Reckitt Benckiser - Climate Change 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

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

Reckitt is the company behind some of the world's most recognizable and trusted consumer brands in hygiene, health and nutrition, including Air Wick, Calgon, Cillit Bang, Clearasil, Dettol, Durex, Enfamil, Finish, Gaviscon, Harpic, Lysol, Mortein, Mucinex, Nurofen, Nutramigen, Strepsils, Vanish, Veet, Woolite and more.

Every day, more than 20 million Reckitt products are bought globally. We always put consumers and people first, seek out new opportunities, strive for excellence in all that we do and build shared success with all our partners. We aim to do the right thing, always.

We are a diverse global team of more than 43,000 colleagues. We draw on our collective energy to meet our ambitions of purpose-led brands, a healthier planet and a fairer society. Find out more, or get in touch with us at www.reckitt.com.

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

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2020	December 31 2020	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Argentina
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Brazil
China
Colombia
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Italy
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Nigeria
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Russian Federation
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Thailand
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

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

GBP

C0.5

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

Operational control

C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6

(C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6) Are emissions from agricultural/forestry, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or emissions from the consumption of your products – whether in your direct operations or in other parts of your value chain – relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	Yes [Consumption only]

C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b

(C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b) Why are emissions from agricultural/forestry activities undertaken on your own land not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

Reckitt do not own or manage land that is related to forestry or agricultural activities

C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7

(C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7) Which agricultural commodity(ies) that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodity
Timber

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
More than 80%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
This figure includes all packaging including outer cases and corrugated board which the majority of products are packaged in.

Agricultural commodity
Palm Oil

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Less than 10%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
The majority of our palm oil derivatives are used in making bar soap and nutrition brands. The figure represents revenue from these products in 2020.

Agricultural commodity
Cattle products

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Less than 10%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Reckitt use a very small amount of tallow in its bar soap formulations. The figure represents revenue from these products in 2020

Agricultural commodity
Soy

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Less than 10%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Soy is used in Reckitt's nutrition portfolio The figure represents revenue from these products in 2020.

Agricultural commodity
Rubber

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Less than 10%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Rubber is used in the form of latex in Reckitt's condom brand. The figure represents revenue from these products in 2020.

Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Cocoa)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
Less than 10%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Cocoa is used in Reckitt's Choco milk brand. The figure represents revenue from these products in 2020.

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	Our Board of Directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of the Company and delivery against strategy, through our executive leadership team. This includes setting our values and standards, and overseeing sustainability and corporate responsibility. They have regular discussions about the risks and opportunities for the Company and conduct a formal review at least once a year. Sustainability itself, which for Reckitt includes climate change, is considered one of the Company's key risks, and its status in the risk register has evolved this year from 'emerging' to 'actual'. This reflects the growing importance of sustainability and its central role in the Company's growth strategy – as it becomes a more important opportunity, so too does it become a greater risk. For details of our issues and impacts in this area, see our Focusing on what matters most insight. The Board delegates regular oversight of sustainability to a sub-committee, the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC). The Committee meets quarterly to review our progress against our sustainability strategy, and performance against our 2020 targets. Meetings are attended by the CEO, who has accountability for sustainability performance at executive level, including Reckitt's climate change strategy. He is joined at the meetings by the Finance Director and other senior executives. In 2020, an example of a climate-related decision made by the individual/committee was the approval of our 2030 Sustainability ambitions and targets, which comprises Reckitt's climate change commitments and goal to become carbon neutral by 2030. Further information on our ambitions are detailed on https://www.reckitt.com/sustainability/
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the Board member with specific responsibility and accountability for the Company's sustainability policies and performance, including climate related issues. The CEO sits on the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC). The Committee meets quarterly to review our progress against our sustainability strategy, and performance against our 2020 targets. The CEO's responsibility is also delegated operationally through the Company's line management structure, which includes a Global Sustainability Director responsible for coordinating sustainability performance across the Company. In 2020, an example of a climate-related decision made by the CEO was the approval of our 2030 Sustainability ambitions and targets (e.g to reduce GHG emissions in our operations by 65% by 2030). Further information on our ambitions are detailed on https://www.reckitt.com/sustainability.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	The Board undertakes a review of sustainability matters at least once a year. At this meeting the Executive and Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC) presents corporate performance on sustainability issues and risks including climate change. Consideration of such issues included Reckitt's governance processes supporting them and performance against both defined objectives, targets and activity plans. Separate to this, the Board considers climate change related issues if these present within the Board's consideration of priority risks (e.g Supply continuity, Legal non-compliance; Emerging sustainability risks) or major capital expenditures over £50m. In 2020, the Board discussed Sustainability as a principle risk (incl Climate change): Failure to address existing and emerging environmental and social risks and opportunities, and changing societal expectations of businesses in addressing these, creates underlying risk to business resilience and growth, risking stranded assets or missed growth opportunities . The board also approved the new Sustainability (inc climate change) ambitions for the business such as aiming for carbon neutrality by 2040 (details of ambitions can be found on https://www.reckitt.com/sustainability/healthier-planet/) . The CRSECC, a Board sub-committee specifically focused on corporate responsibility and sustainability including climate change meets every quarter (4 times a year). It has a standing agenda of matters to be considered and reviewed at each meeting including performance against Climate-related performance objectives, KPIs, acquisition impacts, target setting and approving project plans and capital expenditure.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify (Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSSC))	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify (Business Unit Executive Committees)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The CEO is the highest Exec Committee member with specific responsibility for Reckitt's environmental policy and performance, including climate related issues and agreeing on new sustainability and climate-related targets. The CEO who sits on the board, has these responsibilities as the position has ownership of sustainability as a principle risk. Impacts of sustainability include climate change related events such as extreme weather events.

The CEO is a standing member and chair of 2 management committees where climate-related matters arise: the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC) & the Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC). As chair, the CEO leads the 2 committees to enable it to fulfil its purpose and facilitates meetings to ensure balance in discussion and decisions. These committees oversee implementation of compliance, sustainability and risk activities across Reckitt, together with functional department heads. Their work considers sustainability materiality assessment, climate programmes & performance against related climate targets, new sustainability strategy, activities and targets for 2030 and beyond. The CRSECC is a sub-committee where the Board delegates regular oversight of sustainability to and is held every quarter where climate issues are reported and monitored. In 2020, the CRSECC reviewed Environmental audits and management systems in their July meeting. The CEO has accountability for sustainability performance at executive level. Leadership for sustainability and related compliance sits with the Corporate Affairs & Sustainability function, with operational leadership and delivery through Brands, Supply Chain, Safety, Quality and Regulatory Compliance. This year we changed the managerial approach to oversight of sustainability matters to reflect the new structure of our business as one single Group with three business units. We now have a single committee for the Group as a whole, the Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC), chaired by our CEO. This is supported by business unit-level committees, which report up to the RSCC and thus to CRSECC. These committees all meet and report quarterly. The RSCC is responsible for overseeing the implementation of sustainability (e.g climate and energy performance programmes), compliance, and ethics activities across the Company, in conjunction with functional department heads, while the business unit committees are responsible for implementation within their own business unit (e.g Health). This structure of Group committees supported by business unit equivalents provides quarterly updates to the CRSECC and Board on sustainability issues and risks, including ongoing performance against climate targets to enable their ongoing oversight of activity around sustainability. Business units are responsible for their own deliverables therefore they are responsible for advising and recommending on the development of our sustainability strategies, including our climate strategy and associated programmes, together with monitoring and driving the achievement of our Business Unit sustainability targets and standards, including Reckitt's climate related targets. They are also responsible for overseeing capital expenditure on climate management measures and sharing best practice. Further detail of how we govern sustainability (and climate related matters) can be found in our sustainability insights (https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf).

