



Klockner Pentaplast Holding

# 2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

**Important: this export excludes unanswered questions**

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

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## 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:

EUR

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

#### (1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Privately owned organization

#### (1.3.3) Description of organization

*Klöckner Pentaplast (kp) has a broad product portfolio across a variety of polymers, and specialises in two core service lines: food packaging and pharma, health & protection, and durables. Kp is a plastics manufacturer that is purpose-driven to deliver the sustainable protection of everyday needs. Our experts create innovative films and trays such as blister packaging that provide product safety, help avoid food waste, safeguard medication and medical devices, and protect the integrity of countless durable products with our pharmaceutical packaging. We innovate, design and manufacture for sustainable solutions that our customers use to package and protect products in daily situations around the globe. And we understand our obligation and responsibility to champion a circular economy where plastics are a source of valuable raw material. In 2021, kp launched "Investing in Better", a broad and ambitious sustainability strategy with then time-bound and measurable long-term targets. The strategy is built around three main objectives: - Close the loop: we will reduce waste and do more with less. This objective commits us to using more recycled material, closing the packaging loop and taking every opportunity to make our packaging recyclable. - Work Smarter: we have a responsibility to use as few resources as possible, as efficiently as possible. That's why we are focused on using less energy, cutting carbon emissions and ending landfill. - Act Responsibly: Acting responsibly at all times is a cornerstone of our culture. And in the future, we will do an even better job of keeping our people engaged, while we continue to focus on safety, and becoming a more diverse company.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

1846000000

**(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.**

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable – we do not publicly disclose financial statements

[Fixed row]

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

**ISIN code - bond**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

No

**ISIN code - equity**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

No

**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:

No

**SEDOL code**

**(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?**

Select from:

No

**LEI number**

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

### D-U-N-S number

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

### Other unique identifier

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

China

Italy

Spain

Brazil

Canada

Thailand

Argentina

Australia

Switzerland

France

Poland

Turkey

Germany

Portugal

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

## (1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

### (1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

### (1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

### (1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

### (1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

Tier 2 suppliers

### (1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

*We focus the majority of our procurement management resources on strategic, first-tier suppliers which account for 80% of our total spend, with additional focus on particular suppliers regarding Scope 3 GHG emissions. A vital part of best-practice procurement is due diligence, a management process that brings together risk assessment, engagement, improvement plans and regulatory compliance. Since 2023, we have used a cloud-based system to categorise and analyse risk exposure in our supply chain. We place specific focus on strategic and/or high-risk suppliers and we use data to screen them based on ISO and NACE1 codes that account for the following factors: • Country governance, track record, and infrastructure for monitoring and enforcement of human rights and labour laws. • Type of manufacturing process or operational activity and the related risks to worker health and safety. • Critical political, current affairs or business news screening. The evaluation of suppliers in scope is through self-assessment. If required, as governed by the risk analysis, an ESG audit will be conducted on the supplier's premises. Selected strategic or high risk suppliers fulfil five ESG assessments in a more concrete manner via the cloud-based system on key areas: environmental protection; human rights and labour; anti-bribery and anti-corruption; health and safety and supply chain responsibility. An extra assessment about conflict minerals is assigned to those suppliers with specific risk in this area.*

[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
	<p><i>Select from:</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain</p>	<p><i>Select all that apply</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Mapped in own operations, as we produce plastics.</p>

[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

*When conducting our climate risk assessment to identify our short-term, medium-term and long-term physical and transitional risks and opportunities, to identify our financial resilience, we used this timeframe as a proxy to assess our 'short-term' transition risks/opportunities.*

### Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

When conducting our climate risk assessment to identify our short-term, medium-term and long-term physical and transitional risks and opportunities, to identify our financial resilience, we used this timeframe as a proxy to assess our 'medium-term' transition risks/opportunities.

## Long-term

### (2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

No

### (2.1.3) To (years)

25

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

When conducting our climate risk assessment to identify our short-term, medium-term and long-term physical and transitional risks and opportunities, to identify our financial resilience, we used this timeframe as a proxy to assess our 'long-term' transition risks/opportunities.

[Fixed row]

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

**Row 1**

**(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue**

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

- 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

### (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

### (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

### (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Landslide
- Wildfires
- Heat waves
- Cold wave/frost
- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Heat stress
- Sea level rise
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Stigmatization of sector

#### (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

*Select all that apply*

- Customers
- Employees

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

*Select from:*

- Yes

#### (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*In 2025, we updated our climate risk assessment to help us fully understand the impact of climate change on our business, we worked with independent sustainability consulting firm DNV who undertook an in-depth assessment of our physical and transition risks, using scenario analysis. DNV undertook surveys and interviews with internal and external stakeholders to provide an in-depth picture of our climate risk and opportunity landscape. Financial modelling to undertake the transition risks and opportunities was done so that these could be quantified. DNV used their in-house Climatics tool undertake the physical risk assessment. These pieces of work are informing a roadmap to address our short-, medium-, and long-term climate-related risks and opportunities. We do undertake studies to understand our*

dependencies on water. We use the World Wide Fund for Nature's Water Risk Filter and World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool. However, as water is not deemed as material, we have not marked that we assess our dependencies.

[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**

*Through undertaking a water risk assessment, as described in the previous question, we were able to determine that this is not a risk for the business. We also regularly update our double materiality assessment. Here, we have identified plastics as a material topic for us. Therefore, we identified the market opportunities we could gain by increasing our sustainability regarding this topic.*

[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

### **(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified**

Sensitive locations

Areas important for biodiversity

### (2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Where our direct operations take place, we undertake a check to see if we are operating in any locations that is considered a key biodiversity area (KBA).

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

Select from:

No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[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:

Revenue

#### (2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

Absolute decrease

#### (2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

## (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

We define substantive financial / strategic impact as per the following definitions in our risk management framework, which has also been used when assessing climate risk in order to integrate that into our core business strategies: *Marginal: Risk is easily mitigated by normal day to day processes. Impact of €0 to €0.1 million Euro. Moderate: Limited impact on future investment plans. Impact of €0.1 to €1 million Euro. Significant: Unlikely to compromise kp's 'licence to trade', but a short term impact on kp's ability to refinance at acceptable rates. Impacts future investment plans at strategic level. Impact of €1 to €5 million Euro. Critical: Approaching risks limit. Could compromise 'licence to trade'. Unable to secure sufficient funding. Permanent or serious damage to kp's future/operations. Impact of €5 to €15 million Euro. Catastrophic: Reached risk limit. Immediately compromises 'licence to trade'. Unable to secure funding. kp's future in doubt. Impact > €50 million*

## Opportunities

### (2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- 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

## (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

Time horizon over which the effect occurs

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*"For capex investment, kp's capital committee works with three main capex thresholds for all types of projects including, growth, cost reduction, sustainability, and maintenance. These thresholds are as follows: 1. Minor capital projects = <€10k 2. Medium scale projects = >€10k but < €250k 3. Major projects with substantive investment requirements = >€250k Only capex projects >€250k are required to follow a specialized, detailed approval process. Any capex costs below this value are treated as part of day to day business costs, and managed from local site balance sheets and accounts payable. In the context of climate change mitigation only projects with capital investment costs above €250k are identified as being substantive. Furthermore, kp's capital allocation process, has a specific category for sustainability projects, which sites alongside cost reduction and growth. Climate change mitigation projects are marked in this category as part of the approval process.*

*[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?**

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

*[Fixed row]*

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

#### Climate change

##### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

*Select from:*

Risk1

##### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

### (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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America                             |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |   |

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Transition policy risk relates to anticipated regulation involving carbon pricing mechanisms on upstream raw materials. The increased production costs for suppliers may be embedded in these polymers and compounds, resulting in higher operating costs for KP.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] 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

Medium-term

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-high

### (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)

0

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

0

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

0

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*As KP do not pay any carbon tax currently, under a 'Current policies' scenario, this would remain as 0. Under a net-zero scenario, it is likely that PVC products would face the most significant risk from a carbon tax. It is also projected that our markets in Europe and America would be impacted the most.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase environment-related capital expenditure

### (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

450000

### (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Please note that this a minimum cost. We invested 350,000 euros worth equipment in order to improve our operational efficiency. We also have spend 100,000 euros on procuring RECs. Please note that for other initiatives, such an instillation of solar panels, we do not have a costing, so have not including this in our cost to response.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*In order to reduce our emissions, throughout 2024, we had a range of different initiatives. This includes investing in increased efficiency of production and distribution process. We are proud of the success of our energy-efficiency projects this year, which covered insulation, compressed air, motors, drives, pumps, automation, lighting and air conditioning. In some of our factories, we have installed detailed energy monitoring systems at multiple points along production lines, including compressors, chillers and other equipment. The energy-efficiency projects made cost savings of €2.6m in 2024. This success is supported by the training we provide to employees on production process and energy efficiency. We also invest in renewable sources of energy. The preferred alternative energy source at kp is solar. By the end of 2024, four factories located in Thailand, Spain and Portugal were operating on site solar energy systems, and there are a further ten installations planned at other sites. We also continue to pursue our 'Make or Buy' strategy: a mix of on-site and near-site solar systems, renewable power certificates (commodities bought on the open market representing renewable generation) and power purchase agreements (PPAs). Underlining our commitment, kp signed a three-year PPA under the Italian Energy Release 2.0 scheme, whereby 40% of all electricity will come from renewable sources from 2025 to 2027. This project will contribute additional renewable energy capacity to the Italian grid.*

## Plastics

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Changing customer behavior

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America                             |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |   |

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Transition market risk for KP stems from declining customer sentiment toward petroleum-based packaging, driven by rising carbon prices and perceived associated regulatory expansion.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

### (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
- 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-high

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

*Change in customer sentiment for alternative materials. This might cause customers to move away from purchasing KP's products which utilize petroleum-based raw materials in their manufacture. • Earnings Value-at-Risk emerges from 2028 and grows steadily under higher ambition scenarios, reaching over €30M by 2050. • The EU show the sharpest disruption, with early losses from 2027 linked to carbon pricing; Asia's impact is more muted due to lower exposure. • Pharmaceuticals show the highest Earnings Value-at-Risk per tonne under the Net Zero 2050 scenario, at approximately €75 per tonne, indicating the strongest sentiment-driven exposure relative to volume – this is due to primary production in the EU.*

### (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

- Increase environment-related capital expenditure

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*In order to reduce our emissions, throughout 2024, we had a range of different initiatives. This includes investing in increased efficiency of production and distribution process. We are proud of the success of our energy-efficiency projects this year, which covered insulation, compressed air, motors, drives, pumps, automation,*

lighting and air conditioning. In some of our factories, we have installed detailed energy monitoring systems at multiple points along production lines, including compressors, chillers and other equipment. The energy-efficiency projects made cost savings of €2.6m in 2024. This success is supported by the training we provide to employees on production process and energy efficiency. We also invest in renewable sources of energy. The preferred alternative energy source at kp is solar. By the end of 2024, four factories located in Thailand, Spain and Portugal were operating on site solar energy systems, and there are a further ten installations planned at other sites. We also continue to pursue our 'Make or Buy' strategy: a mix of on-site and near-site solar systems, renewable power certificates (commodities bought on the open market representing renewable generation) and power purchase agreements (PPAs). Underlining our commitment, kp signed a three-year PPA under the Italian Energy Release 2.0 scheme, whereby 40% of all electricity will come from renewable sources from 2025 to 2027. This project will contribute additional renewable energy capacity to the Italian grid.

