.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

PMI is required to treat its water discharges to the natural environment to a primary, secondary, or tertiary level depending on the location of our manufacturing plant, type of operations, and applicable national regulations and standards. As we do not carry out other types of treatment, this category is not applicable. PMI water data, including discharges, are fully monitored on an annual basis, and results are verified by a third-party auditor.
[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)

9.34

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply
☑ Nitrates
☑ Phosphates
☑ Pesticides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

We currently monitor water discharge quality in 13 manufacturing sites. The scope of the monitoring includes emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other substances. We currently monitor this water parameter 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:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

As part of the PMI's annual Integrated Risk Assessment (IRA) process, we have in place an extensive risk control program by which we assess the climate change physical risks, including the water-related ones. Specifically in our operations, locations with values exceeding (among others, buildings, machinery & equipment, stock & supplies, inventory, and business interruption exposure) USD 30 million range are surveyed by engineers from our property insurer, who provide recommendations to us on the magnitude of environmental risks, for example, risk of flooding that could cause reduction or disruption in production capacity in specific locations, and the cost of management. A survey threshold of USD 30 million is used to focus assessments and mitigation efforts to sites likely to present beneficial cost to risk improvement ratios. Recommendations for risk management are given if the expected reduction in the financial impact of the risk exceeds the cost to comply by a factor of 10 or more. Internally, we focus on recommendations above the USD 50 million range, as management of identified risks can involve substantial capital expenditure and disruption to operations, including our supply chain. As of 2023, results from our water risk assessment, and process to identify water related opportunities do not result in the identification of any risks or opportunities that would be considered material, based on our USD 50 million materiality threshold.

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 water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

As of 2023, results from our water risk assessment and process to identify water-related opportunities has not resulted in the identification of any risks or opportunities that would be considered material, based on our USD 50 million materiality threshold.
[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:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

35174000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

10287803.45

(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). In 2023, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 5% versus 2022 and a ratio of 2.4 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.5 in 2022).
[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) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines: About the same: a change that is less than 5% PMI's water intensity remained the same as in 2022 (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 2023. 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 2023, we continued the expansion of our irrigation pond project in India, to include check dams, a percolation tank, and distillation tanks used to increase water suppliers for tobacco farmers and community members, as well as recharging groundwater table in the project area. We expect water intensity to remain the same in the short term, as we are not anticipating significant changes to how managed natural forests and forest plantations are operated. Still, PMI has a comprehensive water stewardship strategy in place that will help to reduce water intensity from our tobacco farmers over the mid- to long-term. This 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 2023, our efforts have contributed to optimizing a total of 8.1 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.

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)

261

(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) Please explain

For CDP disclosure purposes, PMI defines: About the same: a change that is less than 5% PMI's water intensity decreased by 1% compared to 2022 (263 m3/ton of tobacco sourced). 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 2023, we continued the expansion of our irrigation pond project in India, to include check dams, a percolation tank, and distillation tanks used to increase water suppliers for tobacco farmers and community members, as well as recharging groundwater table in the project area. We expect water intensity to increase in the short term, as we are recording a continuous increment in risk factors linked to seasonal variability in the TGAs where we operate. Still, PMI has a comprehensive water stewardship strategy in place, that will help to reduce water intensity from our tobacco farmers over mid-to long-term. This 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 2023, our efforts have contributed to optimizing a total of 8.1 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

2.4

(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 2023, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 5% versus 2022 (49% reduction versus 2018), and a ratio of 2.4 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.5 in 2022).
[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 commercialized by PMI may contain hazardous substances in their components, for example, as part of the device's battery, according to EU REACH Regulation, EU SVHC list, and EU POP Regulation. Information regarding hazardous substances in the electronic devices is reported to the EU via SCIP database. In total, this represents 70% for our smoke-free devices by 2025; in 2023, we reached 73%.
[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, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) 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 other in the market. This information might be used to benchmark our products and classify them as low water impact where applicable.