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity inventivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Reckitt uses a combination of internal financial and non-financial success metrics to determine annual monetary rewards of eligible employees. Achievement of the rewards is measured against pre-agreed performance targets. A combination of environmental, social and external perception metrics determines annual rewards for relevant functions. Details relating to individual employees can be found in contracts of employment and targets vary according to the type and level of the role. Reckitt's Remuneration Policy strives to ensure that the management team is rewarded for delivering against Reckitt's strategic priorities, including such as our sustainability strategy, an approach that reflects the global nature of our business and delivers significant benefits for Shareholders.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	All employees can receive non-monetary recognition for the management of climate change issues which include employee awards, internal recognition or special assignments. Employee Awards: Many local Reckitt sites give quarterly employee awards in line with Reckitt's core values and purpose: to protect, heal and nurture in the relentless pursuit of a cleaner and healthier world. These awards are decided by leadership teams. There are also peer-nominated recognitionbased awards which tend to be managed by the local regions. Some teams also have Reward and Recognition (R and R) schemes in place which reward employees with innovative ideas. These awards are given based on exemplary performance, energy reduction initiatives, or achievement of a key milestone in the development of a more sustainable product. Internal Recognition: Reckitt has an internal intranet called 'Rubi' that is prepared by our communication team and cascaded throughout the organization which includes best practice case studies and facilitates sharing information. Specific Business units/locations also have quarterly newsletters that highlight case studies and facilitate sharing information. Manufacturing functions have quarterly rewards for sites with best environmental initiatives and sustainability champions for all our powerbrands. Teams will be judged on the extent to which their campaigns and suggested product innovation deliver social and environmental change – including consideration of climate change.
Management group	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Reckitt uses a combination of internal financial and non-financial success metrics to determine annual monetary rewards of eligible employees. Achievement of the rewards is measured against pre-agreed performance targets. A combination of environmental, social and external perception metrics determines annual rewards for relevant functions. Details relating to individual employees can be found in contracts of employment and targets vary according to the type and level of the role. For example, Chief Supply Officer with the Supply Leadership team have energy and carbon reduction targets each of our manufacturing sites.
Energy manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target	Reckitt uses a combination of internal financial and non-financial success metrics to determine annual monetary rewards of eligible employees. Achievement of the rewards is measured against pre-agreed performance targets. A combination of environmental, social and external perception metrics, e.g. energy reduction targets, determines annual rewards for relevant functions. Details relating to individual employees can be found in contracts of employment and targets vary according to the type and level of the role. For example, Reckitt's Supply Strategy Projects Manager has functional targets relating to delivery of energy strategy and climate change emission reduction which will help determine their annual monetary reward.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Reckitt uses a combination of internal financial and non-financial success metrics to determine annual monetary rewards of eligible employees. Achievement of the rewards is measured against pre-agreed performance targets. A combination of environmental, social and external perception metrics, e.g. emission reduction targets, determines annual rewards for relevant functions. Details relating to individual employees can be found in contracts of employment and targets vary according to the type and level of the role. For example, our Director of Product Sustainability and team, have functional targets around influencing and promoting the development of a pipeline of innovative products with a net reduction of life cycle carbon impact year on year (including Scope 3 emissions) which will help determine their annual monetary reward.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target	Reckitt uses a combination of internal financial and non-financial success metrics to determine annual monetary rewards of eligible employees. Achievement of the rewards is measured against pre-agreed performance targets. A combination of environmental, social and external perception metrics, e.g. energy reduction targets, determines annual rewards for relevant functions. Details relating to individual employees can be found in contracts of employment and targets vary according to the type and level of the role. For example, site-based emission reduction targets for facility managers that promote incorporation of more efficient equipment and processes.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	Short term is considered in line with our short-term business planning cycle.
Medium-term	3	6	Medium term in considered in line with our medium-term business planning cycle.
Long-term	6	12	Long term in considered in line with our long-term business planning process and our longer-term 2030 climate-related scenario analysis.

C2.1b

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

We define substantive or material impacts in our annual reporting as: “impact on viability”, which includes metrics such as estimated annual monetary value, impact on

interest cover ratios and headroom over available borrowing facilities” as well as our ability to be able to have “sufficient funds to trade, settle [our] liabilities as they fall due, and remain compliant with financial covenants".

We currently use the following definitions as part of the Group Risk Assessment process. This is very topical now and we are reviewing as we evolve our Integrated Approach to Risk Management. The potential one-off impact (> £2m on COP) of risks materialising is assessed as:

• Critical: Major financial loss or critical operational failure (approx. impact >£500m)

• Major: Significant financial loss or operational disruption (approx. impact > £100m)

• Moderate: Financial loss or operational disruption (approx. impact > £25m)

• Manageable: Financial loss or operational disruption which has a negative effect on the operational efficiency / effectiveness region (approx. impact <£25m)

The probability of risks materialising is assessed as:

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

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

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

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

Sustainability risk (which includes Climate change related impacts) has been identified and assessed using the above classification as a highly likely moderate risk – see page 86 of our 2020 company annual report for further details.

Emerging Risks are also identified and assessed. These are defined as those with the greatest potential to significantly impact Reckitt’s financial position, competitiveness and reputation, specifically, when the nature and value of the impact is not yet fully known or understood, giving the emerging nature of the risk; and/or with an increasing impact and probability over a longer time horizon (i.e. 5+ years).

Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts, such as extreme weather events and water shortages are included in our Principal risks as stated in our annual report. Furthermore, we identify climate change as a key sustainability risk for Reckitt. Though our ESG issues materiality assessment, short, medium and long-term risks are reviewed every 2-3 years, in line with AccountAbility's five-part materiality test and GRI G4 sustainability guidelines implementation manual. We determine significance and substantive strategic impact using the following criteria:

1. Potential impact, a) Severity of impact; b) Preparedness of the business; c) Business criticality; and

2. Stakeholder priority: a) Stakeholder perception of Reckitt's impacts on the topic; b) Expectations regarding transparency on the topic; c) Diversity & range of stakeholders who express interest in the topic and consider key metrics such as interdependence value, raw materials.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

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

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

Description of process
Reckitt operates an integrated company-wide risk management process for financial and non-financial risks performed at the functional, business unit and corporate levels. This comprises identification and monitoring of potential risk impacts, mapping current controls and development of management action plans to address control gaps. The Group principal and emerging risk assessment is an integral part of the integrated risk management framework, identifying the principal and emerging risks with the greatest potential to have a substantive or strategic impact to the Group. The assessment is completed annually in advance of the business unit and corporate strategic planning process, taking into consideration outcomes detailed areas specific risk assessments conducted throughout the year, e.g. climate related physical and transitional risk scenario analysis. At corporate level: sustainability (including climate change) was identified as a principle risk during 2020, assessed in line with the UK Corporate Governance Code Revisions 2018. This was defined as: " Failure to address existing and emerging environmental and social risks and opportunities, and changing societal expectations of businesses in addressing these, creates underlying risk to business resilience and growth, risking stranded assets or missed growth opportunities.” And “Potential impact: Failure to increase the sustainability of our environmental and social footprint may lead to increased scrutiny from consumers, customers, NGOs and ESG related investors. The impacts of this are broad in range and include reputational damage and transitional risks such as; adverse public perception; resource

inefficiency; loss of market share as consumers shift towards ‘greener’ products; omission from established sustainability indices impacting future investment; and potential regulatory penalties. Climate change has the potential to significantly disrupt Reckitt’s operations through physical risks such as increased number of extreme weather events, water crises and ecosystem loss.”

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

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

Frequency of assessment
Every three years or more

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

Description of process
Though our ESG issues materiality assessment, sustainability risks are reviewed every 2-3 years in line with Account Ability's 5-part materiality test and GRI G4 sustainability guidelines implementation manual. The process considers short, medium and long-term risks and opportunities, assessed for likely severity and substantive impact defined by business criticality and interdependence. We engage with a wide range of stakeholders to consider the most material issues for our business. Utilizing internal and external research, surveys, interviews and interactive webinars, our materiality assessment provides a 360-degree perspective on the ESG issues facing Reckitt and our stakeholders. Climate change (including GHG emissions, energy consumption, alternative sources, water scarcity and climate change adaptation) have been highlighted as material issues for Reckitt through this assessment. The assessment prioritises sustainability issues using the following criteria: 1. Potential impact, a) Long, medium and short-term risks or opportunities; b) Severity of impact; c) Preparedness of the business; d) Business criticality; and 2. Stakeholder priority: a) Stakeholder perception of Reckitt's impacts on the topic; b) Expectations regarding transparency on the topic; c) Diversity and range of stakeholders who express interest in climate-related risks. Our current assessment provides the groundwork for the next phase in our sustainability journey, with the outcome informing the development of our new strategies, activities in 2020 and beyond and 2030 targets.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Not defined

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

Description of process
We have conducted climate-related risk and opportunities scenario analysis which recognises the longer-term impacts of climate change, extending our consideration of risk to 12 years. PwC reviewed our activities using low carbon transitional (e.g policy changes relating to carbon pricing) and physical climate impact (e.g extreme weather events) scenarios (2 and 4- degrees), risks and opportunities analysis across our value chain in line with the TCFD recommendations. As part of this process and in support of our ongoing risk control management Reckitt has established sustainability metrics and indicators including climate-related KPIs. Targets include: GHG emission reductions; sustainable product innovation; and energy efficiency. In 2020, we started a long-term partnership with the Centre for Risk Studies at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School, to help us further model our climate risks in detail and shape our priorities for the next decade, utilising a broader 5- 20 year horizon and scenarios analysis that are consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).. The above process helped identify, assess and respond to Physical risks such as More frequent weather events, like flooding or drought, can also have an impact on operational capacity at our sites, and our supply chain. We run global assessments of our sustainability risks, including climate change, flooding and water scarcity. To mitigate risks, we have activity underway in our water-stressed markets. These include progressively improving water efficiency and adopting a catchment area approach, which includes harvesting water and returning it to the local area. These measures support our broader aim to be water-positive in all these locations by 2030. We currently have 20 sites in water-stressed locations, and we’re running a water scarcity study to better understand how we can develop products that keep risks to water sources as low as possible. For new sites, we look to start activities that develop a sustainable long-term water supply to lower the risk of water stress. For Transitional risks such as commodity costs – which might rise through low-carbon land management and international carbon pricing systems. Our procurement teams continually review supply chains to mitigate rises like this, and in the longer term we might consider alternative ingredients and materials. An increasing carbon price, whether from market dynamics or policy intervention, might similarly affect manufacturing and energy costs. Our progressive improvements in energy efficiency will continue to mitigate this, alongside investing in renewable energy and more sustainable innovation. Our overall approach includes plans and targets for each of our sites. These contribute to our annual objectives and our ambition to become carbon neutral by 2040.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Not defined

Time horizon(s) covered
Long-term

Description of process
At a product and asset level, climate-related risks are identified and assessed on an ongoing basis, and with a forward horizon in excess of 10 years as described above.