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Wildfires

### (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

Spain

United States of America

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*From the mitigated climate risk assessment that has taken place of our material sites, it was identified that two sites in the United States and one in Spain face a medium mitigated risk level from fire weather days.*

### **(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk**

*Select from:*

- Closure of operations

### **(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
- Long-term

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

*Select from:*

- About as likely as not

### **(3.1.1.14) Magnitude**

*Select from:*

- Medium

### **(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**

*Should a wildfire occur in a region near a site, it would mean that staff would need to evacuate the facility, thus causing operations to stop. If a wildfire hit the site, it could also cause the site to close due to extensive damage.*

### **(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)

0

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

81000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The maximum cost assumes that all the sites at a medium risk from wildfires likely to closed due to damage over a one year period. It is unlikely that all sites will be impacted at the same time. The minimum cost is put as 0, as this assumes that no damage is caused.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*When it comes to responding the physical climate risk of our material sites, we look to implement adaptation measures. For example for one of our material sites in the United States, we have a sand bagging system to mitigate flooding. For the newly identified wildfire risks, we will look to collaborate with the sites on how we can mitigate this natural hazard.*

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

### (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

- France
- Spain
- United States of America

### (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*From the mitigated climate risk assessment that has taken place of our material sites, it was identified that a site in the United States, Spain and France face a medium mitigated risk level from storms.*

### (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not

### (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

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

Should a storm occur at the sites, it would mean that staff would need to evacuate the facility, thus causing operations to stop. If a storm hit the site, it could also cause the site to close due to extensive damage.

### (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)

0

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

81000000

### (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The maximum cost assumes that all the sites at a medium risk from wildfires likely to closed due to damage over a one year period. It is unlikely that all sites will be impacted at the same time. The minimum cost is put as 0, as this assumes that no damage is caused.*

### (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*When it comes to responding the physical climate risk of our material sites, we look to implement adaptation measures. For example for one of our material sites in the United States, we have a sand bagging system to mitigate flooding. For the newly identified storm risks, we will look to collaborate with the sites on how we can mitigate this natural hazard.*

[Add row]

## **(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.**

### **Climate change**

#### **(3.1.2.1) Financial metric**

Select from:

Other, please specify :Earnings Value-at-Risk

### (3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

### (3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

### (3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

135000000

### (3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

### (3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

*Transition risk: Our transition risk is based off a carbon tax and customer sentiment changing. As this takes time to go kick into effect, within 2024, these risks have an immaterial impact, given we start with a baseline of 0. We do not currently pay a carbon tax. Physical risk The figure at risk assumes the four sites that where subject to our deep-dive physical risk assessment, and deemed a medium mitigated risk from storms and/or wildfires, are closed for a year as a result of being hit by the respective natural hazard. The lost revenue from these sites is divided by the total revenue for the year.*

[Add row]

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

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

**Climate change**

**(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier**

*Select from:*

Opp1

**(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver**

Reputational capital

Reputational benefits resulting in increased demand for products/services

**(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs**

*Select from:*

- Downstream value chain

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- Egypt
- India
- Italy
- Spain
- Germany
- Portugal
- Thailand
- Argentina
- Australia
- Brazil
- Canada
- France
- Poland
- Turkey
- Netherlands
- Switzerland
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Products with low-carbon attributes proven by life-cycle assessments (LCA) or product carbon footprints (PCF) might improve KP's reputation as a low-carbon products manufacturer.*

### (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- 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:

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

*Recycled content and low emissions drive reputational gains: KP's use of recycled materials and lower product carbon intensity could unlock up to €47m in in Earnings Value-of-Opportunity by 2050 under a Net Zero scenario. • The significance by product type is consistent with their current EBITDA contributions, with pharmaceuticals and trays being the most profitable product types. • While there is high reputational opportunity in pharmaceuticals, it should be contextualized against the difficulties in increasing the share of non-virgin plastics.*

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

Select from:

Yes

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

0

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

40000000

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

0

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

47000000

### (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Recycled content and low emissions drive reputational gains: KP's use of recycled materials and lower product carbon intensity could unlock up to €47m in in Earnings Value-of-Opportunity by 2050 under a Net Zero scenario. • The significance by product type is consistent with their current EBITDA contributions, with pharmaceuticals and trays being the most profitable product types. • While there is high reputational opportunity in pharmaceuticals, it should be contextualised against the difficulties in increasing the share of non-virgin plastics.*

### (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

450000

### (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Please note that this a minimum cost for 2024. We invested 350,000 euros worth equipment in order to improve our operational efficiency. We also have spend 100,000 euros on procuring RECs. Please note that for other initiatives, such an instillation of solar panels, we do not have a costing, so have not including this in our cost to response.*

### (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*We have many different initiatives that we are implementing in order to become more sustainable, and thus attract sustainability conscious consumers. In 2024, this includes, but is not limited to: 1. Increasing the efficiency of production/and or distribution processes. 2. Use of renewable technology 3. Increasing recyclability of our products. 4. Reducing water usage and consumption 5. Improving our supply chain engagement.*

*[Add row]*

**(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.**

## Climate change

### (3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

### (3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

### (3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*Our modelling for our transition opportunity, starts at a baseline of 0. Therefore, for the reporting year, this opportunity is given as 0.  
[Add row]*

## C4. Governance

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

### **(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body**

*Select from:*

Yes

### **(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets**

*Select from:*

Quarterly

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

*Select all that apply*

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

### **(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy**

*Select from:*

No

*[Fixed row]*

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

### Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

#### (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

- Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

#### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*Through our governance structures, our leadership assesses risks related to sustainability, and specifically, climate. The Board and Executive Leadership team, led by the Chief Executive Officer, have ultimate responsibility for delivering sustainable value to our shareholders and other stakeholders. Responsibility for analysing climate-related risks sits with the Sustainability Committee with key risks and opportunities being promptly communicated to key decision makers. In addition, the Board and Executive Leadership Team receive updates on overall enterprise risks, via the Enterprise Risk Process, as part of the ongoing full and half-year reporting cycle. This provides an overview of our principal risks and includes details of new and emerging risks. Centralised and integrated policies, procedures and guidance ensure effective risk management and mitigation across our two divisions and at each of our sites and are under continuous review and updates*

### **Biodiversity**

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

*Select all that apply*

- Board chair
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

#### **(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*

- Individual role descriptions

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

*Select from:*

- Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

*Select all that apply*

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

#### **(4.1.2.7) Please explain**

*We monitor regions that are of key biodiversity areas within our operations.*

*[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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

## Climate change

#### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

#### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

#### (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

*The Board and Executive Leadership Team, led by the Chief Executive Officer, have ultimate responsibility for delivering sustainable value to our shareholders and other stakeholders. Responsibility for analysing climate-related risks (e.g. any negative impacts) sits with the Sustainability Director, following our Risk Process, which is overseen by our risk lead and Chief Operating Officer/Head of Corporate Sustainability. Climate risks are identified through trend analysis and stakeholder engagement; identified risks are presented to the Executive Leadership Team and Board and are incorporated into our risk framework to be managed by the appropriate business areas. The oversight and management of kp's global sustainability strategy – Investing in Better – is led by our Chief Operating Officer/Head of Corporate Sustainability, who reports to our Chief Executive Officer. Climate change (mitigation and adaptation) risks and opportunities are embedded in performance management processes across the business.*

### Biodiversity

#### (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

Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

#### (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

*The Board and Executive Leadership Team, led by the Chief Executive Officer, have ultimate responsibility for delivering sustainable value to our shareholders and other stakeholders. Responsibility for analysing climate-related risks (e.g. any negative impacts) sits with the Sustainability Director, following our Risk Process, which is overseen by our risk lead and Chief Operating Officer/Head of Corporate Sustainability. Climate risks are identified through trend analysis and stakeholder engagement; identified risks are presented to the Executive Leadership Team and Board and are incorporated into our risk framework to be managed by the appropriate business areas. The oversight and management of kp's global sustainability strategy – Investing in Better – is led by our Chief Operating Officer/Head of Corporate Sustainability, who reports to our Chief Executive Officer. Climate change (mitigation and adaptation) risks and opportunities are embedded in performance management processes across the business.*

## Climate change

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

### (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 engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

- Setting corporate environmental targets

#### Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing 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 acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

#### 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

*In 2024, the COO role involved being the Head of Sustainability. Therefore, any aspect of sustainability that we conducted went through the our COO.  
[Add row]*

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	<i>In the short term, this is not something we are looking into.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

#### (4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

##### Row 1

##### (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

Climate change

##### (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

### (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

### (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*This policy applies to all kp employees, and to contractors, agents, consultants or any others working for or on behalf of kp. Where there are local legal or regulatory requirements, local requirements will take precedence. This policy will be monitored and reviewed regularly to ensure that it promotes best practice in the workplace - Measure, monitor and continuously improve the environmental performance at sites - Implement new technologies and processes to reduce our GHG emissions, non-GHG air emissions, use of hazardous materials and water and energy use, whilst increasing our use of energy from renewable sources. - Adopt the waste hierarchy of waste prevention, reuse of materials, recycling, co-processing and energy recovery to minimise waste disposal, including hazardous waste and maximise material productivity. This includes setting reduction targets and taking necessary actions to achieve them - Optimize logistics, to improve fleet efficiency and minimize emissions from transport. - Minimize pollution (air, water, and soil) and help protect biodiversity and ecosystems.*

### (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

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

### (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

kp\_Group\_Sustainability\_Policy\_2024.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

UN Global Compact

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

Plastic Pact Network

Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

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

*Since June 2022 kp is a United Nations Global Compact signatory. The goals of the UNGC align very well with the mission and purpose of our business and our commitment to sustainability at kp, and we look forward to working together to help solve many of the challenges that we face today. We are signatories of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment and the UK Plastic Pact since 2020. We support a sustainable and circular approach to plastic use and want to reshape the use of plastics. kp reports its sustainability report in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period January 1st to December 31st 2024 kp provide disclosures for financial and regulatory stakeholders relating to climate risk and opportunity in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). We last undertook a TCFD assessment in 2023. We are currently in the process of updating this. Following KP's comprehensive GHG emissions analysis in 2020, we set targets in September 2021 which were validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).*

[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:*

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

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

*Select from:*

No

**(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**

*We will be continuing to participate in standardisation and regulatory engagement work with Petcore Europe, CEN and EUPC as well as national organisations. Our association and work with the BPF, ANAIP, Unionplast, Elipso and IK will also continue. This includes advocacy relating to waste collection and recycling infrastructure, the management of extended producer responsibility (EPR) fees, regional planning and local authority efficiencies. We will be continuing to participate in standardisation and regulatory engagement work with Petcore Europe, CEN and EUPC as well as national organisations. Our association and work with the BPF, ANAIP, Unionplast, Elipso and IK will also continue. This includes advocacy relating to waste collection and recycling infrastructure, the management of extended producer responsibility (EPR) fees, regional planning and local authority efficiencies.*

*[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 a trade association

**(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Scope 3 peer group

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

*Select all that apply*

- Climate change

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

*Select from:*

- Consistent

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

*Select from:*

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

*We are involved in the Scope 3 Peer Group to promote supplier engagement on GHG emissions, and we participated in a series of relevant events.*

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

0

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

*Select from:*

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

*Select all that apply*

Paris Agreement

**Row 2**

**(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement**

*Select from:*

Indirect engagement via a trade association

**(4.11.2.4) Trade association**

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :BPF European Plastics Converters