(9.14.4) 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) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:*

	Target set in this category
	☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

4.7

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

3.1

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2.4

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

144

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all manufacturing facilities operated by PMI. It does not include manufacturing facilities operated by Swedish Match, which was acquired by PMI in 2022 and is now being integrated into the scope of PMI's CDP Water reporting for the first time.

(9.15.2.15) 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. In 2023, we implemented various projects including the centralization of water treatment for steam production in our plant in Berlin, as well as a primary water consumption reduction plan in our factory in Italy. Together, these initiatives as well as 58 others helped us reduce water withdrawals in our operations by an estimated 136,000 cubic meters.

(9.15.2.16) 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 2023, we continued to reduce water intensity, achieving a reduction of 5% versus 2022 (49% reduction versus 2018) and a ratio of 2.4 cubic meters per million cigarettes equivalent (down from 2.5 in 2022) 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

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

☑ Other, please specify :% of priority manufacturing facilities certified by AWS

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

83

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

83

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our 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 sites.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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. In 2023, our sites in in Lithuania, Kazakhstan, South Africa, Senegal's 'SN Dakar site', and Pakistan's 'LF Mardan site' completed the certification process, bringing the total number of our factories certified to 21 (83%) as of 2023. As a priority, we plan to certify 100% of our priority manufacturing facilities by 2025 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.

(9.15.2.16) 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. In 2023, our sites in in Lithuania, Kazakhstan, South Africa, Senegal's 'SN Dakar site', and Pakistan's 'LF Mardan site' completed the certification process, bringing the total number of our factories certified to 21 (83%) as of 2023. As a priority, we plan to certify 100% of our priority manufacturing facilities by 2025 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.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in concentration of pollutants

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2015

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

22

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) 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.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

PMIs 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 towards 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 2023 and will continue to monitor it on an annual basis.

(9.15.2.16) 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 towards 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 2023; based on these achievements we have reached 100% of our target, however this will continue to be monitored on an annual basis.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Basin level

(9.15.2.3) 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

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2033

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

25000000

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

8140000

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

33

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters] 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.

(9.15.2.14) 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 8.1 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.

(9.15.2.16) 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

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Supplier engagement

☑ Increase in the proportion of suppliers engaged

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

95

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

95

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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 2023, we completed LWRAs in Argentina, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Switzerland, and Turkey. These assessments confirmed that water scarcity and competing demands for limited water supplies remains a pervasive challenge. Other challenges identified include a lack of water legislation implementation in Mozambique and increased drought risk in Argentina's Juramento basin. We have conducted 49 LWRAs since 2018, covering 95% of our TGAs, including multiple watersheds within some of these areas.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In 2023, we completed LWRAs in Argentina, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Switzerland, and Turkey. These assessments confirmed that water scarcity and competing demands for limited water supplies remains a pervasive challenge. Other challenges identified include a lack of water legislation implementation in Mozambique and increased drought risk in Argentina's Juramento basin. We have conducted 49 LWRAs since 2018, covering 95 percent of our TGAs, including multiple watersheds within some of these areas.

Row 6

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 6

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) 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

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

75

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

80

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

20

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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. 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.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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. As of 2023, 80% of contracted farmers supplying tobacco to PMI in our priority markets for drinking water interventions have basic water access.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In response to challenges around reaching isolated farmers, PMI rolled out a pilot in 2023 to assess various household water treatment solutions (HWTS). These are focused on providing clean drinking water to those smallholder farmers who are isolated, often with limited or non-existent underground water sources nearby. The HWTS pilot evaluated seven innovative solutions, covering more than 2,000 smallholder farmers. PMI followed the World Health Organization (WHO) evaluation criteria to assess the solutions, measuring their effectiveness, appropriateness, acceptability, cost, and availability, among others. As a result of the pilot, we identified several suitable solutions and will incorporate them into our WASH strategy going forward. This will allow us to provide safe drinking water to those farmers who, because of their isolated location, previously didn't have access.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Please explain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*We are currently exploring the development of plastic-related targets and ambitions, as well as the proper strategy to achieve them.*