For product development, a range of tools assess climate-related factors across the product life cycle from material sourcing to consumer use, as part of our R&D process, enabling us gain better insights into the climate-related risks and opportunities associated with our products. The key tool for our work in this area is our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC). It scores our product innovations using quantitative metrics to establish whether an innovation, however big or small, makes a product 'more sustainable'. This means we're able to assess every change to ensure it's helping Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole become more sustainable. The calculator considers metrics including water, carbon, plastics, packaging and ingredients.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

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

Description of process
For manufacturing sites, sustainability risks including climate change, flooding and water scarcity are assessed across our supply operations through our annual global asset and environmental risk reviews. The results are reported and reviewed through our governance process by our RSSC and CRSECC, integrated into our multidisciplinary group-wide risk management framework. The outcome of the above assessments, plus related KPIs monitoring, are reported and reviewed through our governance process by our RSSC and CRSECC and integrated into the multi-disciplinary group-wide risk management framework outlined above. Together these processes and tools enable us to prioritise actions to address the biggest risks and maximise opportunities. The RSSC and CRSECC hold their meetings every quarter.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Impacts and business preparedness regarding climate-related regulation is considered as part of our asset environmental compliance and risk review, for example carbon pricing compliance risks associated with current EU ETS requirements for some of our operations in Europe and associated low short-term risks in line with current operational management practices.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The potential impacts, business preparedness and stakeholder expectations regarding emerging or revised climate-related regulation and policies are considered in our materiality/risk assessment, through stakeholder engagement and through the review of emerging regulations. For example, the significance of emerging carbon cap and trade or tax systems leading to potential medium-low level, medium term risks associated with future changes in carbon pricing impacting on our supply chain and operations at different values. Other future changes include carbon labelling requirements and product specific taxation.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Risks associated with the technological improvements or innovations related to climate change are included in our materiality assessment and product life cycle footprint analysis. For example, in considering a transition to a lower-carbon economic scenario we consider the risks and opportunities associated with related new technologies, and process change investments to optimise energy efficiency opportunities and the impact of fiscal policies that may increase tax or other economic measures on higher carbon emissions.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Our fundamental principles are in compliance with local and international laws, ensuring our corporate standards are upheld and continuous improvements are made to make sure our commitments are fulfilled. Changes to legislation within the transition to a low carbon economy e.g. the increase in legislated carbon pricing, have been considered as part of our climate related risks review and scenario analysis in relation to the TCFD recommendations. In addition, climate-related legal risks, such as increasing mandatory requirements for climate-related disclosures (EU NFRD, TCFD and SECR), are considered on an ongoing basis as part of our materiality and integrated risk assessment, through our Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee and Internal Audit risk management process.
Market	Relevant, always included	The potential impacts, business preparedness and stakeholder expectations regarding climate-related market risks are considered in our materiality and integrated risk assessment. As part of our climate-related scenario analysis we have considered market related risks associated with the potential physical climate impacts of 2 and 4 degrees scenarios, for example rising mean temperatures impact on GDP growth and consumer spending and thus and resilience to climate-related GDP trends. At a market level there may also be increased impact on health due to rising temperatures enhancing disease transmission and pest vectors, and a local fiscal policy risk. This can provide both risks and opportunities for new product innovation, for example products that are low in energy use and hence carbon emissions for the consumer or changes in consumption patterns for cold & flu medicine and pesticide as a consequence of changed weather patterns.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Potential risks associated with changing stakeholder perceptions in relation to our business' sustainability approach and impact, influence and positive contribution to climate-related risks are considered within our risk and materiality assessment. For example, in our 2020 risk review, Sustainability (including climate change) was identified as a key principle risk: Failure to address existing and emerging environmental and social risks and opportunities, and changing societal expectations of businesses in addressing these, creates underlying risk to business resilience and growth, risking stranded assets or missed growth opportunities.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Increased risks of more frequent extreme weather events and water scarcity are considered in our risk management process, including, risks associated with cyclones, hurricanes or floods, business continuity and operational capacity are assessed based on our known experiences and geographical sensitives, together with business preparedness. For example, within our asset risk assessment and as part of our climate-related scenario analysis we have considered acute physical risks such as cyclones, hurricanes, floods or droughts within analysis of potential physical climate impacts of 2 and 4 degrees scenarios, in relation to the TCFD recommendations and our wider integrated risk management process.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Within our climate-related risk assessment and scenario analysis we have taken a holistic view in considering our full value chain from, when reviewing significance of potential climate related risks e.g. sales and marketing to our manufacturing processes. As such potential impacts associated with chronic physical climate risks e.g. rising mean temperature have potential impacts on GDP growth and consumer spending are incorporated with our 2 and 4 degrees scenarios analysis.

C2.3

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

C2.3a

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

Identifier
Risk 1

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

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

Company-specific description
Potential transitional risks and opportunities have been assessed as part of our materiality/risk management process and more recently within our 2 and 4 degrees climate related risk scenario analysis. The risk drivers identified included potential increases in compliance costs associated with current and emerging regulation and climate-related financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario. For example, the potential increases in energy costs for our global operations resulting from increases in carbon cap and trade schemes, taxes or higher levels of carbon pricing coming online, regions where we operate, such as the EU ETS and UK Carbon Floor price. Relevance to Reckitt and potential strategic substantive impact has been determined by modelled collective severity across all global operations, utilizing a shadow carbon prices typical for OECD countries, for sites located in those countries and a lower carbon pricing, equivalent to that predicted for Brazil and China modelled for sites located in non-OECD countries. While Reckitt currently has one facility within a carbon cap and trade scheme, the potential increases in such fiscal policies and regulations being considered regionally and globally, aligns with the potential risk being considered as 'more likely than not' in presenting an impact through increased energy prices.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
4710000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
18300000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Based on a minimum carbon floor price of £18.00 per tonne of CO2e (UK current carbon floor price) and the sum of our 2020 energy associate GHG emissions potential addition costs have been estimated above £4.71m (261,814CO2et x £18/CO2et). This being the proportion of our carbon footprint within direct operations. The carbon floor price of £18 was selected as an applicable price. Note this differs from our scenario analysis which uses a 2030 timescale and the IEA forecasted a carbon price for 2025 and 2040, which was calculated at between £55-£70 in 2030. Based on a continuation of our 2020 energy associated GHG emissions to 2030 for our direct operations, this could equate to an additional £14m (261,814 x £55) -£18m (261,814 x £70).

Cost of response to risk
15800000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
At Reckitt we are mitigating this risk by lowering our carbon emissions, becoming more energy efficient, aiming to source 100% renewable electricity by 2030 at our sites, switching to lower carbon fuels and aiming to be carbon neutral by 2040. We have set energy and GHG reduction targets (year on year, and vs. 2012 baseline) across all our global manufacturing sites. Dedicated site EHS teams, led by an EHS manager, develop, implement and report progress in energy saving measures working alongside our corporate Sustainability, Engineering and Supply Strategy teams. Progress is reported and monitored through our monthly, quarterly and annual Supply environmental reports. In 2020, project examples include further solar installations at our Mauripur Site in Pakistan. As of 2020, we now also source renewable energy for over 62% of our manufacturing sites, through supplier certificates, PPA's, contracts and onsite investments. Since 2012, we have reduced our energy consumption per unit of production by 27%. In terms of management costs, investments in energy and emissions reduction projects implemented within our operations in 2020 (and listed in C4.3b) totalled £12.7m. Ongoing site energy management OPEX at approximately £3.1m. Cost of response=£12.7m+£3.1m.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

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

Company-specific description
Potential transitional risks and opportunities have been assessed as part of our materiality/risk management process and more recently within our 2 and 4 degrees climate

related risk scenario analysis. The risks identified included potential increases in current and emerging regulation and climate-related financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario, such as increases in global carbon cap and trade schemes, taxes and the carbon pricing impacting our supply chain. For example, The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) influences Reckitt indirectly through the increased cost of raw materials purchased from European suppliers. Each year our expenditure on raw materials procured from suppliers within the EU is between £200M and £400M. An increased carbon price could potential affect key commodities within Reckitt's up streams supply chain such as supply of sugar, dairy and packaging. With over 50 carbon pricing schemes being implemented or scheduled for implementation and over 80 countries stating their intention to implement such schemes within their response to the Paris Agreement, it is considered highly likely that a continued increase in the cost of raw materials is expected to be seen as our suppliers are passing on any increases in their production costs due to carbon trading schemes, increasing commodity prices e.g. energy and/or climate-related regulations.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
113400000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
The extent to which we are financially impacted by increases in global carbon cap and trade schemes, taxes and the carbon pricing in the supply chain will depend on many variables including location of our suppliers and their own supply chains. This financial impact figure range is an estimate based on supplier activity in the upstream supply chain using our carbon footprint calculations in 2020 for packaging/raw materials with a carbon price of £18 a tonne (6.3m CO2et x £18/CO2et) = £113.4m. Reckitt is currently strengthening review and monitoring of upstream supplier environmental activity, to minimise such risks and improve data around this estimate accordingly. As we note in our Climate insight and TCFD disclosure: Carbon pricing and regulation Commodity costs might rise through low-carbon land management and international carbon pricing systems. Our procurement teams continually review supply chains to mitigate rises like this, and in the longer term we might consider alternative ingredients and materials. An increasing carbon price, whether from market dynamics or policy intervention, might similarly affect manufacturing and energy costs. Our progressive improvements in energy efficiency will continue to mitigate this, alongside investing in renewable energy and more sustainable innovation. Our overall approach includes plans and targets for each of our sites.