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

Select all that apply

Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

*BPF, European Plastics Converters all seek to drive circular economy. Both associations support the transition to a stronger and more circular economy where all resources are used in a sustainable way. This is fully aligned and consistent with our Investing in better strategy and our close the loop goal of reduce waste and do more with less. We will use more recycled material, close the packaging loop and take every opportunity to make our packaging recyclable.*

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

15000

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

*This is in regard to membership costs. We have not provided any further funding into the organization.*

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

### Row 3

#### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

#### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Ellen Macarthur Foundation

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

Select all that apply

- Climate change

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

Select from:

Consistent

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

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

*The Ellen MacArthur Foundation works to accelerate the transition to a circular economy. We develop and promote the idea of a circular economy, and work with business, academia, policymakers, and institutions to mobilize systems solutions at scale, globally.*

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

0

**(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

[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

GRI

### (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

Content of environmental policies

Emissions figures

Emission targets

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

96-102

#### (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

*kp\_Sustainability\_Report\_2024\_online (1).pdf*

#### (4.12.1.8) Comment

*Our GRI standards that we report to are referenced in our 2024 Sustainability Report.*

### 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*

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:*

Underway - previous year attached

#### (4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Other, please specify :Metrics

#### (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

1-12

#### (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

*KP\_TCFD\_230627 (3).pdf*

#### (4.12.1.8) Comment

*In 2023, we conducted a climate risk report in line with TCFD. We are currently in the process of updating this for 2025.*  
*[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

[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:

SSP1

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Facility

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 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
- Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

#### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*This scenario assumes the following: • Novel technologies may lead to commercial opportunities (e.g., advanced recycling systems, bioplastics, and carbon capture in production processes). • Strong societal awareness, proactive market and policy shifts towards low carbon through support for electrification, progressive carbon pricing, high investment in R&D etc.*

#### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*This scenario represents aggressive global action.*

### Climate change

#### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 4.5

#### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP2

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Facility

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

Policy

Market

Reputation

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

2.0°C - 2.4°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

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

Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*This scenario assumes the following: • The fuel mix will gradually include renewable energy sources and green hydrogen, but fossil fuels remain significant for a longer period. • Moderate societal awareness and market shifts towards low-carbon, with less aggressive support for electrification, carbon pricing, and investment in R&D. Subsidies and regulatory bans are implemented later in the transition.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*This scenario represents delayed global actions to limit warming.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP2

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Facility

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

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

Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Global regulation

Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*This scenario assumes the following: • Fossil fuels remain part of the energy mix for the foreseeable future, and challenges remain in achieving significant reductions in plastic waste. • No significant change to the current policy context, which is insufficient to achieve global targets.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*This scenario represents implementation of current stated policies.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Facility

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Market
- Reputation

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

### (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

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

Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Global regulation

Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

### (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*This scenario assumes the following: • Minimal shift to renewables, reliance on fossil fuels. • Low electrification rate. • Cost of capital will not improve for plastics decarbonisation. • Significant increase in extreme weather events, ecosystem and biodiversity loss.*

### (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*This scenario represents continued high GHG emissions with no significant changes to the plastics sector.*

*[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

### (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

*kp has updated its scenario analysis for 2025. Through the outcome, we have been able to determine which sites face the largest risk from different climate hazards. Going forward, this will allow us to understand what adaptation measures we can put in place that will best mitigate this. As the outcome has also shown that there are risks and opportunities associated with decarbonization, this will support us in continuing our decarbonization journey, with it emphasizing the business importance of our initiatives.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Transition plan	Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world	Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>We have developed targets for 1.5°C, with the next step being to develop this plan soon.</i>

[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
- Investment in R&D

[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

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

*We're transitioning our portfolio constantly to ensure all our products are fully recyclable, contain as much recycled content as possible and are part of the solution, not part of the problem. By doing this, it also enables us to reduce our emissions. To ensure timely delivery of quality products to our customers, we put significant effort into consolidating our position to maximize business resilience and to deliver strategic transformations.*

## 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

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

*Our innovation-focused teams are always working hard to develop better trays and films which both better meet the requirements of customers and are more sustainable – generating less carbon and incorporating more recycled content and/or designed for recyclability. A key focus of our investing in better strategy is to develop new products which will typically involve setting sustainability criteria and running pilot tests with key customers.*

[Add row]

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

### Row 1

#### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Capital expenditures
- Access to capital

#### (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

*To identify opportunities we:* • Undertake transparent Life Cycle Analysis on relevant products. • Identify the appropriate markets and clients for more sustainable products. • Educate/raise awareness around the value and functionality of plastic. • Provide information to allow customers to compare alternative products across life cycle. • Identify potential partners for industry/stakeholder collaboration  
*To mitigate risk we:* • Undertake a review of the product portfolio, to identify products that could potentially carry a reputational risk. • Address gaps in governance of climate-related risks and risk management framework. • Proactively prepare to build resilience for the sites most likely to be affected by acute risks e.g. flooding/drought and chronic risks e.g. heatwaves. • Diversification of raw materials-sourcing geographies where possible, especially single source materials

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>Not an immediate priority for the business.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

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

[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:

- 1-25%

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

*We classify our suppliers by Scope 3 contribution with focus on category 1 – purchased goods and services, representing 74% of our total emissions. The suppliers who are responsible for 80% of those category 1 emissions are classified as our ‘carbon-strategic’ suppliers and they are requested to manage GHG emissions using targets, Life Cycle Analyses (LCA) and action programmes in the course of our supplier engagement programme.*

### (5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

65

[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

#### (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*As part of our supplier engagement programme, we prioritise 65 suppliers (by Scope 3 category 1 – purchased goods and services, representing 74% of our total emissions) who are responsible for 80% of those category 1 emissions. They are classified as our ‘carbon-strategic’ suppliers and they are requested to manage GHG emissions using targets, Life Cycle Analyses (LCA) and action programmes in the course of our supplier engagement programme.*

[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance</p>	- Nothing concrete - This is something that we are working towards implementing.

[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:*

- Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1 and 2)

### **(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement**

*Select all that apply*

- Certification
- 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:*

- 51-75%

### **(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:*

- 51-75%

### (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

- 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

*We continued with our wider programme of supplier engagement in 2024, and achieved a 3.0% reduction of Scope 3 emissions intensity. By using recycled material in our operations, we have avoided more than 317,500 tonnes of CO2e emissions. During the year, we worked with our 'carbon strategic' suppliers (65% of our upstream Scope 3 emissions) to manage emissions using targets, Life Cycle Analysis data and action programmes. By the end of 2024, 18% had their own science-based climate targets, and we received primary data from 38% of these suppliers. The supplier data component of our GHG inventory improves year-on-year, and we continue to incorporate the primary data. We send those prioritized suppliers annually a sustainability questionnaire. The results are published in a sustainability scorecard per supplier. The scorecards are shared and discussed with the suppliers and they have to show improvements and progress in next years Sustainability scorecard. kp has also included an ESG clause in direct supply contracts and Purchase Orders. Requires the supplier to acknowledge that it has familiarised itself with kp's Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Procurement Policy. kp's Sustainable Procurement Policy expects suppliers to:*

- Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility such as:*
- Responsible waste management and disposal*
- Reduction of greenhouse gas and other emissions harmful to the environment*
- Conservation of non-renewable natural resources*

## Climate change

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Monitoring and reduction of Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)/ product life-cycle emissions

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Second-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:

- 76-99%

### (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:

- 51-75%

### (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

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

*We continued with our wider programme of supplier engagement in 2024, and achieved a 3.0% reduction of Scope 3 emissions intensity. By using recycled material in our operations, we have avoided more than 317,500 tonnes of CO2e emissions. During the year, we worked with our 'carbon strategic' suppliers (65% of our upstream Scope 3 emissions) to manage emissions using targets, Life Cycle Analysis data and action programmes. By the end of 2024, 18% had their own science-based climate targets, and we received primary data from 38% of these suppliers. The supplier data component of our GHG inventory improves year-on-year, and we continue to incorporate the primary data. We send those prioritized suppliers annually a sustainability questionnaire. The results are published in a sustainability scorecard per supplier. The scorecards are shared and discussed with the suppliers and they have to show improvements and progress in next years Sustainability scorecard. kp has also included an ESG clause in direct supply contracts and Purchase Orders. Requires the supplier to acknowledge that it has familiarised itself with kp's Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Procurement Policy. kp's Sustainable Procurement Policy expects suppliers to:*

- Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility such as:*
- Responsible waste management and disposal*
- Reduction of greenhouse gas and other emissions harmful to the environment*
- Conservation of non-renewable natural resources*

## 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
- 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:

- 76-99%

#### **(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:

- 51-75%

#### **(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

- 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

*We continued with our wider programme of supplier engagement in 2024, and achieved a 3.0% reduction of Scope 3 emissions intensity. By using recycled material in our operations, we have avoided more than 317,500 tonnes of CO2e emissions. During the year, we worked with our 'carbon strategic' suppliers (65% of our upstream Scope 3 emissions) to manage emissions using targets, Life Cycle Analysis data and action programmes. By the end of 2024, 18% had their own science-based climate targets, and we received primary data from 38% of these suppliers. The supplier data component of our GHG inventory improves year-on-year, and we continue to incorporate the primary data. We send those prioritized suppliers annually a sustainability questionnaire. The results are published in a sustainability scorecard per supplier. The scorecards are shared and discussed with the suppliers and they have to show improvements and progress in next years Sustainability scorecard.*

[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 measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

#### Financial incentives

- Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments

### (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

*We continued with our wider programme of supplier engagement in 2024, and achieved a 3.0% reduction of Scope 3 emissions intensity. By using recycled material in our operations, we have avoided more than 317,500 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions. During the year, we worked with our 'carbon strategic' suppliers (65% of our upstream Scope 3 emissions) to manage emissions using targets, Life Cycle Analysis data and action programmes. By the end of 2024, 18% had their own science-based climate targets, and we received primary data from 38% of these suppliers. The supplier data component of our GHG inventory improves year-on-year, and we continue to incorporate the primary data. We send those prioritized suppliers annually a sustainability questionnaire. The results are published in a sustainability scorecard per supplier. The scorecards are shared and discussed with the suppliers and they have to show improvements and progress in next years Sustainability scorecard.*

### **(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 :Engagement and training helps them to calculate their GHG Emissions and work on reductions.

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

*Select from:*

- Unknown

## **Climate change**

### **(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement**

*Select from:*

- Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

### **(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement**

Capacity building

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

Financial incentives

- Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments

### **(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

*A vital part of best-practice procurement is due diligence, a management process that brings together risk assessment, engagement, improvement plans and regulatory compliance. Since 2023, we have used a cloud-based system to categorise and analyse risk exposure in our supply chain. We place specific focus on strategic and/or high-risk suppliers and we use data to screen them based on ISO and NACE1 codes that account for the following factors: • Country governance, track record, and infrastructure for monitoring and enforcement of human rights and labour laws. • Type of manufacturing process or operational activity and the related risks to worker health and safety. • Critical political, current affairs or business news screening. The evaluation of suppliers in scope is through self-assessment. If required, as governed by the risk analysis, an ESG audit will be conducted on the supplier's premises. Selected strategic or high risk suppliers fulfil five ESG assessments in a more concrete manner via the cloud-based system on key areas: environmental protection; human rights and labour; anti-bribery and anti-corruption; health and safety and supply chain responsibility. An extra assessment about conflict minerals is assigned to those suppliers with specific risk in this area. As an alternative to this evaluation approach, kp acknowledges suppliers who have already achieved an EcoVadis rating as evidence of an adequate due diligence programme. kp has also included an ESG clause in direct supply contracts and Purchase Orders. Requires the supplier to acknowledge that it has familiarised itself with kp's Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Procurement Policy. kp's Sustainable Procurement Policy expects suppliers to: • Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility such as: • Responsible waste management and disposal • Reduction of greenhouse gas and other emissions harmful to the environment • Conservation of non-renewable natural resources Human Rights and Conflict Minerals: • Act in accordance with the principles of the International Labour Organization, the UN Global Compact and the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights • Prohibit slavery and the use of forced, bonded, or child labour across the supply chain • Ensure that products do not contain metals derived from conflict minerals and actively assess and mitigate any risks in the supply chain concerning the sourcing of minerals from conflict areas*

#### (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 :Engagement and training helps them to calculate their GHG Emissions and work on reductions.