[Fixed 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

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Applicable

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Applicable

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

134160

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ None

(10.4.7) Please explain

As a global manufacturer, we source plastic materials and plastic-containing items for a variety of products, including devices, packaging, pods in our e-vapor devices, and the filters in our heated tobacco units and cigarettes. The total figure presented in section 10.4.1, includes both PMI' 'Durable goods and durable components' as well as 'Consumable plastics' used in our products. We are working to reduce plastic across our product categories. The largest share of the plastic purchased in 2023 was cellulose acetate (CA), a bio-based plastic used in the filters of cigarettes and heated tobacco units We invest in researching and developing

filters made of plastic-free alternatives in our heated tobacco units and cigarette filters. In 2023 we continued consumer-testing new filter materials to reduce our plastic and carbon footprint by replacing cellulose acetate.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

24610

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply
☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.7) 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, size, volume, and weight. We seek to only use the minimum amount of material needed to adequately protect our products. Plastics represented 24,610 tons, or 5.9%, of our global packaging footprint in 2023. Plastics are primarily used in the overwrap of our packs and bundles, as well as in pouches, seal inner liners, and labels.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % technically recyclable

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

83.2

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

2.5

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

The above reported percentages of recyclable plastic packaging are according to Ellen MacArthur definitions ('recyclable in practice and at scale') and thus take into account only rigid plastic (PP) used for our OTP Category (Other Tobacco Products). Currently, the plastic wrap around our packs of consumables is designed for recycling. In 2023, we continued our plastic reduction efforts, removing 59 tons of plastic film by reducing material thickness. Moving forward, we will incorporate this program into our overall material reduction aspirations, since we have reached the point at which plastic wrap has been reduced to the minimum required for product protection. We will also explore introducing recycled content according to the previous guidelines discussed around regulation, infrastructure, and carbon footprint benefits.
[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

☑ Key Biodiversity 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-sensitivity 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 2023, the impacts and interdependencies evaluation confirmed PMI's analysis results of 2022 on relevant pressure drivers of biodiversity loss. Results indicate that ecosystem use, and use change are the most impactful drivers in our value chain. Next to this the use of resources and pollution that could be linked to our direct operations plays a minor but still significant role. 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 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 site the level as well as with a broader stakeholder outreach and engagement that is centered 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

☑ 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:

☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Elbtal zwischen Schöna und Mühlberg (DE) 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 2023, the impacts and interdependencies evaluation confirmed PMI’s analysis results of 2022 on relevant pressure drivers of biodiversity loss. Results indicate that ecosystem use and use change are the most impactful driver in our value chain. Next to this the use of resources and pollution that could be linked to our direct operations plays a minor but still significant role. 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 centered 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

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(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 2023, the impacts and interdependencies evaluation confirmed PMI's analysis results of 2022 on relevant pressure drivers of biodiversity loss. Results indicate that ecosystem use and use change are the most impactful drivers in our value chain. Next to this the use of resources and pollution that could be linked to our direct operations plays a minor but still significant role. 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 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 centered 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:

☑ 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) 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 2023, the impacts and interdependencies evaluation confirmed PMI's analysis results of 2022 on relevant pressure drivers of biodiversity loss. Results indicate that ecosystem use and use change are the most impactful drivers in our value chain. Next to this the use of resources and pollution that could be linked to our direct operations plays a minor but still significant role. 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 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 centered 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:

☑ 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 2023, the impacts and interdependencies evaluation confirmed PMI's analysis results of 2022 on relevant pressure drivers of biodiversity loss. Results indicate that ecosystem use and use change are the most impactful driver in our value chain. Next to this the use of resources and pollution that could be linked to our direct operations plays a minor but still significant role. 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 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 centered 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:

☑ 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 2023, the impacts and interdependencies evaluation confirmed PMI's analysis results of 2022 on relevant pressure drivers of biodiversity loss. Results indicate that ecosystem use and use change are the most impactful driver in our value chain. Next to this the use of resources and pollution that could be linked to our direct operations plays a minor but still significant role. 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 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 centered on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 7

(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

In 2023, the impacts and interdependencies evaluation confirmed PMI's analysis results of 2022 on relevant pressure drivers of biodiversity loss. Results indicate that ecosystem use and use change are the most impactful driver in our value chain. Next to this the use of resources and pollution that could be linked to our direct operations plays a minor but still significant role. 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 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 centered on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.