Cost of response to risk
12825000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Since 2007 we have been using a life cycle carbon footprint assessment to measure and reduce the climate change impacts from the manufacture and use of our products. In 2020 we set a new target to reduce our carbon footprint by 50% against a 2012 baseline. Reduction of embodied carbon in input raw and packaging materials is a key part of this program. We use a streamlined LCA tool, the Sustainability Innovations App, as part of our product development process enabling the R&D teams to consider the carbon footprint during product design and development. This allows us to substitute materials for less carbon intensive options. For example, the App helped to identify carbon savings for our Mucinex Fast-Max cold, flu and sore-throat caplets. The product was originally available in a bottle but applying learnings from the App helped to identify that the caplets are almost 95% lighter, saving >80% of GHG emissions. We are continually investing in the design and development of our products to reduce their lifecycle carbon impacts. The management cost of £125k below is estimated based on the mean average of the cost of our Product Sustainability Metrics program which is around £100K-150K annually. Additional management costs associated with other R&D spend also occur for sustainable product development by our brands. However, due to complexity and the interrelationship of R&D product improvement drivers it is not possible to separate climate-related costs. Capital expenditure of £12.7m for site GHG efficiency also makes up the cost of response to risk as it reduces supplier costs. (Total Cost of response = £12.7m + £125,000)

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Company-specific description
An increasing incidence and severity of severe weather patterns, and in the case of this example, cyclones, has the potential to lead to increased disruption to our business operations and to our supply chain. As an example, three years ago (in 2016) the Vardah cyclone brought winds of 140kmph to Namil Nadu, India. Eighteen members of the public were killed during this extreme weather incident and extensive infrastructure damage was reported. The cyclone caused damage to our manufacturing site, IGK, which is located in the region. A more recent windstorm in 2019 at our Hosur Site caused physical property damage and business interruption. Risks associated with potential physical climate impacts (extreme weather events) have been assessed as part of our materiality/risk management process and more recently within our 2 and 4 degrees scenario analysis. For example, current forecasts suggest just under 20% of RB sites are within regions where the flood probability is likely to increase by 25% or more by 2030. As noted in our climate insight: More frequent weather events, like flooding or drought, can also have an impact on operational capacity at our sites, and our supply chain. We run global assessments of our sustainability risks, including climate change, flooding and water scarcity. To mitigate risks, we have activity underway in our water-stressed markets. These include progressively improving water efficiency and adopting a catchment area approach, which includes harvesting water and returning it to the local area. These measures support our broader aim to be water-positive in all these locations by 2030.. For new sites, we look to start activities that

develop a sustainable long-term water supply to lower the risk of water stress.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
5650000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
45000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Financial impact figure range is based on “Loss expectancy” set by our insurers, a term/figure used which is the level of losses what the business expects will happen. The largest “loss expectancy” from a single site is £5.65m and the total “loss expectancy” across all our sites exposed to flood or wind risk is £45m, however it is highly unlikely an event will occur at the same time affecting all sites.

Cost of response to risk
210000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We have risk management and contingency planning in place for such incidents. Our global insurers conduct an annual review based on risk assessments and site-specific visits to understand and manage risks and recommend specific measures where necessary. We have risk management and contingency planning in place for such incidents, for example Reckitt has a team of full-time employees (at least one per site) who manage these risks on an ongoing basis and are also primed to mobilise when such incidents occur. Each person has undertaken training, familiarisation and preparedness activities that will enable a streamlined response should an incident occur. The annual cost of keeping training and site emergency plans up to date is in the range of £50-100k per annum (with an estimated mean average of £75,000 per annum as included below). In addition to site resources, at corporate level, EHS related risk management consists of around 10% of our risk management budget. A recent quote for installing a flood barrier at a medium-sized facility in India was approx. £135,000. The Cost of response to risk is the annual average cost of training and updating emergency plans (£75k) + estimated/quote of installing a flood barrier at a medium sized facility (£135k). Total cost of response is £135k +£75k = £210k

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

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

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

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

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Potential transitional opportunities have been assessed as part of our materiality/risk management process and more recently within our 2 and 4 degrees climate-related risk scenario analysis. Carbon and energy taxes and regulations associated with emissions have the potential to increase energy and management costs. Opportunities identified within Reckitt’s operations include mitigating impacts of potential increase in carbon and energy tax and operating costs (current exposure estimated as 10-30% of wholesale energy costs depending on geography) by increasing energy efficiencies and reducing the energy used to manufacture our products. We recognize these incentives together with investment in energy efficiency in line with achieving our targets could provide a return on investment ratio of 1:2.4 in addition to benefits from being an early adopter of energy efficient technology is likely to bring competitive benefits to Reckitt and reduce vulnerability to changes in energy prices and energy/fuel or carbon taxes.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1500000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
2000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We estimate the financial advantage gained through the projects implemented as a result of our energy saving measures worldwide offer additional cumulative benefits of approximately £1.5 – 2 million per annum.

Cost to realize opportunity
15800000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We have an on-going Global Energy Reduction Programme to reduce the energy use and GHG emissions at our Global facilities. Our approach focuses on driving energy efficiency improvements, switching to lower carbon fuels and setting energy and GHG reduction targets (both year on year, and vs. 2012 baseline) across all our global manufacturing sites. In collaboration with our corporate Sustainability, Engineering and Supply Strategy teams, dedicated site EHS teams, led by an EHS manager develop, implement and report progress in energy saving measures. Progress is reported and monitored through our monthly, quarterly and annual Supply environmental reports. To manage the opportunities our Energy and GHG Project Programme is also supported by our Capital Expenditure which tracks projects dedicated to energy savings, as well as associated emissions savings. In 2020 project examples include our Anhui site in China and Mauripur site in Pakistan, where we brought in a system that uses exhaust air to warm inlet air, reducing steam heat use and saving energy and natural gas. The Anhui team also upgraded from a manual to an automated water circulation system, which meant more energy, water and cost savings. Since 2012, we have reduced our energy consumption per unit of production by a total of 27%. Further details are provided in Reckitt Insights on Climate Change at Reckitt.com. Estimated costs to realise this opportunity is based on investments in energy and emissions reduction projects implemented within our operations in 2020 and listed in C4.3b (total approx . £12.7m) + ongoing site energy management opex at approximately (£3.1m) = £15.8m

Comment
Financial impact is calculated based on cumulative savings, however this figure will vary higher or lower year on year, depending on technologies and measures implemented and future opportunities.

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Upstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

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

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

Company-specific description
By 2025, 64% of the world's population will live in areas of significant water stress. Our products depend on water - 15 of our 21 Powerbrands contain water and around half of them need water for use. We have also identified that 80% of our water impact is in consumer use. There are potential opportunities for our business to develop products that require less water and to promote these in countries/regions/areas of water scarcity and reduce our environmental impacts. Geographically, India is the country with the biggest impact based on water use, water scarcity and the volume of our business. Taking water scarcity into account, hand and body washing is the consumer use category with the largest water impact. Analysis has demonstrated that it is therefore important for us to take action to conserve water both in our manufacturing and during the consumer use of our products.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
506000000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
Expanding sales of products that require less water per dose provides an opportunity to increase revenue in water scarce countries. E.g. liquid soap requires 40% less water to use compared to bar soap. By increasing sales of soap products which require less water per dose we can increase revenue in the market. These innovations contributed to the £3,376m Net Revenue (NR) from sustainable products (based on a 12-month period from Q4 2019–Q3 2020 and excluding our Nutrition business), representing 30.4% of total NR. Delivering 30% NR derived from more sustainable products by 2020 created an opportunity of an incremental 5.2% which equates to approx. £506m (excluding our Nutrition business). 'More sustainable' products are as measured by our Sustainable Innovation Calculator App, a streamlined LCA tool that

models environmental impacts of products (carbon, water impact, ingredients, and packaging) from raw materials to consumer use. To meet the carbon criteria a product must achieve significant savings of > 10% in grams of CO2e per dose.