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

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

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

### **Climate change**

#### **(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder**

Select from:

Customers

#### **(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement**

Education/Information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

#### **(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged**

Select from:

26-50%

#### **(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions**

Select from:

1-25%

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

*We actively engage with all our customers to ensure they are informed about our overarching sustainability strategy, with particular emphasis on our climate action programme. We regularly share updates on our progress through our website and social media channels, and also provide tailored content when requested to meet specific stakeholder needs. In recent years, we have seen a growing number of customers requesting greater transparency and more detailed information from their*

suppliers, particularly in relation to climate change initiatives and commitments to the circular economy. This shift highlights the increasing importance of open and proactive communication across the value chain. For a typical packaging manufacturing operation, the value chain includes a wide range of stakeholders—retailers, consumers, waste contractors, manufacturers, suppliers, employees, trade bodies, and government organisations. One of our core strategic priorities is to engage meaningfully with these groups, demonstrating a genuine commitment to listening, understanding, and collaborating. By working closely with suppliers, customers, fellow manufacturers, waste management companies, and industry associations, we aim to build strong, long-term relationships that support smooth operations and drive innovation. This ongoing engagement plays a key role in advancing our sustainability efforts. Throughout the year, we maintain regular contact with our partners across the value chain to align our goals, share best practices, and continuously improve our environmental performance. We are confident that through this collaborative approach, we can deliver long-term value in a sustainable and responsible way.

#### **(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success**

*A change is already underway: we know that consumers now accept colour variation in plastics, as they do with the differing texture and feel of recycled paper. There remains, however, a significant opportunity to elevate market acceptance and demand, to promote the value of all recyclable packaging and to inspire consumers to go the extra mile and help get material back into the loop. Consumers are adjusting their habits, and we note how manufacturers and brands can influence public opinion and buying behaviour. Consumers need the right information to make an informed purchase and avoid poor decisions. Fortunately, perceptions about plastic packaging can be changed gradually as consumers better understand how the recycling industry works. kp Tray2Tray® products offer an opportunity to further engage with customers and consumers via several attributes: • The way the product looks on the shelf and its transparency compared with virgin material – there is a very slight colour variation that is a clear selling point to end consumers, showing that the pack contains recycled material, supported by a third party certification label. Seeing this shift in consumer habits towards these products and increase in sales in them will show us that this has been a success.*

*[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:

Kenvue Inc.

#### **(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to**

Select all that apply

Climate change

#### (5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

- New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

#### (5.12.5) Details of initiative

*We are eager to continue our discussions on collaborating to develop projects that reduce carbon emissions, promote a circular economy, enhance the use of post-consumer recycled content in our products, and improve recyclability.*

#### (5.12.6) Expected benefits

*Select all that apply*

- Improved resource use and efficiency

#### (5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

*Select from:*

- 0-1 year

#### (5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

*Select from:*

- No

*[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:

No standardized procedure

### (5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

*We are actively implementing a range of environmental initiatives aimed at reducing the impact of our operations and the products we develop. These efforts have not been undertaken solely in response to our involvement in the CDP Supply Chain programme, but rather reflect our broader commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices. Our focus includes minimising energy consumption, reducing emissions, improving resource efficiency, increasing renewable energy and driving circular economy principles. While we value the transparency and accountability promoted by frameworks such as CDP, our environmental strategy is guided by our long-term values and objectives—ensuring that we continue to reduce our environmental impact as we grow.*

*[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

*Operational boundary conditions provide depth to a corporate inventory by identifying which emissions sources will be accounted for within the organizational boundaries (defined above as the “control approach”). By adopting an Operational Control approach to determine the boundaries of the company’s GHG inventory, KP has elected to quantify and report emissions associated with operations over which the company has direct control.*

### Plastics

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A

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

N/A

### Biodiversity

#### (6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A

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

N/A

*[Fixed row]*

## C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

#### (7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- ISO 14064-1
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

## **(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.**

### **(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based**

Select from:

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

### **(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based**

Select from:

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

### **(7.3.3) Comment**

*Emissions from electricity use are estimated using 'location-based' and 'market-based' approaches. Market-based methodology, considers the emissions from the chosen electricity suppliers. With this methodology, the following decision tree is followed when determining the emission factor of scope 2: • If the supplier only sells 100% renewable electricity, a 0 emissions factor is used. • If the company buys guarantees of origin (RECs, PPAs, etc.) of renewable electricity from a known supplier with non-100% renewable electricity portfolio, a 0 emissions factor is used. • If the company buys electricity from a known supplier with a non-100% renewable electricity portfolio, a residual mix emission factor is used, if known. • If the supplier-specific residual mix is not available, a country-specific residual mix emission factor is used. • If the country-specific residual mix emission factor is not available, a location-based country emission factor is used. Emissions from electricity purchased by the organization have also been calculated using the location-based approach. Emissions were calculated in terms of kgCO<sub>2</sub>e using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2024; International Energy Agency, 2024, and United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2024, to derive emission factors.*

[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**

*Rented offices including sales sites Sales site have been excluded from the inventory, as these are not material*

#### **(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

1

#### (7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

*Rented offices have been excluded from the inventory as we currently focus on our most material emissions, and these occur in our manufacturing activities.*

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

*The energy consumption at the office is minimal, particularly when compared to our manufacturing*  
*[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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)

24418

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*All the energy consumed on site, direct emissions from directly controlled mobile sources, refrigerants and process gases released on site. The fuels recorded are natural gas, propane, and diesel. Direct emissions from directly controlled mobile sources is calculated from a fleet operated in North America; all other transportation is third party and included in Scope 3. Process gases are apportioned between onsite release and end-of-life release. Our Scope 1 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

## Scope 2 (location-based)

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

251078.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*All electricity and purchased heat (steam) consumed on site. For the location-based approach, the average emissions factor for the country is used, applying country-specific emissions factors published annually by the relevant country or the International Energy Agency (IEA). Our Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

## Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

266826.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*All electricity and purchased heat (steam) consumed on site. The alternative “market-based” approach refers to renewable energy certificates (given zero emissions), and where no supplier-specific data is held, factors published for residual emissions by Green-E or the AIB. Our Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included. Our Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

## 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)

1691174

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Extraction, production, and transportation of raw materials purchased in the reporting year: cradle-to-gate emissions of raw materials and inputs to production. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF6. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO2e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

## Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16808

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Extraction, production, and transportation of capital goods purchased or acquired in the reporting year. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF6. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO2e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

## 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)

57803

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired in the reporting year, not already accounted for in scope 1 or scope 2. This includes transmission and distribution losses from the total electricity and other energy consumption for the organisation in the scope 3 emissions. For electricity, this includes all electricity covered by renewable energy certificates. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

### 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)

83923

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

*Scope 1 & 2 emissions from transportation and distribution of raw materials between tier 1 suppliers and Klöckner Pentaplast own operations. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

### 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)**

3214.0

## **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Scope 1 & 2 emissions of waste management suppliers that occur during disposal or treatment of waste generated in operations. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

## **Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2019

## **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

6467.0

## **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Scope 1 & 2 emissions from transport carriers during transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

## **Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2019

## **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

4039.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Scope 1 & 2 emissions from transportation of employees between their home and work. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

### **Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2019

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

N/A

### **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 CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

233930

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Scope 1 & 2 emissions from third-party transportation and distribution of products sold, between own operations and the end consumer. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

## 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)

134269.0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

*The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of downstream companies' energy use that occur during processing of intermediate products sold in the reporting year. This includes emissions from manufacturers' thermoforming and laminating processes. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF6. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO2e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

## 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)

0

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

## 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)**

13583.0

### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

*Scope 1 & 2 emissions from waste disposal and treatment of products sold in the reporting year at the end of their life. Our Scope 3 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

### **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)**

0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

N/A

### **Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**

#### **(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2019

#### **(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

#### **(7.5.3) Methodological details**

N/A

### Scope 3 category 15: Investments

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

### Scope 3: Other (upstream)

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

#### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

#### (7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

### Scope 3: Other (downstream)

#### (7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A  
[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)

15339

## (7.6.3) Methodological details

*All the energy consumed on site, direct emissions from directly controlled mobile sources, refrigerants and process gases released on site. The fuels recorded are natural gas, propane, and diesel. Direct emissions from directly controlled mobile sources is calculated from a fleet operated in North America; all other transportation is third party and included in Scope 3. Process gases are apportioned between onsite release and end-of-life release. Our Scope 1 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF6. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO2e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*  
[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)

173681

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

123741

## (7.7.4) Methodological details

*All electricity and purchased heat (steam) consumed on site. For the location-based approach, the average emissions factor for the country is used, applying country specific emissions factors published annually by the relevant country or the International Energy Agency (IEA). The alternative "market-based" approach refers to renewable energy certificates (given zero emissions), and where no supplier-specific data is held, factors published for residual emissions by Green-E or the AIB. Our Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064. Greenhouse gases included within the boundary: Included greenhouse gases are CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF6. Greenhouse gases have been calculated in CO2e. Emissions from biologically sequestered emissions have not been included.*

*[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)

1371135

## (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

31

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*We collected Life Cycle Analysis data from our raw material suppliers. Around 31 % of our Purchased goods and services in tons are now covered with primary data directly from the suppliers. We continue this process to collect even more data and make the emissions even more accurate.*

## Capital goods

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

18179

### (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

*Procurement includes both purchased goods and services (scope 3 Cat. 1) categorised as “indirect” by the company, and capital goods (scope 3 Cat. 2). Emissions are calculated based on the spend data provided. Capex data is included in both the “Indirects Spend” and “Capex Reporting by Division” files. The “Indirects Spend” dataset is used as the main source of data for capex and the capital expenditure file was excluded from the analysis to avoid double-counting. This is consistent with the methodology followed in previous years.*

## 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)

31518

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-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 includes emissions related to fuel production and energy purchased and consumed by Klockner Pentaplast in 2024 that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. In this case, the scope of this category includes, over the 12-month period of activity; • Fuel and electricity value chain and losses in the transmission and distribution of consumed electricity and steam • Natural gas consumption from stationary sources • Diesel consumption from mobile sources • Propane consumption • Fuel consumed by vehicles in the owned fleet*

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

59101

### (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 was calculated based on supplier locations as listed in Klöckner Pentaplast procurement information and the site locations. Data records for transportation destination were used to generate a list of latitude and longitude for each start and delivery location. These coordinates were mapped against distances calculated in previous reporting years. For those locations which could not be matched to previously calculated distances, the Haversine Formula was used, which determines the great-circle distance between two points on a sphere given their longitudes and latitudes. These were spot-checked against real distances manually using Google Maps and any outliers were amended.*

### Waste generated in operations

#### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

417

#### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

#### (7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions linked to the management of the different streams of waste by each affiliate of Klockner Pentaplast during 2024 were considered. The activity data comes from a database prepared by the organization, where the billing of industrial waste is reported in mass units (kg or tons). Each waste has been classified according to its final disposal: landfill, recycling, incineration, or water treatment.