Row 8

(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:

☑ Turkey

(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

In 2023, the impacts and interdependencies evaluation confirmed PMI’s analysis results of 2022 on relevant pressure drivers of biodiversity loss. Results indicate that ecosystem use and use change are the most impactful driver in our value chain. Next to this the use of resources and pollution that could be linked to our direct operations plays a minor but still significant role. 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 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 centered on environmental stewardship and especially the protection of natural resources such as water.
[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 2023, 94% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) zero net criteria and for the 4th consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation. In 2022 and 2023, in addition to the 3rd party verification performed annually, a pilot was initiated with the aim of making our MF available to a larger farmer base in a landscape approach. This pilot was carried out in collaboration with the World Sustainability Organization a certification standard with the objective of developing a Friend of the Earth Standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel for tobacco. For PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, our ZDM set the following target: Zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest by 2025 (achieved 95% in 2023) and zero net deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2030. 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.

Row 2

(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 consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ 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 verification, carried out by SGS, we also verified our manufacturing centers 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, and 21 factories have been already certified against the AWS Standard by the end of 2023. As a priority, we plan to certify 100% of our factories by 2025, aligning with our ISO 14001 scope: all factories above 3 million cigarette equivalent annual production volume. We select and prioritize the factories to be certified based, amongst 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 2023 reconciliation_final_040724.pdf

Row 3

(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
☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in land use change emissions
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

☑ 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 2023 was subject to external 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 Combined Statements 24092024.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

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Identification of priority locations

☑ Identification, assessment, and management processes

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

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

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 2023, 94% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) zero net criteria and for the 4th consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation. In 2022 and 2023, in addition to the 3rd party verification performed annually, a pilot was initiated with the aim of making our MF available to a larger farmer base in a landscape approach. This pilot was carried out in collaboration with the World Sustainability Organization a certification standard with the objective of developing a Friend of the Earth Standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel for tobacco. For PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, our ZDM set the following target: Zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest by 2025 (achieved 95% in 2023) and zero net deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2030. 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.

Row 6

(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 2023, 94% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) zero net criteria and for the 4th consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation. In 2022 and 2023, in addition to the 3rd party verification performed annually, a pilot was initiated with the aim of making our MF available to a larger farmer base in a landscape approach. This pilot was carried out in collaboration with the World Sustainability Organization a certification standard with the objective of developing a Friend of the Earth Standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel for tobacco. For PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, our ZDM set the following target: Zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest by 2025 (achieved 95% in 2023) and zero net deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2030. 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.

Row 7

(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 2023, 94% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) zero net criteria and for the 4th consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation. In 2022 and 2023, in addition to the 3rd party verification performed annually, a pilot was initiated with the aim of making our MF available to a larger farmer base in a landscape approach. This pilot was carried out in collaboration with the World Sustainability Organization a certification standard with the objective of developing a Friend of the Earth Standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel for tobacco. For PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, our ZDM set the following target: Zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest by 2025 (achieved 95% in 2023) and zero net deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2030. 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.

Row 8

(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 volumes

☑ 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 2023, 94% of our purchased tobacco was externally verified as compliant with the Zero Deforestation Manifesto (ZDM) zero net criteria and for the 4th consecutive year, 100% of our flue-cured tobacco was purchased at zero risk of gross deforestation. In 2022 and 2023, in addition to the 3rd party verification performed annually, a pilot was initiated with the aim of making our MF available to a larger farmer base in a landscape approach. This pilot was carried out in collaboration with the World Sustainability Organization a certification standard with the objective of developing a Friend of the Earth Standard for Sustainable Curing Fuel for tobacco. For PMI's paper and pulp-based supply chain, our ZDM set the following target: Zero gross deforestation of primary and protected forest by 2025 (achieved 95% in 2023) and zero net deforestation of managed natural forest and no conversion of natural ecosystems by 2030. 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.
[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

Chief Executive Officer Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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 website.

Select from:
☑ No