Cost to realize opportunity
500000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Reckitt's sustainable product innovation develops products that make a difference, contributing to better use and maintenance of environmental resources. We design in better ingredients and ways to use our products to reduce the total environmental footprint. Realization of our strategy is supported by our target to achieve 1/2 Net Revenue from more sustainable products by 2030. Innovations are developed after studying consumers' hand washing habits with liquid, bar and foaming hand soaps. We discovered that people use much more water with liquid and bar soaps than they do with foaming soap so we designed Dettol Touch of Foam to need less water. Another innovation addressing water is Dettol Squeezy liquid handwash which requires 40% less water to use compared to bar soap. and a carbon and water impact saving of over 60% per dose and a pack savings of over 50% per dose (where dose = 1 handwash). The costs associated with the research and development of this new product were in the region of £50,000. This cost will increase with innovation in other products, which is part of our routine activity. We estimate 8-10 product innovations to help realise this opportunity for net revenue (£50,000x10=£500,000)

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

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

Company-specific description
Consumers are predominantly driven by the price and effectiveness of our products; however, environmental issues are now on the agenda of concerned consumers. An increase in demand for energy/water/resource efficient products and a desire to purchase them from companies that take a leading approach to climate change mitigation/adaptation, such as Reckitt, could lead to competitive advantage and USPs for our more sustainable product lines, with around 30% of current revenue being derived from more sustainable products. Similarly, in geographical locations where water is scarce, products which require less water in the use phase may be more appealing to consumers. This presents an opportunity for Reckitt to promote the environmental credentials of our company and our products, grow our market share and improve our reputation with our consumers.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
506000000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
Annually we publish our progress against our target of a third of our Net Revenue (NR) to be from more sustainable products by 2020 (in 2020 our Exec agreed to go further and push for 50% of NR to be from more sustainable products by 2030). Our NR from more sustainable products was £3,376 million in 2020, up from £2,397 million in 2019 (based on a 12-month period from Q4 2019–Q3 2020 and excluding our Nutrition business). This is equivalent to 30.4% of total NR. With over 75% of our value deriving from goodwill and intangible assets including brand equity, there is a clear value associated with the reputation of Reckitt's brands. Delivering our target for 2020 of 30% NR derived from more sustainable products created an opportunity of an incremental 5.2% which equates to £506m (excluding our Nutrition business).

Cost to realize opportunity
1000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The methods we use to manage this opportunity include the development of brand-specific sustainability communications for 100% of our Powerbrands: In 2020 we restructured our Reckitt sustainability website and other consumer-facing sustainability websites to make the content more interactive and more easily accessible. We know through our carbon and water life cycle analysis that most of our products' environmental impact comes when consumers use our products. Therefore, many of our individual brand websites carry tips and advice on how to use our products in a more sustainable way. For example, our Finish UK website provides guidance on how to recycle our packaging, advises not to pre-rinse dishes before putting them in the dishwasher, and this is replicated by iconography on-pack suggesting to avoid pre-rinsing, filling the dishwasher up completely and using the eco-setting on the machine. But it is not only about preserving the environment – we also share information on the positive impact of our brands on health and well being, to create a healthier planet and improve our reputation among our stakeholders. Associated internal management costs for the above programmes and projects are estimated to be £1m based upon annual investment costs together with internal staffing resources.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not intend it to become a scheduled resolution item within the next two years	

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
RCP 2.6 RCP 8.5 REMIND MESSAGE-GLOBIOM Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)	Our approach has considered climate scenarios to provide insights into how the world could be influenced under various transition and physical climate risks and delineate possible states of the future with the impact of climate change. In line with our short, medium- and long-term risk time horizons of 1 to 2 years, 3 to 5 years and 6 to 12 years (respectfully) the analysis has been conducted taking a time line horizon up to 2030. We recognized published scenarios have a wide range of characteristics and outcomes. Our scenario analysis is consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC including RCP 2.6 and 8.5, Message-GLOBIOM, REMIND, NDC, Greenpeace, and IEA World Energy Outlook 2017 , which describes the world's energy transition to 2040 under various policy scenarios, including the Sustainable Development Scenario, which reflects an impact pathway associated with moving to a low-carbon economy in line with limit warming to 2 degrees. Our approach involved understanding how attributes of specific climate scenarios (e.g. carbon pricing) might affect different stages in our supply chain and developing potential impact pathways, from sourcing raw materials to consumer behaviour. This subsequently informs product and process innovation together with strategic and capital plan, to support Carbon Net Zero and a low carbon economy. Furthermore, the outcome helped us in the development of extending our climate related targets, and the launch of our new Sustainability Ambitions, looking to 2030 and the future beyond. Our ambitions include our net carbon zero by 2040, 25% reduction in energy and 30% in water by 2025, water positive in water stressed location by 2030 and 50% reduction in our product carbon footprint by 2030, mitigating risks of increased costs and gaining early adopter benefits.
Other, please specify (AIM/CGE and IEA World Energy Outlook)	Our approach has considered climate scenarios to provide insights into how the world could be influenced under various transition and physical climate risks and delineate possible states of the future with the impact of climate change. In line with our short, medium- and long-term risk time horizons of 1 to 2 years, 3 to 5 years and 6 to 12 years (respectfully) the analysis has been conducted taking a time line horizon up to 2030. We recognized published scenarios have a wide range of characteristics and outcomes. Our scenario analysis is consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC including RCP 2.6 and 8.5, Message-GLOBIOM, REMIND, NDC, Greenpeace, and IEA World Energy Outlook 2017 , which describes the world's energy transition to 2040 under various policy scenarios, including the Sustainable Development Scenario, which reflects an impact pathway associated with moving to a low-carbon economy in line with limit warming to 2 degrees. Our approach involved understanding how attributes of specific climate scenarios (e.g. carbon pricing) might affect different stages in our supply chain and developing potential impact pathways, from sourcing raw materials to consumer behaviour. This subsequently informs product and process innovation together with strategic and capital plan, to support Carbon Net Zero and a low carbon economy. Furthermore, the outcome helped us in the development of extending our climate related targets, and the launch of our new Sustainability Ambitions, looking to 2030 and the future beyond. Our ambitions include our net carbon zero by 2040, 25% reduction in energy and 30% in water by 2025, water positive in water stressed location by 2030 and 50% reduction in our product carbon footprint by 2030, mitigating risks of increased costs and gaining early adopter benefits.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Our group risk identification assessment and approach (mentioned in C2.1d) and our sustainability materiality process and scenario analysis identifies climate-related risks and revenue opportunities associated with development of new products or services through R&D and innovation, including opportunities for the development of more sustainable products, which reduce water use and carbon emissions during consumer use, this influences our product development pipeline e.g. In 2020, Dettol launched its 250ml Liquid Handwash in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, increasing the volume of formula from 200ml while using the same product pack-size. This saw a reduction in carbon emissions and a 20% reduction in plastic per dose. This example is a clear influence on our approach, which is to develop concentrated versions of products, greatly reducing materials used in packaging as well as water consumption in the manufacturing process. On top of that, it significantly cuts the weight of the products, reducing carbon emissions generated throughout our distribution networks. These risks and opportunities have been identified within a short, medium and long-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of impact.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	For our supply chain, potential transitional risks and opportunities identified included those associated with energy cost increases impacting our suppliers, due to increasing climate related regulation and financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario, such as increases in global carbon cap and trade schemes, taxes and the carbon pricing. Such risks to our supply chain could result in increases in operational costs for Reckitt and has influenced the business's approach to sourcing natural raw materials (e.g palm oil and latex), as such we will be publishing new policies and standards in 2021 relating to responsible sourcing. The associated risks and opportunities for Reckitt have been identified within a long-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of the impact.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate-related opportunities have been identified over a short time horizon for the development of new products or services that make a difference, contributing to enabling a cleaner, healthier world, and better use and maintenance of environmental resources. Realization of these opportunities is through R&D and innovation of our products which result in environment benefits upstream in our supply chain, in our direct operations and for our customers. Climate-related opportunities has influenced our strategy in the continued investment and use of our Sustainable Innovation Calculator, which we use to help steer our R&D teams during development of new products across all our brands. In 2020, the Air Wick Freshmatic device reduced its plastic content by 18%. This new version is also more energy efficient, requiring just one battery, rather than two. This reduction in the consumption/use of virgin plastics means using less fossil fuel based resources.
Operations	Yes	For our operations, identified transitional risks and opportunities included those associated with energy cost increase due to increasing climate-related regulation and financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario, such as increases in global carbon cap and trade schemes, taxes and the carbon pricing. Opportunities identified within Reckitts operations include mitigating impacts of potential increase in operating costs through energy and carbon emission reduction programmes, reducing energy costs and benefits from being an early adopter of energy efficient technology (in 2020 we installed further solar power at our site in Mauripur). The climate risks and opportunities influenced our new Sustainability Ambitions – this included setting our carbon neutral goal (by 2040) and aiming to source 100% renewable electricity by 2030. These ambitions will affect our operations and as such in 2020, at Cileungsi in Indonesia and other sites, we upgraded steam traps to continue the efficient recovery of condensation water, which cuts the water and energy we use. The risks and opportunities have been identified within a medium-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of the impact.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Assets	Our sustainability materiality process and scenario analysis identify several climate-related risks and opportunities: 1) Revenue opportunities associated with development of new products or services through R&D and innovation. Financial planning associated with these opportunities is incorporated into our sustainable product innovation and R&D programmes. For example, Reckitt's new target is to achieve 1/2 of its net Revenue from more sustainable products by 2030, achieving 30.4% in 2020. As part of our programme to realize this target we currently invest over £1m in our sustainability programme and the costs associated with the research and development of new water efficient products such as liquid handwash were in the region of £50,000. 2) transitional opportunities of moving to a low carbon economy and the development of new products or services through R&D and innovation. For example, strategic and financial planning for the direct costs associated with the research and development of new water efficient products such as liquid handwash were in the region of £50,000. Similarly, opportunities in securing long term renewable energy and increasing energy efficiency, for example, will have a greater impact on direct production cost reduction. Financial planning associated with these opportunities is incorporated into our sustainable product innovation and operational energy and GHG emission reductions programmes. These have included investment into solar power generation in Pakistan. Reducing energy use across our manufacturing sites is one of the control measures taken to address the risks and opportunities identified. Investments in the projects implemented in 2020 and listed in C4.3b total £12.7m) Transitions risks of moving to a low carbon economy. Becoming more energy efficient within our operations is key in lowering carbon emissions and helping to decrease energy costs. As such we have developed our energy and GHG reduction programme together with new targets to reduce energy by 25% and GHG emissions by 65% by 2030. This programme is integrated into our long term financial planning through our Capital Allocation and Expenditure process across our global operations which includes developing investment roadmaps and master plans for year on year investment in line with our GHG and energy commitments . We estimate the potential benefits of such capital expenditure in line with achieving our targets could provide a return on investment ratio of 1:2.4. These opportunities have been identified medium-term time horizon, with a low potential magnitude of the likely impact in relation to our capital expenditure process. As part of our materiality/ risk assessment process and 2 and 4 degrees scenario analysis acquisitions and divestments were not identified as a significant risk or opportunity. Our sustainability strategy incorporated climate-related impacts associated acquisitions and divestments. For example, following the acquisition of Mead Johnson Nutrition, in 2020 we developed new commitments and targets in line with Science Based Target setting requirements and to incorporate this addition to our business. For our operations this includes integration in our GHG reduction and energy savings programme and capital expenditure plans. Such risks and opportunities were identified within a short to medium-term time horizon, with a moderate potential magnitude of the likely impact. Identified climate-related risk associated with potential increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods, have been incorporate in our financial planning for our direct operations and asset protection, through our risk management and contingency planning process. In addition, we work with our global insurers to understand and manage contingency planning risks and recommend specific measures where necessary. These opportunities have been identified in a Short and medium- term time horizon, with a moderate potential magnitude of the likely impact.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year
2015