## Business travel

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

3496

### (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

*Derived from air travel. The activity data referring to air travel comes from a database, where the number of journeys made, the origin-destination and/or the mileage are reported. Emissions calculations associated with air travel are classified according to whether they are short-haul flights (<785km), medium-haul (between 785 and 3,700 km) or long-haul (> 3,700 km) and using the factors from DEFRA. - Derived from train travel. The activity data referring to train travel comes from a database where the number of journeys made, the origin-destination and/or the mileage are reported. The emission factor used comes from DEFRA, for journeys made by train. - Derived from travel by rental cars or company cars. The activity data referring to travel by rental car or company car, have been reported according to the origin-destination, the kilometres travelled, or the litres consumed by the car during the journey. It may be also reported the total days of a rental. In this case it has been estimated an average milage per day (in this case, 250 km). The emission factor used comes from DEFRA, for journeys by rental car or company car. - Derived from travel by rental cars or company cars. The activity data referring to travel by bus, has been reported with the total milage of the trip. The emission factor used comes from DEFRA, from the bus emissions. - Derived from overnight stays in hotels. The activity data referring to overnight stays in hotels have been reported*

according to the number of nights spent overnight and the number of rooms. The emission factors used come from DEFRA, which provide emission factors according to the country where the traveller spent the night.

## Employee commuting

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

### (7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

2824

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*The calculation of emissions resulting from employee commuting from home to work are calculated based on the total number of Klockner Pentaplast employees, grouped according to whether they engage face-to-face work (direct) or a combination of face-to-face work and telecommuting (indirect). The estimation of commuting impact is predicated upon the number of employees and approximate data on commuting patterns obtained from the UK Department for Transport's Travel Survey. The impact of home working was calculated using the Anthesis method, which takes into account the additional energy consumption arising from home working using regional averages. Emissions were calculated in terms of kg CO<sub>2</sub>e using the UK Government's GHG Conversion Factors for Business Reporting, 2024, and Environmental Protection Agency, Stationary Combustion Emission Factors, 2024, to derive emission factors. The calculation was carried out excluding the Well-To-Tank (WTT), emissions related to extraction, refining and transportation of raw fuel sources prior to combustion.*

## Upstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category is not relevant for kp, as the company does not have upstream leased assets, as such emissions are not relevant.*

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

108141

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Most of the transport data is now recorded in 3T (European sites) and SAP, with a few manual files still provided. A data hierarchy was implemented to ensure data is only obtained once for each site: 3T (and RUAN), SAP data (Asia, Europe and SouthAm, marked with (SAP) ), then manual files. For a small number of sites where no transport records could be provided, the sales teams for that region provided customer data by tonnage purchased for the year, and transportation routes were modeled according to the customer region. In 2024, this method was used for Bertinoro, Melbourne, St. Petersburg, Changzhou, and Valencia.*

## Processing of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

83581

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*The downstream processing impact calculated using industry-average process flows derived from Ecoinvent v3.10. The country-specific electricity consumption impact was calculated separately using IEA (International Energy Agency) impact factors for 2024 as follows: • Ecoinvent processes are mapped to processes in dataset. Electricity and/or heat demand per unit is extracted from Ecoinvent source data. • If country impact factor is not available in IEA dataset, a default factor for World Average is applied. • Assumed density for lamination is 200 GSM. • Country ship to is used as the reference for the electricity and heat impact factors; this represents the country where the processing takes place*

## Use of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category is not relevant for kp, as there are no further emissions associated with kp's products during use phase.*

## 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)

3587

### (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

*There are impacts associated from the manufacture of materials/products, and further impacts associated with the end-of-life treatment of materials/products. Double counting could easily occur when materials have several lives, e.g., as recycled materials or as electricity derived from waste. Double counting of “credits” associated with recycling and energy recovery is avoided by rules defining the boundary of purchase and waste accounting. The rules are called 100-0 (recycled content) or 0-100 (cut-off) approach. The GHG Protocol recommended rule is the recycled content approach, which is used in this assessment. In this approach, purchased recycled materials have lower impacts than virgin materials, so the organization gets a carbon benefit from choosing recycled materials, but then there cannot be any benefit accounted from choosing recycling over other waste streams.*

## Downstream leased assets

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

*The emissions from this category are irrelevant and non-existent, as we do not have any downstream leased assets.*

## **Franchises**

### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

*Select from:*

Not relevant, explanation provided

### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

*The emissions from this category are irrelevant and non-existent, as we do not have any franchises.*

## **Investments**

### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

*Select from:*

Not relevant, explanation provided

### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

*The emissions from this category are irrelevant and non-existent, as we do not have any investments.*

## **Other (upstream)**

### **(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

*Select from:*

Not relevant, explanation provided

### **(7.8.5) Please explain**

The emissions from this category are irrelevant and non-existent, as we do not have any additional downstream emissions beyond those already accounted for in other categories.

## Other (downstream)

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions from this category are irrelevant and non-existent, as we do not have any additional downstream emissions beyond those already accounted for in other categories.

[Fixed row]

## (7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

**(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.**

**Row 1**

**(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Select from:

Annual process

**(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year**

Select from:

Complete

**(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance**

Select from:

Limited assurance

**(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement**

*kp\_Sustainability\_Report\_2024\_online.pdf*

**(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference**

*Page 88-90*

**(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard**

Select from:

ISAE3000

**(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

**(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

### Row 1

#### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

#### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

#### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

#### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

#### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*kp\_Sustainability\_Report\_2024\_online.pdf*

#### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

### (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

## Row 2

### (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

### (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

### (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

### (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

### (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

### (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 88-90

### (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

### (7.9.2.8) 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)

2000

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Around 90% of kp's operational energy is from electricity sources. Increasing the use of renewable energy, a key focus area, has helped us meet our emissions reduction goals and to achieve greater security of supply. The preferred alternative energy source at kp is solar. By the end of 2024, four factories located in Thailand, Spain and Portugal were operating on site solar energy systems, and there are a further ten installations planned at other sites. We also continue to pursue our 'Make or Buy' strategy: a mix of on-site and near-site solar systems, renewable power certificates (commodities bought on the open market representing renewable generation) and power purchase agreements (PPAs). Underlining our commitment, kp signed a three-year PPA under the Italian Energy Release 2.0 scheme, whereby 40% of all electricity will come from renewable sources from 2025 to 2027. We avoided the generation of approximately 21,300 tCO<sub>2</sub>e from our operations (1300 tCO<sub>2</sub>e through energy management, and around 20,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e via renewable energy certificates and on-site solar).*

## Other emissions reduction activities

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

1300

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.8

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We are proud of the success of our energy-efficiency projects this year, which covered insulation, compressed air, motors, drives, pumps, automation, lighting and air conditioning. In some of our factories, we have installed detailed energy monitoring systems at multiple points along production lines, including compressors, chillers and other equipment. The energy-efficiency projects made cost savings of €2.6m in 2024*

## Divestment

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

## Acquisitions

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

## Mergers

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

## Change in output

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1750

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The emissions intensity of our operations (Scope 1 and 2) was 0.27 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne of product produced in 2024, compared with 0.43 in 2019. This equates to a 40% improvement. Around 90% of kp's operational energy is from electricity sources. Increasing the use of renewable energy, a key focus area, has helped us meet our emissions reduction goals and to achieve greater security of supply. The preferred alternative energy source at kp is solar. By the end of 2024, four factories located in Thailand, Spain and Portugal were operating on site solar energy systems, and there are a further ten installations planned at other sites. We also continue to pursue our 'Make or Buy' strategy: a mix of on-site and near-site solar systems, renewable power certificates (commodities bought on the open market representing renewable generation) and power purchase agreements (PPAs). Underlining our commitment, kp signed a three-year PPA under the Italian Energy Release 2.0 scheme, whereby 40% of all electricity will come from renewable sources from 2025 to 2027. This project will contribute additional renewable energy capacity to the Italian grid.*

#### Change in methodology

##### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

##### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

##### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

#### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

#### Change in boundary

##### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

**Change in physical operating conditions**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

**Unidentified**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

**Other**

**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions**

Select from:

No change

**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

**(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation**

N/A

[Fixed row]

**(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

Select from:

Market-based

**(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?**

Select from:

No

**(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)

13136

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

## Row 2

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

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

14

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

## Row 3

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

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

50

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

## Row 4

### (7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

### (7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e)

2139

### (7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

## (7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

### Argentina

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

36

#### (7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

1346

#### (7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0

### Australia

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

0.4

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

3030

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

3896

**Brazil**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1106

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

923

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

0

**Canada**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

401

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

1117

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

1117

## China

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

394

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

6489

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

1325

## France

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

429

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

1976

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

1070

## Germany

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2481

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

42623

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

38607

**Italy**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

204

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

14000

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

0

**Poland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

605

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

7372

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

9733

**Portugal**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

76

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

4855

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

0

**Spain**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

377

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

9365

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

0

**Switzerland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

1485

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

524

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

0

**Thailand**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

320

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

9789

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

9789

**Turkey**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

193

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

10614

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

0

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

374

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

8702

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

0

**United States of America**

**(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3470

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

46770

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

48136

*[Fixed row]*

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

*Select all that apply*

By business division

**(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.**

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Corporate	2583
Row 2	Food Packaging	4111
Row 3	Pharma, Health and Durables	8645

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

**(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.**

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Food Packaging	77486	28039
Row 2	Pharma, Health and Durables	96195	95702

[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)**

15339

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

173681

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

123741

**(7.22.4) Please explain**

*These numbers refer to our group total.*

**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**

*There are no 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:

- Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

**(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.**

**Row 1**

**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

- Kenvue Inc.

**(7.26.2) Scope of emissions**

Select from:

- Scope 1

**(7.26.4) Allocation level**

Select from:

- Company wide

**(7.26.6) Allocation method**

Select from:

- Allocation based on mass of products purchased

**(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Select from:

Kilograms

#### (7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

454461

#### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13

#### (7.26.10) Uncertainty ( $\pm\%$ )

5

#### (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Scope 1 emissions are mainly from direct emissions from directly controlled mobile sources, refrigerants and process gases released on site. The fuels recorded are natural gas, propane and diesel. Also from our own fleet.*

#### (7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

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

*All the energy consumed on site, direct emissions from directly controlled mobile sources, refrigerants and process gases released on site. The fuels recorded are natural gas, propane and diesel. Direct emissions from directly controlled mobile sources is calculated from a fleet operated; all other transportation is third party and included in Scope 3. Process gases are proportioned between onsite release and end-of-life release. We go through an assurance process for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the assurance statement can be found in our 2024 Sustainability report: [https://www.kpfilms.com/en/sustainability/kp\\_Sustainability\\_Report\\_2024\\_online.pdf](https://www.kpfilms.com/en/sustainability/kp_Sustainability_Report_2024_online.pdf). The allocation to emissions to Kenvue has been calculated by the total kg sold to Kenvue to a proportion of kp's total production*

#### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

## Row 2

### (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Kenvue Inc.

### (7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

### (7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

### (7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

### (7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Kilograms

### (7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

454461

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

**(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)**

5

**(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions**

*Scope 2 emissions are driven by electricity and steam consumption on site. By the end of 2024, 63% of our electricity was generated from renewable sources<sup>2</sup> (2023: 54%), with 17 sites in ten countries using only renewable electricity. So far, we have avoided generating over 140,000 tonnes of carbon, when compared with the baseline*

**(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**

*Emissions are estimated using underlying activity data (e.g. electricity use, litres of fuel used) and the estimates are limited by the quality of the activity data*

**(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference**

*Please see our sustainability report [https://www.kpfilms.com/en/sustainability/kp\\_Sustainability\\_Report\\_2024\\_online.pdf](https://www.kpfilms.com/en/sustainability/kp_Sustainability_Report_2024_online.pdf)*

**Row 3****(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

Kenvue Inc.