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
425180

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
65

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
148813

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
261814

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
59.1119779134267

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)
This is our 2030 target to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 65% by 2030 versus 2015. Our absolute target aims to continue the success of our previous Reckitt 2020 GHG targets, within the context of SBTi and absolute, long term reductions beyond 2020. This target also includes our Nutrition business, formed from the Reckitt's acquisition of Mead Johnson Nutrition in 2017 therefore it is now company-wide. We have established a 2015 baseline for our new absolute target, as pre-2015 data for our new business units is not available or is not relevant due to business changes. Reckitt's absolute greenhouse gas emissions for scope 1 and 2 (market-based) in 2020 were 261,814. This represents a 38.4% reduction in absolute terms since 2015. This means that we have are 59% towards achieving our 2030 target [425,008-261,814 = 163,194CO2et; - 163,194 /425,008*100 = -38.4%; % of target achieved: 38.4%/65%=59%]. These greenhouse gas emissions are reported based on a market-based approach. Status: Target on track - greenhouse gas emission reductions are on track to be achieved, based on future plan and progress to date.

Target reference number
Abs 2

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Base year
2015

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
8990000

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
4495000

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
12640000

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
-81.2013348164627

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)
This is our 2030 target to reduce our absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 versus 2015. This target also includes our Nutrition business, formed from the Reckitt's acquisition of Mead Johnson Nutrition in 2017 therefore it is company-wide. We have set an ambitious 2040 carbon neutrality target, to reduce our absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 100% by 2040 versus 2015. Our absolute target was established in 2020 and aims to continue the success of our previous Reckitt 2020 GHG targets.

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set
2013

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Tonnes of CO2e per 1,000 consumer units. In Reckitt, production unit is described as consumer unit)

Base year
2012

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0402

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure
95

Target year
2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
40

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.02412

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-40

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.019

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
131.8407960199

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

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

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain (including target coverage)
This is our 2020 target to reduce our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions (per unit of production) by 40% across our manufacturing and warehouse facilities. Reckitt's 2020 total greenhouse gas emissions from manufacturing and warehouse facilities were 0.0190 tCO2e per 1,000 CU. This represents a 53% reduction per unit of production versus 2012. This means that we have achieved 133% of our 2020 target (53/40*100) These greenhouse gas emissions are reported based on a market-based approach. Please note pre-acquisition and 2012 baseline data for our Nutrition business is not available, therefore to ensure like-for-like comparisons, target performance trends vs 2012, Nutrition is excluded. Including Nutrition, in 2020 manufacturing and warehouse GHG emissions were 0.0291 tCO2e per 1,000 CUs. Status: Target achieved - greenhouse gas emission reductions have been achieved

Target reference number
Int 2

Year target was set
2013

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based) + 3 (upstream and downstream)

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (1/3 reduction in GHG footprint per dose)

Base year
2012

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0000686

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure
80

Target year
2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
33

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.000045962

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
35

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0000565

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
53.4499514091351

Target status in reporting year
Revised

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

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain (including target coverage)
This is our 2020 target to reduce full life cycle carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) by 1/3 per dose against a 2012 baseline (68.6 CO2e per dose). In 2020, our total carbon footprint was 56.5g CO2e per dose, a 18% decrease against 2012. This means that we have achieved 53% of our 2020 target ((18/33.3)*100). We have successfully delivered reductions in a number of areas such as plastics used in packaging. Working with suppliers, we also have programmes in place to reduce the impacts from natural raw materials. However, we did not achieve our target full value chain GHG reductions. Most of our GHG emissions occur when consumers use our products - the use phase is responsible for over 75% of our carbon footprint. Despite making progress, influencing consumer behaviour remains a key challenge and we have therefore been working with partners to effect change. Please note this target excludes our Nutrition business as 2012 baseline data for our Nutrition business is not available

C4.2

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

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2017

Target coverage
Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

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

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Percentage

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2015

Figure or percentage in base year
5

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
62

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
60

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs1, abs 2 and Int 2

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

Please explain (including target coverage)
The target is for our manufacturing sites across our global operations. Reckitt is also part of the RE100 initiative and is committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030. In 2020, 61.7% of our manufacturing sites used electricity from renewable sources, with our US, EU and India sites now purchasing renewable electricity. In 2020, Reckitt's manufacturing sites used 571,843,MWh of electricity (including our Nutrition operations) of which 352,791 MWh was renewable electricity (352791 /571843 = 61.7%).

C4.2b

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

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2013

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

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

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Energy Use)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
GJ

Base year

2012

Figure or percentage in base year
0.4704

Target year
2020

Figure or percentage in target year
0.3058

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.3455

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
75.8809234507898

Target status in reporting year
Please select

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs 1&2, Int 1 &Int 2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
We have a target to achieve a 35% reduction in energy consumption per unit of production (consumer unit) by 2020 versus a 2012 baseline. In 2020, we achieved a 27% reduction versus 2012. In 2020, our energy use at manufacturing units and warehouses was 0.3455 GJ per 1000 consumer units compared to 0.4704 in 2012 and 0.3672 in 2019. Our progress demonstrates a significant reduction in energy use since 2012. Please note, pre-acquisition and 2012 baseline data for our Nutrition business is not available. Therefore to ensure like-for-like comparison in target performance trends vs 2012, Nutrition is excluded. Including Nutrition, in 2020 manufacturing and warehouse energy use was 0.5888 GJ per 1,000 consumer units. This target will be replaced as part of our new 2030 ambitions

---

Target reference number
Oth 2

Year target was set
2013

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Waste management	Other, please specify (Number of manufacturing sites achieving Zero Waste to Landfill)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2020

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
96

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
96

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Int 1

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

Please explain (including target coverage)
Reckitt aims for 100% of our factories to achieve zero waste to landfill every year, including both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Whilst we achieved our 100% target in 2017, the subsequent purchase of Mead Johnson Nutrition and formation of our Nutrition business unit has led to us achieving 96% in 2020. We remain committed to our target and are actively working to bring these new sites in line with the Reckitt standard and our target commitment. Reckitt will continue working towards 100% zero waste to landfill.

Target reference number
Oth 3

Year target was set
2012

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

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

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2020

Figure or percentage in target year
33.3

Figure or percentage in reporting year
30.4

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
91.2912912912913

Target status in reporting year
Revised

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (SDG Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production)

Please explain (including target coverage)
In 2020, 30.4% of Reckitt's Net Revenue (NR) came from 'more sustainable' products. Reckitt's Sustainable Innovation App assesses if a product is "more sustainable". The app models the environmental impacts of products, including raw materials, packaging and consumer use. To count towards our NR target, a product innovation must score better in at least one of the following categories, without scoring worse in any others: • Carbon: saving (>10%) • Water: decrease (>10%) of water impact • Ingredients: adhere to Reckitt's Restricted Substances List and have at least one preferred sustainability credential e.g. Fairtrade • Packaging: use less packaging or less virgin material saving (>10%). For calculating sustainable Net Revenue, we report on a 12-month period of Net Revenue covering Q4 2019–Q3 2020. Our Net Revenue from more sustainable products has steadily increased year on year but we narrowly missed out on our target of a third by 2020. There are two key contributing factors: 1) In 2018, we tightened the metrics of our Sustainable Innovation App across ingredients, packaging and consumer-use in line with our reporting criteria. This excluded some projects we had previously included in the list as they no longer met the 10% threshold required; 2) Also, Reckitt achieved a significant increase in total Net Revenue across the business (due to the pandemic), which outstripped the increase in sustainable Net Revenue during the same period.

Target reference number
Oth 4

Year target was set
2012

Target coverage
Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

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

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Waste per unit of production)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
Other, please specify (Tonnes per 1,000 CU)

Base year
2012

Figure or percentage in base year
0.0117

Target year
2020

Figure or percentage in target year
0.00819

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.00841

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
93.7321937321937

Target status in reporting year
Replaced

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Int 1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
Reckitt aims for 30% reduction in waste from manufacturing and warehouses by 2020 vs 2012 baseline, including both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. This target excludes our Nutrition business which we purchased in 2017. We achieved a 28% reduction in 2020 and narrowly missing our 30% target in 2020. This target is being replaced as part of our new sustainability ambitions launched in 2020.

C4.2c

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

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

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

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

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

Please explain (including target coverage)
We have set an ambitious 2040 carbon neutrality target, to reduce our absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 100% by 2040 versus 2015. Our absolute target was established in 2020 and aims to continue the success of our previous Reckitt 2020 GHG targets. We have established a 2015 baseline for our new absolute target.

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	66	
To be implemented*	85	156945
Implementation commenced*	148	147669
Implemented*	140	148807
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Combined heat and power (cogeneration)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3871.38

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
355365

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4716114

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2525.2

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
160418

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2007888

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
727.21

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
39808

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
412036

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Metering)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
66

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
93588

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
724000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1257.65

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
12423154

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3344773

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
512.27

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
51884

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
891375

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Heat exchangers)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
289

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
30824

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

149330

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (High efficiency pumps)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
90

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3970

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
56273

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
31

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1388

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
6130

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
501

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
22807

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
104400

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (Renewables)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
139007.38

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Other, please specify (Renewables)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
214

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

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

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?
Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation
Group of products

Description of product/Group of products
Products defined as ‘more sustainable’ according to the criteria set within our Sustainable Innovations Calculator (SIC). We use our SIC to determine if a product can be considered ‘more sustainable’ and have its revenues count towards our Net Revenue target. As part of our product development process, the App measures and compares impacts of new products against existing benchmarks. The Calculator is a streamlined Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) tool that models the most important environmental aspects of our products (carbon, water impact, ingredients, and packaging) across their key life cycle stages from raw materials to consumer use. These include reductions in GHG emissions, water impact and packaging. To qualify, a new product must score better in at least one of the following categories without scoring worse in any others: • Carbon – significant savings (>10%) in grams of CO2e per dose (measured across the life cycle of the product). A dose is the amount of each individual Reckitt product required to deliver that product’s intended service, either for a single use or for a defined period of time e.g. 1 Finish automatic dishwashing tablet for 1 load of dishwashing, the recommended number of Nurofen tablets for 24 hours pain relief. • Water – a significant decrease (>10%) of water impact per dose. • Ingredients – adhere to Reckitt’s Restricted Substances List and have at least one preferred sustainability credential (Fairtrade or FSC certification, for example). • Packaging – the product must use less packaging overall or use less virgin packaging material resulting in a significant saving (>10%) in the weight of virgin packaging per dose (after subtracting any post-consumer recycled content).

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?
Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Reckitt SIC - as described earlier)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year
30.4

% of total portfolio value
<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In 2020, 30.4% of Reckitt’s Net Revenue came from ‘more sustainable’ products. More sustainable = a product that scores better in at least 1 of 4 parameters (carbon, water, packaging, ingredients) without scoring worse in the others. Unfortunately, it is not possible to extract the Net Revenue for those 'more sustainable' products which met the carbon criteria so the 30.4% figure above represents products across all 4 parameters. Further information on how we calculate Net Revenue from more sustainable products can be found on: https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
123628

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2015

Base year end
December 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
301552

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
Other, please specify (GHG Protocol (Scope 3) and PAS2050)

C5.2a

(C5.2a) Provide details of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions data includes all emissions from operations covered by the Group Financial Statements for which we have operational control. We include emissions for businesses we acquire in the first full calendar year of our ownership. We calculated CO2e emissions using internationally recognised methodologies, for example, the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol (as outlined in our Reporting Criteria) and follow dual reporting requirements in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Following these methodologies GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the reported energy quantities in kWh by the CO2e emissions conversion factors derived from the most recently currently available source • Source: CO2e emissions are calculated in line with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, except as discussed otherwise above. Conversion factors applied are sourced directly from suppliers, (in line with scope 2 market based methodologies) the UK Government's DEFRA, , Reliable Disclosure Organization (RE-DISS) and Green -e Energy (US Regional Residual Mix Rates). International Energy Authority (IEA)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
138105

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Our Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas emissions data includes all emissions from operations covered by the Group Financial Statements for which we have operational control. For 2020, this includes our Nutrition business. We calculated, monitor and report our Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas emissions as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e) inline with the WRI/WBCSD GHG protocol corporate accounting and reporting standard.

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
256993

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
123709

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Reckitt operates in areas where market-based CO2 equivalent emission factors are available and as such Reckitt follows the GHG emissions dual reporting requirements in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

C6.4

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

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
5793000

Emissions calculation methodology
CO2e emissions associated with the extraction, transportation and production of raw and packaging materials used for Reckitt's products are included in the scope of the data. Data on types and quantities of raw and packaging materials used in products is sourced from a central company-wide database. Quantities and types of materials used are collected on an annual basis; data was collected for a subset of high-sales products, the remainder was extrapolated according to sales revenue. Appropriate emission factors for the various raw materials and packaging types are sourced from the Simapro LCA database. Transportation of both raw and packaging materials from suppliers to Reckitt manufacturing sites is also included in the scope of the reported data. This is calculated based on assumptions from distribution data collected by Reckitt. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication) or for stationary combustion mobile combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2019'.

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

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
The combustion of fuels at our manufacturing sites for Scope 1 and 2 accounts for just 1% of Reckitt's overall carbon footprint. Given that emissions arising from extraction, production and transportation of fuels are less that those arising from its combustion, fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 and 2 has been excluded on the basis of materiality.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
592000

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

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

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
37000

Emissions calculation methodology
Volumes of waste disposed of from manufacturing, R&D and owned distribution centres are collected through an established annual environmental data collection process. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources sourced from the International Energy Agency (2014), GHG Protocol tools for stationary sources (v4.0 Oct 2010) and mobile combustion sources (v2.3 Oct 2011) from the WRI/WBCSD.

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

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
48000

Emissions calculation methodology
Reckitt non-air business travel has been excluded based on materiality. At the time of making the decision to exclude company car travel as de minimums, AECOM was provided with a survey from the UK business of Reckitt that considered the proportion of staff with company cars, the typical mileage and therefore possible carbon impact (assuming a large petrol car). This identified that extrapolating the same figures to total global employees would create a footprint which equates to 0.13% of the total carbon footprint. Air travel data on business related air travel has been collected from across the company for over 6 years. This has identified that it is a very small part of our overall Total Carbon Footprint. We have developed factors for air travel per employee (based on historical data) and for 2020 calculated carbon associated with air travel per the current number of employees. Emission factors are sourced from 2015 Defra/DECC's GHG conversion factors for company reporting to calculate the GHG emissions based on distance travelled by short, medium and long haul flights. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report.