**(7.26.2) Scope of emissions**

Select from:

- Scope 3

### (7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 10: Processing of sold products
- 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:

- Kilograms

### (7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

454461

### (7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e

1422

## (7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

## (7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

*Our goal focuses on purchased raw materials, processing of products and end-of-life treatment; we aim to reduce Scope 3 emissions intensity (i.e. per tonne of raw materials) by 20% by 2030. We continued with our wider programme of supplier engagement in 2024, and achieved a 3.0% reduction of Scope 3 emissions intensity. By using recycled material in our operations, we have avoided more than 317,500 tonnes of CO2e emissions. During the year, we worked with our 'carbon strategic' suppliers (65% of our upstream Scope 3 emissions) to manage emissions using targets, Life Cycle Analysis data and action programmes. By the end of 2024, 18% had their own science-based climate targets, and we received primary data from 38% of these suppliers*

## (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

*In this case, we have included only the below categories. Category 1: Purchased goods and services Category 2: Purchased capital items Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (market-based) Category 4: Upstream transport & distribution Category 5: Waste generated in operations Category 6: Business Travel Category 7: Employee commuting Category 9: Downstream transport & distribution Category 10: Processing of sold products Our goal focuses on purchased raw materials, processing of products and end-of-life treatment; we aim to reduce Scope 3 emissions intensity (i.e. per tonne of raw materials) by 20% by 2030. We continued with our wider programme of supplier engagement in 2024, and achieved a 3.0% reduction of Scope 3 emissions intensity. By using recycled material in our operations, we have avoided more than 317,500 tonnes of CO2e emissions.*

## (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

*Please see our sustainability report [https://www.kpfilms.com/en/sustainability/kp\\_Sustainability\\_Report\\_2024\\_online.pdf](https://www.kpfilms.com/en/sustainability/kp_Sustainability_Report_2024_online.pdf)*

### Row 4

## (7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Kenvue Inc.

### **(7.26.2) Scope of emissions**

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

### **(7.26.4) Allocation level**

Select from:

Company wide

### **(7.26.6) Allocation method**

Select from:

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

### **(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Select from:

Kilograms

### **(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**

454461

### **(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e**

146

### **(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)**

5

### **(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions**

Scope 2 emissions are driven by electricity and steam consumption on site.

### (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

*Emissions are estimated using underlying activity data (e.g. electricity use, litres of fuel used) and the estimates are limited by the quality of the activity data*

### (7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

*Please see our sustainability report [https://www.kpfilms.com/en/sustainability/kp\\_Sustainability\\_Report\\_2024\\_online.pdf](https://www.kpfilms.com/en/sustainability/kp_Sustainability_Report_2024_online.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:

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

*We have made several climate-related public commitments – central to these are our science-based targets for all emission scopes. We monitor and report Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions on a yearly basis. We have a clear roadmap of action aligned to our validated Science-Based Targets, which focuses on renewable energy deployment as well as the transition to circular raw materials and their associated lower carbon footprint. We continued with our wider programme of supplier engagement in 2024, and achieved a 3.0% reduction of Scope 3 emissions intensity. By using recycled material in our operations, we have avoided more than 317,500 tonnes of CO2e emissions. During the year, we worked with our ‘carbon strategic’ suppliers (65% of our upstream Scope 3 emissions) to manage emissions*

using targets, Life Cycle Analysis data and action programmes. By the end of 2024, 18% had their own science-based climate targets, and we received primary data from 38% of these suppliers. The supplier data component of our GHG inventory improves year-on-year, and we continue to incorporate the primary data collected from suppliers into our GHG accounting. These activities will have a greater impact to carbon reduction, than managing reductions at an individual product level.

## Row 2

### (7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

### (7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

*kp has over 8000 customers with an extensive portfolio of high quality plastic packaging and related solutions across the world. This makes it difficult to allocate emissions to individual products. kp continues to develop products that help protect the environment and drive circular economy. Calculating emissions at the company level is the best approach for kp. We have a robust methodology to carry out our GHG inventory, and we have kept improving that methodology throughout the years. We are confident on the methodology that we follow to allocate emissions to our customers and do so based on the kg purchased out of our total volume produced. We have also developed an kp carbon tool, where we can map out kp product portfolio to provide carbon emissions by product. This tool has been externally verified.*

[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

*The carbon footprint tool developed by Klöckner Pentaplast (KP) employs a structured methodology based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) principles, adhering to ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. It offers a "Cradle-to-Gate Excluding End-of-Life" option, focusing on raw material extraction, manufacturing, and transportation while excluding downstream activities. The tool assesses 1 kg of plastic, primarily utilizing data from the Ecoinvent database (version 3.9) and emission factors from the IPCC's GWP 2013 model for consistency. It covers three main life cycle stages: raw materials, transportation, and manufacturing processes. Users manually input*

relevant data, including polymer amounts and production yields. A cut-off allocation method assigns impacts to the end user, ensuring that recycling and energy recovery do not credit original producers. The tool also accounts for geographical sourcing, allowing users to reflect regional differences using weighted averages from supplier data. Designed as an Excel file, it is accessible for users with varying levels of LCA knowledge, featuring sections for methodology, product data, results, and comparative analysis. We are planning updates to include supplier-specific data and the latest Ecoinvent factors, enhancing the tool's accuracy and ensuring compliance with evolving environmental standards.

[Fixed row]

**(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?**

Select from:

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

**(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.**

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.**

**Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)**

**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

**(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources**

0

**(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources**

53457

**(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh**

53457.00

**Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity**

**(7.30.1.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

352859

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

207234

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

560093.00

## Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

14435

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

14435.00

## Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4723

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4723.00

## Total energy consumption

### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

354985

### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

278916

### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

633901.00

[Fixed row]

## (7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

**(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

### Sustainable biomass

#### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

#### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

#### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

### **Other biomass**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

### **Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

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

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

## Coal

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

**Oil**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

5594

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

5594

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*This comes in the form of diesel*

**Gas**

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

HHV

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

47863

**(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

47863

**(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

*This comes in the form of natural gas and propane*

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

**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

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

**(7.30.7.8) Comment**

N/A

## Total fuel

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

53457

### (7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

53457

### (7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

53457

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

## Electricity

### (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

4723

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

4723

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

4723

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

4723

**Heat**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**Steam**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

### **Cooling**

**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)**

0

**(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)**

0

*[Fixed row]*

**(7.30.14) 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:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (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:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

42008

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- REGO

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

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (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

*100% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

## Row 2

### (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:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

4317

### (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:

No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*100% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

### Row 3

#### (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:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

12386

#### (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:

No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*100% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

### Row 4

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

#### (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:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

8726

### (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:

China

### (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

*80% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

## Row 5

### (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:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

64207

### (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:

Germany

**(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**

*56% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

**Row 6**

**(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:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

49472

### (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:

No

### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*100% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

## Row 7

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Portugal

### (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:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

31620

#### (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:

- No

#### (7.30.14.10) Comment

*100% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

### Row 8

#### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- Spain

### (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:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

56905

### (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

100% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates

## Row 9

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Switzerland

### (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:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

5047

### (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**

*100% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

**Row 10**

**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

Turkey

**(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:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :mixture of mostly solar, wind and hydrogen

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

**(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:

No

**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

*100% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

**Row 11**

**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

Thailand

**(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)

1793

#### (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:

Thailand

#### (7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation 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

*9% of electricity consumption in the UK is covered by renewable energy certificates*

*[Add row]*

**(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.**

**Argentina**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

4317

**(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)**

4317.00

**Australia**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

4809

**(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)**

4809.00

## **Brazil**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

12386

**(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)**

12386.00

## **Canada**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

11044

**(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)**

11044.00

**China**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

10965

**(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)**

1

**(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)**

10966.00

**France**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

25557

**(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)**

25557.00

**Germany**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

113941

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

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

14435

**(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)**

128376.00

**Italy**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

49471

**(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)**

49471.00

**Poland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

12238

**(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)**

12238.00

**Portugal**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

30247

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

1373

**(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)**

31620.00

## **Spain**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

55348

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

1557

**(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)**

56905.00

## **Switzerland**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

5047

**(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)**

5047.00

## **Thailand**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

20117

**(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

1793

**(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)**

21910.00

## Turkey

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25325

### (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)

25325.00

## United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42008

### (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)**

42008.00

**United States of America**

**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

157381

**(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)**

157381.00  
*[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

0.000075341

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

139081

### (7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

### (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1846000000

### (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

### (7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.7

### (7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

### (7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

### (7.45.9) Please explain

*By the end of 2024, 63% of our electricity was generated from renewable sources. Around 90% of kp's operational energy is from electricity sources. Increasing the use of renewable energy, a key focus area, has helped us meet our emissions reduction goals and to achieve greater security of supply. The preferred alternative energy source at kp is solar. By the end of 2024, four factories located in Thailand, Spain and Portugal were operating on site solar energy systems, and there are a further ten installations planned at other sites. We also continue to pursue our 'Make or Buy' strategy: a mix of on-site and near-site solar systems, renewable power certificates (commodities bought on the open market representing renewable generation) and power purchase agreements (PPAs). Underlining our commitment, kp signed a three-year PPA under the Italian Energy Release 2.0 scheme, whereby 40% of all electricity will come from renewable sources from 2025 to 2027. This project will contribute additional renewable energy capacity to the Italian grid*  
[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

47614

#### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

kg

#### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

n/a

#### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.9

## (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

## (7.52.7) Please explain

*In 2024, we maintained the 'zero waste to landfill' status achieved in 2023. A new Waste Stream Analysis Tool is now in place for all sites, and a new operational sustainability dashboard is used for quantitative waste tracking. Since October 2024, a new Waste Task Force has produced a scrap management policy, guidelines and monitoring tools (scrap is defined as plastic used in core production inputs that is not directly reused by kp). The guidelines help to standardise scrap classification, reuse or disposal processes across all sites.*

## Row 2

### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

### (7.52.2) Metric value

633901

### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

n/a

### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

1

### (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

### (7.52.7) Please explain

*In 2024, we saw minimal change in the overall absolute energy consumption compared with the 2019 baseline; since 2023, it has increased by 0.6%. Energy intensity (usage per tonne) remains stable, and increased minimally by 1.5% to 1,197 kWh compared with 2023, against our target of 942 kWh by the end of 2025. While energy intensity per tonne in manufacturing has increased, our product innovations contribute to a steady reduction in the overall use of raw materials. There is an inherent trade-off between energy intensity and product innovation: customers want lightweight packaging, but this requires production lines to run with the same speed, duration and energy demand, except with lower tonnage throughput. Since the launch of the 'Investing in Better' strategy in 2020, the thickness of packaging film has been reduced by up to 20% at selected kp sites. In 2024, we conducted further analyses into film thickness at all kp sites; a demonstrable improvement of six percentage points was achieved in energy intensity per unit, using film thickness instead of weight as the denominator*

### Row 3

#### (7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

#### (7.52.2) Metric value

32

#### (7.52.3) Metric numerator

%

#### (7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

n/a

#### (7.52.5) % change from previous year

1

## (7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

## (7.52.7) Please explain

*In 2024 the recyclability of our packaging portfolio based on our sales volumes was 32%, up ten percentage points since 2019.*

*[Add row]*

## (7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

Intensity target

### (7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

#### Row 1

#### (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

#### (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

#### (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*SBTI Target - CDP.pdf*

#### (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

#### (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/08/2021

#### (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)

#### (7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

#### (7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

**(7.53.1.11) End date of base year**

12/31/2019

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

24418

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

266826

**(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)**

291244.000

**(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

**(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**(7.53.1.54) End date of target**

12/31/2025

**(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)**

145622.000

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

15339

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

123741

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

139080.000

**(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**

104.49

**(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Achieved

**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The emissions targets and progress, including this target, are based on the new Sustainability Strategy launched by kp in 2020. Targets have been approved by SBTi in September 2021, following a 1.5C pathway.

### (7.53.1.83) Target objective

We set this target to conform with the SBTi guidelines.

### (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

### (7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Around 90% of kp's operational energy is from electricity sources. Increasing the use of renewable energy, a key focus area, has helped us meet our emissions reduction goals and to achieve greater security of supply.

[Add row]

## (7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

### Row 1

#### (7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

#### (7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

#### (7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTI Target - CDP.pdf

#### (7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

#### (7.53.2.5) Date target was set

09/08/2021

#### (7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

#### (7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

#### (7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

#### (7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 10: Processing of sold products
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

**(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric**

Select from:

Other, please specify :(metric tons CO2e per tonne of raw material)

**(7.53.2.12) End date of base year**

12/31/2019

**(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services**

2.591

**(7.53.2.24) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products**

0.206

**(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products**

0.021

**(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3**

2.8180000000

**(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes**

2.8180000000

**(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure**

94

**(7.53.2.45) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure**

100

**(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure**

76

**(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure**

76

**(7.53.2.55) End date of target**

12/31/2029

**(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

20.4

**(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes**

2.2431280000

**(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions**

-25

**(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services**

2.5

**(7.53.2.71) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products**

0.154

**(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products**

0.007

**(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3**

2.6610000000

**(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes**

2.6610000000

**(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target**

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year**

27.31

**(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Underway

**(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Our goal focuses on the purchased goods to make our products (raw materials), the subsequent processing of the products, and end-of-life treatment. This requires an increase of recycled material inputs and other 'low embodied carbon' materials, as well as increasing the recyclability of our products.

### (7.53.2.86) Target objective

We set this objective to conform with SBTi requirements.

### (7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our supplier engagement programme reduces Scope 3 emissions. Our procurement team engages with strategic suppliers (based on their Scope 3 contribution) to collect primary data. This engagement includes support and training materials. We continued with our wider programme of supplier engagement in 2024, and achieved a 3.0% reduction of Scope 3 emissions intensity. By using recycled material in our operations, we have avoided more than 317,500 tonnes of CO2e emissions. During the year, we worked with our 'carbon strategic' suppliers (65% of our upstream Scope 3 emissions) to manage emissions using targets, Life Cycle Analysis data and action programmes. By the end of 2024, 18% had their own science-based climate targets, and we received primary data from 38% of these suppliers. The supplier data component of our GHG inventory improves year-on-year, and we continue to incorporate the primary data collected from suppliers into our GHG accounting

### (7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

## (7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

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

09/08/2021

#### (7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

#### (7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

All energy carriers

#### (7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

#### (7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

#### (7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

773358

**(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year**

20

**(7.54.1.10) End date of target**

12/31/2025

**(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target**

55

**(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year**

56

**(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year**

102.86

**(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Achieved

**(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

*In 2024, we achieved a 52% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 operational greenhouse gas emissions compared to the 2019 baseline. This represents the successful delivery of our emissions reduction target and reflects continued progress towards our long-term climate objectives. Our work on energy efficiency and renewable electricity are the two fundamental programmes which drive our success in reducing GHG emissions.*

**(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

*SBTI Target - CDP.pdf*

### (7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*This target is an internal target and is to support the achievement of targets to reduce scope 2 emissions.*

### (7.54.1.20) Target objective

*We set this target to aid us in conforming with SBTi guidelines.*

### (7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

*The preferred alternative energy source at kp is solar. By the end of 2024, four factories located in Thailand, Spain and Portugal were operating onsite solar energy systems, and there are a further ten installations planned at other sites. We also continue to pursue our 'Make or Buy' strategy: a mix of on-site and near-site solar systems, renewable power certificates (commodities bought on the open market representing renewable generation) and power purchase agreements (PPAs). Underlining our commitment, kp signed a three-year PPA under the Italian Energy Release 2.0 scheme, whereby 40% of all electricity will come from renewable sources from 2025 to 2027. This project will contribute additional renewable energy*  
*[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

02/26/2021

#### (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)

Waste management

metric tons of waste diverted from landfill

#### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

#### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

86

#### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2023

#### (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

### (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*Not part of emission target.*

### (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

### (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*'Waste' comprises material from production that cannot be reprocessed, or used items discarded in the normal operation of a site. We aim to divert all such material from our organization-wide landfill through reduction, reuse, recycling and waste to energy.*

### (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*Stakeholder engagement showed us this was a material topic for us.*

### (7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

*In 2024, we maintained the 'zero waste to landfill' status achieved in 2023. Waste is managed in a variety of ways across our different sites, which often must respond to specific local challenges. A new Waste Stream Analysis Tool is now in place for all sites, and a new operational sustainability dashboard is used for quantitative waste tracking. Since October 2024, a new Waste Task Force has produced a scrap management policy, guidelines and monitoring tools (scrap is defined as plastic used in core production inputs that is not directly reused by kp). The guidelines help to standardise scrap classification, reuse or disposal processes across all sites. The new scrap management policy and improved waste monitoring processes are accelerating our waste reduction efforts. This is supported by continued focus on data quality, internal controls and audit, and consistent practices across all kp sites.*

## Row 2

### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

02/26/2021

### (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)

Waste management

Percentage of total waste generated that is recycled

### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2019

### (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

23

### (7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

**(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target**

100

**(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year**

81

**(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year**

75.3246753247

**(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year**

Select from:

Underway

**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

*Not part of emission target.*

**(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

*This targets all of our products, with no exclusions.*

**(7.54.2.19) Target objective**

*Recyclability is a key attribute which makes markets more efficient by attracting high-quality products that allow greater amounts of high-quality feedstock into collection, sorting and recycling systems. The concepts of recyclability and quality go hand-in-hand.*

## (7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2023, 36.5m tonnes of PCR plastics were produced globally; 8.7% of all plastics. Just over a fifth of this was produced in Europe, while 8% was produced in North America. The amount of post consumer plastics sent for recycling in Europe has increased to 13.2%, in line with the growth in plastic waste generated. As economic growth leads to increases in all categories of waste, including plastics, the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation 2025/402 (PPWR) in Europe is setting targets for recycled content in plastic packaging by 2030. rPET is an increasingly large component of packaging. In Europe, nearly 2m tonnes of flake is produced<sup>3</sup> annually, with tray and sheet applications the main outlet for rPET in packaging, with a 32% share; food contact bottles account for 29%.

[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 CO<sub>2</sub>e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO <sub>2</sub> e savings in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Under investigation	40	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	61	1306
Implementation commenced	39	1959
Implemented	556	10661
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

### (7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

## Row 1

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Process optimization

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

622

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

*Select all that apply*

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

830000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

280000

### (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

*At kp, we know that the most sustainable energy is the one that is not consumed in the first place, and that energy is a major controllable cost factor for many companies. Operational Efficiency is energy efficiency. Many measures to reduce energy consumption do not require investment. Our global Energy Task Force is sponsored by the leadership team. Site managers can access tools such as our "Lean, Clean, Green" program, which includes energy management techniques. The logic is simple: consume less to be lean, invest in efficient clean technologies and rely on greener, renewable energy.*

## Row 2

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- Cooling technology

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

288

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

130000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

40000

#### (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

*Optimizing cooling technology is one of KP's key focus areas for improving energy efficiency. Globally, approximately 12% of KP's total energy is used for cooling materials and processing plastic materials in buildings. There are countless examples of chiller plant efficiency projects across the plants each year. These include: condenser cooling, heat exchanger cooling, investments in variable speed drives for pumps and fans, and upgrades to chiller plant control systems for better matching. Demand and consumption, and the use of free cooling technology to avoid using too much electrical energy. Cooling systems are audited at least every three years. Ensure they are operating at efficient temperatures. In 2024, a significant portion of KP's capital investment budget was allocated to improving cooling systems.*

### Row 3

#### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Compressed air

#### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

223

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

280000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

90000

### (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

*Compressed air is one of the most expensive forms of energy. At KP, approximately 10% of the energy consumed by the plants is in the form of compressed air. Each year, the compressed air systems of each plant are evaluated to determine their potential for improving energy efficiency. This includes everything — from fixing compressed air leaks to implementing procedures that ensure compressed air is shut off when lines are not in operation to improving airflow control. Ensuring that air is distributed around the plant only as needed and not to meet artificial demand. Compressors in different factories are upgraded yearly.*

## Row 4

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Smart control system

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3

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

*Select all that apply*

Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

140000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50000

### (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

*Manufacturing environments are complicated places. Control systems can better manage temperatures, cooling systems, compressed air, and other areas. Each year, each plant invests in these types of projects to save energy and optimize production processes. This starts with mapping out where energy is used. They use different Lean manufacturing techniques to eliminate waste.*

## Row 5

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

- Lighting

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*KP has a goal of using 100% LED lighting in all buildings as part of its sustainability strategy. A majority of KP plants (70%) have already transitioned to LED lighting. The previous five years, 70% of KP plants upgraded their entire lighting systems to high-efficiency LED lighting. Each year, capital projects valued at 0.5 million dollars are supported to close any remaining gaps.*

## Row 6

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Heating system upgrades

### (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

116

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

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (market-based)

#### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

#### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

140000

#### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50000

#### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 1-3 years

#### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 11-15 years

#### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*The heating systems in KP's 30 factories are upgraded on an ongoing basis to reduce natural gas consumption. Due to the energy crisis in Europe in 2022 and 2023, a risk assessment was completed of all KP plants to understand their exposure should the supply of natural gas be cut off. In addition, heating systems were upgraded at the Featherstone site in the UK and the Montabaur site in Germany. Furthermore, heat recovery projects that use heat from production lines to offset Scope 1 emissions are at various stages of development and implementation. This will also be a key focus of energy efficiency projects in 2025.*

**Row 7**

### (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)

40

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

*Select all that apply*

Scope 2 (market-based)

### (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

Voluntary

### (7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

50000

### (7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

### (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*

<1 year

### (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

### (7.55.2.9) Comment

*Four of KP's 30 factories now have rooftop solar systems. These include the factories in Rayong, Thailand; Santo Tirso, Portugal; and two factories in Valencia and Pravia, Spain. As part of our long-term sustainability journey, there is a plan in place to equip as many as ten other factories with solar energy. Due to the amount of energy consumed by KP plants, it is not possible to meet all the energy requirements with on-site solar power alone. Solar projects are done with a lease, PPAs, or similar, so the cost is 0. That's why they haven't budgeted any capital expenditures.*

[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:

Financial optimization calculations

#### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*In 2024, we saw minimal change in the overall absolute energy consumption compared with the 2019 baseline; since 2023, it has increased by 0.6%. Energy intensity (usage per tonne) remains stable, and increased minimally by 1.5% to 1,197 kWh compared with 2023, against our target of 942 kWh by the end of 2025. While energy intensity per tonne in manufacturing has increased, our product innovations contribute to a steady reduction in the overall use of raw materials. We are proud of the success of our energy-efficiency projects this year, which covered insulation, compressed air, motors, drives, pumps, automation, lighting and air conditioning. In some of our factories, we have installed detailed energy monitoring systems at multiple points along production lines, including compressors, chillers and other equipment. The energy-efficiency projects made cost savings of €2.6m in 2024. This success is supported by the training we provide to employees on production process and energy efficiency*

### Row 2

#### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*Employee engagement is crucial for us to advance on our Investing in better strategy. In order to reach our employees in all areas and in all regions, we hold quarterly Sustainability Forums. In each of the sessions, we touch base on key material topics from our Sustainability strategy (Energy, climate, recyclability, DE&I, etc) in order to keep employees up to date and give the opportunity to ask questions.*

### Row 3

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*Each site systematically manages its environmental management, energy management and quality processes to ensure compliance with regulations, and with our own policies*

### Row 4

### (7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

### (7.55.3.2) Comment

*A dedicated sustainability budget is in place to cover greenhouse gas (GHG) management and is used to fund initiatives which will further our sustainability objectives. Some of our energy management initiatives are covered under our operations budget*  
[Add row]

### (7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

**(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.**

100

**(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.**

**Row 1**

**(7.73.2.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

Kenvue Inc.

**(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service**

TC 250/25/90

**(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service**

Data refers to 1kg of plastic film

**(7.73.2.4) Type of product**

Select from:

Intermediate

**(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier**

Pentapharm Alfoil TC SG 250/25/90-71/9400

**(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit**

4.75

#### (7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

#### (7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

*This is the first time that we are providing the data. It is based on carbon footprint tool that we have developed. The tool has been developed in accordance with international standards ISO14040 and 14044. The contents of the kp Calculator are provided for information only. While efforts have been made to ensure its accuracy, the results of the kp Calculator are estimates and not exact due to various assumptions and reasons, such as complexities related to emissions, quality, and accuracy of data, among other things*

#### (7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

ISO 14040 & 14044

### Row 2

#### (7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Kenvue Inc.

#### (7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

MT-610

#### (7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

*Data refers to 1kg of plastic film*

#### (7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Intermediate

### (7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

MT-610F03-1160000

### (7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

2.87

### (7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

### (7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

*This is the first time that we are providing the data. It is based on carbon footprint tool that we have developed. The tool has been developed in accordance with international standards ISO14040 and 14044. The contents of the kp Calculator are provided for information only. While efforts have been made to ensure its accuracy, the results of the kp Calculator are estimates and not exact due to various assumptions and reasons, such as complexities related to emissions, quality, and accuracy of data, among other things*

### (7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

ISO 14040 & 14044

[Add row]

**(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.**

**Row 1**

### (7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Kenvue Inc.

### (7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

TC 250/25/90

### (7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

### (7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to gate

### (7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

4.25

### (7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

### (7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

### (7.73.3.8) Data quality

*The carbon footprint tool developed by Klöckner Pentaplast kp follows a structured methodology grounded in Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) principles, adhering to ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. Users can choose the "Cradle-to-Gate Excluding End-of-Life" option, which focuses solely on the phases of raw material extraction, manufacturing, and transportation, omitting downstream activities like distribution and product use. The declared unit for assessment is 1 kg of plastic. Data for the tool is primarily sourced from the Ecoinvent database, specifically version 3.9, known for its extensive datasets on various materials and processes. Emission factors are derived from the IPCC's GWP 2013 model to ensure consistency across datasets. In terms of life cycle stages, the tool considers three main areas: raw materials, transportation to the manufacturing site, and manufacturing processes. Users input relevant data manually, including the amounts of each polymer and the yields of*

raw material production. The methodology employs a cut-off allocation approach, where the impacts of primary production are assigned to the end user, ensuring that recycling and energy recovery processes do not provide credits to the original producers. Additionally, the tool takes geographical sourcing into account, allowing users to reflect regional differences by using weighted averages from supplier data. The interface is designed as an Excel file, making it user-friendly for individuals with varying levels of LCA knowledge. It features sections for methodology, product data, summary results, and comparative analysis, facilitating a transparent and accessible framework for assessing the carbon footprint of KP's products. Regular updates to the tool are recommended to incorporate the latest data and adapt to evolving environmental standards

### **(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data**

A critical review of kp's Carbon Calculator tool was commissioned to ensure its effectiveness and was carried out by IFEU. This review process began in March 2023, with the final evaluation completed by February 2024. The tool allows for carbon footprint calculations of up to two products simultaneously, using data primarily from the Ecoinvent 3.9 database. While the methodology is deemed appropriate, the reviewer emphasizes the importance of updates to account for significant changes in emission factors, particularly in plastics, as new data becomes available. Overall, the tool is user-friendly and fulfills its intended purpose, though improvements in data accuracy are necessary

## **Row 2**

### **(7.73.3.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

Kenvue Inc.

### **(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service**

MT-610

### **(7.73.3.3) Scope**

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

### **(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage**

Select from:

Cradle to gate

### (7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

2.87

### (7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

### (7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

### (7.73.3.8) Data quality

*The carbon footprint tool developed by Klöckner Pentaplast kp follows a structured methodology grounded in Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) principles, adhering to ISO 14040 and 14044 standards. Users can choose the "Cradle-to-Gate Excluding End-of-Life" option, which focuses solely on the phases of raw material extraction, manufacturing, and transportation, omitting downstream activities like distribution and product use. The declared unit for assessment is 1 kg of plastic. Data for the tool is primarily sourced from the Ecoinvent database, specifically version 3.9, known for its extensive datasets on various materials and processes. Emission factors*

### (7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

*A critical review of kp's Carbon Calculator tool was commissioned to ensure its effectiveness and was carried out by IFEU. This review process began in March 2023, with the final evaluation completed by February 2024. The tool allows for carbon footprint calculations of up to two products simultaneously, using data primarily from the Ecoinvent 3.9 database. While the methodology is deemed appropriate, the reviewer emphasizes the importance of updates to account for significant changes in emission factors, particularly in plastics, as new data becomes available. Overall, the tool is user-friendly and fulfills its intended purpose, though improvements in data accuracy are necessary*

[Add row]

### (7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

#### (7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

All

#### (7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 1

#### (7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

*Our operational energy use generated tonnes of 139,081 CO2e emissions, 90% of which comes from the use of electricity in our manufacturing plants. Consequently, increasing the use of renewable energy is a key focus area for kp, to help meet our emissions reduction goals and to secure our supplies of energy. We continue to use more renewable power sources. We are planning to develop further on-site or near-site solar projects, where financially viable. And we look forward to making progress against our targets based on a planned mix of physical installations, long-term power purchase agreements and renewable certificates.*

#### (7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

Ongoing

#### (7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0.03

[Add row]

#### (7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

No

#### (7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

#### (7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

## Row 1

### (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

### (7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

### (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

- Other, please specify

### (7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

*kp has been using post-consumer recycled (PCR) material to produce high-quality products that meet global safety standards and consumer expectations for nearly two decades. Part of this effort has involved supporting our customers to include more recycled content in their packaging. Some of our products which contain PCR content that we classify as low-carbon include: - kp Zapora®, kp MonoSeal®, kp Elite®, kp Eternal®, kp MonoSeal®, and Pentalabel® SmartCycle® Pro mono-material packaging, as well as kp SmartCycle® films. Those offers are recyclable and contain PCR material, in line with market demand. The above products either generate less carbon, or incorporate more recycled content (and therefore require less fossil fuels for extraction, transportation, and processing of resin/polymers), and/or are designed for recyclability (and therefore reduce our Scope 3 emissions).*

### (7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- Yes

### (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :The methodology used to assess avoided emissions in the last year is the one that we use to calculate our Scope 3 emissions.

#### (7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Cradle-to-gate

#### (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Not relevant

#### (7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Baseline scenario is our 2024 raw materials mix

#### (7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Cradle-to-gate

#### (7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

317500

#### (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

*The methodology used to assess avoided emissions in the last year is the one used to assess our Scope 3 emissions from our Raw materials. The amount of recycled content purchased is multiplied by the relevant emission factor from Ecoinvent. That same volume is also multiplied by the virgin Emission factor, The result allows us to compare avoided emissions from using recycled content rather than virgin content. Using recycled content in our products also reduces the carbon footprint of our products. In 2023, we used 25% of PCR material in the plastic packaging we produced; using recycled rather than virgin material in our operations equates to more than 321,000 tonnes of avoided CO2e emissions*

[Add row]

#### (7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

## C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

**(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?**

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[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?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[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:

No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

n/a

**UNESCO World Heritage sites**

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

n/a

**UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves**

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

n/a

## Ramsar sites

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

n/a

## Key Biodiversity Areas

**(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity**

Select from:

Yes

**(11.4.2) Comment**

*Two of our sites in Spain (Girona and Pravia) are located in between 10-50% overlap of a KBA, more specifically in Massis del Montseny and Cabo Busto. Our site in Turkey, Gebze, is located in between 10-50% overlap of a KBA - Pendik Vadisi.*

## 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:

No

**(11.4.2) Comment**

n/a  
[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*

Key Biodiversity Areas

**(11.4.1.4) Country/area**

*Select from:*

Turkey

**(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity**

*Pendik Vadisi.*

**(11.4.1.6) Proximity**

*Select from:*

Overlap

**(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area**

*We have a manufacturing site in Gebze.*

**(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity**

Select from:

Not assessed

## Row 2

### (11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

### (11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

### (11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

*Massis del Montseny and Cabo Busto.*

### (11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

### (11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

*We have a manufacturing site in Girona and another one in Pravia.*

### (11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

[Add row]

## C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

### Row 1

#### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

#### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Waste data

Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

Other data point in module 7, please specify :Scope 1 and 2, energy intensity, total waste generation, total number of zero waste to landfill sites, waste to landfill, waste to energy, waste recycled, women at management, LTA rate and post consumer recycled content in packaging is assured.

### (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

### (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*Selected Information; DNV work included, but was not restricted to: • Conducting interviews with kp's management to obtain an understanding of the key processes, systems and controls in place to generate, aggregate and report the Selected Information; • Review of processes and systems for preparing data at group level for each selected information through remote assessments for the most material sampled sites. We were free to choose the sites we sampled for our remote assessment; • Performing limited substantive testing on a selective basis of the Selected Information to check that data had been appropriately measured, recorded, collated and reported; • Reviewing that the evidence, measurements and their scope provided to us by kp for the Selected Information is prepared in line with the Criteria; • Assessing the appropriateness of the Criteria for the Selected Information; and • Reading the Report and narrative accompanying the Selected Information within it with regard to the Criteria.*

### (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*kp\_Sustainability\_Report\_2024\_online (1).pdf*

*[Add row]*

**(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.**

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	<i>Attached is our 2024 Sustainability Report</i>	<i>kp_Sustainability_Report_2024_online.pdf</i>

*[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*

### **(13.3.2) Corresponding job category**

*Select from:*

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

*[Fixed row]*