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

Please explain
Reckitt non-air business travel has been excluded on the basis of materiality. At time of making the decision to exclude company car travel as de minimums AECOM was provided with a survey from the UK business of Reckitt that considered the proportion of staff with company cars, the typical mileage and therefore possible carbon impact (assuming a large petrol car). This identified that extrapolating the same figures to total global employees would create a footprint which equates to 0.26% of the total carbon footprint.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
2534000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distribution data comprising Company-managed distribution centres and contracted distribution services including primary distribution (from Reckitt factories to distribution centres) and secondary distribution (from distribution centres to our customers / their distribution centres) has been collected regionally since 2007, however due to the percentage contribution of logistics to the total carbon footprint (approx. 6%), data on mode of transport and distance (km) travelled for both primary (from manufacturing and co-packer sites to distribution centres /warehouses) and secondary product transport (from distribution centres / warehouses to customers) is no longer collected. Total tonne.km from finished good distribution (all modes) have been calculated from tonne.km data collected in 2012 (primary data), extrapolated by applying a factor for volume growth (based on Net Revenue) across the Company to take into account increased finished good distribution. The total extrapolated tonne.km is then split across the different transport modes (road, rail, short sea, deep sea, air) based on the average modal split between 2007 and 2012. In addition, we account for carbon emissions at the retail stage of our products by multiplying average shelf residence time with proxy emission factors for in-store energy sources (such a heating and lighting). GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors are sourced from 2020 Defra/DECC's GHG conversion factors for company reporting to calculate the GHG emissions arising from vehicle fuel use.

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

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
29740000

Emissions calculation methodology
Emissions arising from consumer use of Reckitt's products are calculated annually as part of the measurement system. Consumer use is calculated on a product basis, taking into account the method of use of the product (e.g. an automatic dishwashing tablet requiring energy and water for use), the country of sale (allowing country specific electricity emission factors to be applied) and the number of doses sold of each product during the reporting year. CO2e emissions associated with water, energy or materials (such as a cleaning cloth or cotton pads) required for designed use of a product are accounted. Emission factors are extracted from the Simapro life cycle analysis software, using EcoInvent V3.3. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources are sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication) or for stationary combustion mobile combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020'.

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

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
613000

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

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

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
9000

Emissions calculation methodology
During the 2007 baseline Carbon 20 footprint calculation, Reckitt requested data on the energy use of leased distribution centres for inclusion in the footprint. Data was collected for European sites and extrapolated globally using regional net revenue data. For 2008, this data was not recollected based on the time and resources required versus the quantity of emissions. The 2020 figure was extrapolated from 2007 using a factor for volume growth across the Company to take into account potential increases in the use of leased distribution centres from 2007 to 2009.

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

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

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

C-AC6.6/C-FB6.6/C-PF6.6

(C-AC6.6/C-FB6.6/C-PF6.6) Can you break down your Scope 3 emissions by relevant business activity area?
Partially

C-AC6.6a/C-FB6.6a/C-PF6.6a

(C-AC6.6a/C-FB6.6a/C-PF6.6a) Disclose your Scope 3 emissions for each of your relevant business activity areas.

Activity
Agriculture/Forestry

Scope 3 category
Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5793000

Please explain
CO2e emissions associated with the extraction, transportation and production of raw and packaging materials used for Reckitt's products are included in the scope of the data. Data on types and quantities of raw and packaging materials used in products is sourced from a central company-wide database. Quantities and types of materials used are collected on an annual basis; data was collected for a subset of high-sales products, the remainder was extrapolated according to sales revenue. Appropriate emission factors for the various raw materials and packaging types are sourced from the Simapro LCA database. Transportation of both raw and packaging materials from suppliers to Reckitt manufacturing sites is also included in the scope of the reported data. This is calculated based on assumptions from distribution data collected by Reckitt. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication) or for stationary combustion mobile combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020'.

Activity
Distribution

Scope 3 category
Upstream transportation and distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
592000

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

Activity
Distribution

Scope 3 category
Downstream transportation and distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2534000

Please explain
Distribution data comprising Company-managed distribution centres and contracted distribution services including primary distribution (from Reckitt factories to distribution centres) and secondary distribution (from distribution centres to our customers / their distribution centres) has been collected regionally since 2007, however due to the percentage contribution of logistics to the total carbon footprint (less than 6%), data on mode of transport and distance (km) travelled for both primary (from manufacturing and co-packer sites to distribution centres /warehouses) and secondary product transport (from distribution centres / warehouses to customers) is no longer collected. Total tonne.km from finished good distribution (all modes) have been calculated from tonne.km data collected in 2012 (primary data), extrapolated by applying a factor for volume growth (based on Net Revenue) across the Company to take into account increased finished good distribution. The total extrapolated tonne.km is then split across the different transport modes (road, rail, short sea, deep sea, air) based on the average modal split between 2007 and 2012. In addition, we account for carbon emissions at the retail stage of our products by multiplying average shelf residence time with proxy emission factors for in-store energy sources (such a heating and lighting). GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors are sourced from 2020 Defra/DECC's GHG conversion factors for company reporting to calculate the GHG emissions arising from vehicle fuel use.

Activity
Consumption

Scope 3 category
Use of sold products

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
29740000

Please explain
Emissions arising from consumer use of Reckitt's products are calculated annually as part of the measurement system. Consumer use is calculated on a product basis, taking into account the method of use of the product (e.g. an automatic dishwashing tablet requiring energy and water for use), the country of sale (allowing country specific electricity emission factors to be applied) and the number of doses sold of each product during the reporting year. CO2e emissions associated with water, energy or materials (such as a cleaning cloth or cotton pads) required for designed use of a product are accounted. Emission factors are extracted from the Simapro life cycle analysis software, using EcoInvent V3.3. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources are sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication) or for stationary combustion mobile combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020'.

Activity
Consumption

Scope 3 category
End of life treatment of sold products

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
613000

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

C6.7

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

C6.7a

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	21133	

C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8

(C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?
Yes

C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a

(C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
21133

Methodology
Default emissions factors

Please explain

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

Methodology

Please explain

C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9

(C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9) Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7?

Agricultural commodities
Cattle products

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
No

Please explain

Agricultural commodities
Palm Oil

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
No

Please explain

Agricultural commodities
Soy

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
No

Please explain

Agricultural commodities
Timber

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
No

Please explain

Agricultural commodities
Rubber

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
No

Please explain

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
0.000018701

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
261814

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
14000000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
30

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Net revenue increased between 2019 and 2020 mainly driven by demand for our hygiene products during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our gross scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased overall by 30% during the same period. Decreases in scope 1 and 2 emissions have been driven by emissions reduction activities together with our increased focus on sourcing renewable energy for example in 2020 we upped our investment in on-site solar at Mauripur, Pakistan. This is part of our 2030 target of sourcing 100% renewable electricity. We reported the above on a market-based approach in line with the WRI/WBSCD Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Scope 2 Guidance and our Reporting Criteria.

Intensity figure
0.019

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
261814

Metric denominator
Other, please specify (1000 consumer units)

Metric denominator: Unit total
4974466

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
18

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
At Reckitt we measure and report our GHG intensity performance (as detailed above) per 1000 production consumer units. This is the basis of our target to reduce our GHG emissions by 65% per unit of production in our own manufacturing and warehouses by 2030 versus 2012. Our GHG intensity metric and target focus on our production based GHG emissions, i.e. scope 1 and 2 GHG associated with our manufacturing and warehousing operations – our principal sources of scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. Non-production Scope 1 and 2 emissions i.e. offices & R&Ds are excluded from this metric. Our intensity figure has gone down from 0.0232, reported in 2019, to 0.0190 in 2020, representing an 18% decrease. Changes in scope 1 and 2 emissions are largely driven by emissions reduction activities together with our increased focus on sourcing renewable energy. In 2020 our scope 2 emissions were reduced by -39 % versus 2019 (in absolute terms) due to our use and purchase of renewable energy and continued focus on energy efficiency. For example, in 2020, in our Mauripur Site in Pakistan, we added a further 370kW solar system to the 107kW already in place and the 30kW we added in 2019. To ensure like-for-like comparisons in reporting our current performance vs our 2012 baseline, the above intensity metric excludes our Nutrition business which was acquired during 2018. Pre-acquisition data for our Nutrition business is not available. If Nutrition is included, 2020 manufacturing and warehouse scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were 0.0291 tCO2e per 1,000 CUs.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	137354	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	141	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	240	Please select

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	85
Bahrain	3
Bangladesh	416
Brazil	1349
China	3541
Colombia	79
France	1773
Germany	1050
Greece	51
Hungary	540
India	3251
Indonesia	1303
Italy	95
Malaysia	16
Mexico	11033
Nigeria	687
Pakistan	2508
Poland	12331
Portugal	381
Russian Federation	1144
South Africa	3506
Spain	4249
Thailand	4866
Turkey	133
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14505
United States of America	42153
Netherlands	8232
Philippines	46
Singapore	9080
Other, please specify (Global Offices)	9700

C7.3

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

By business division

By facility

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Nutrition	58899.62
Health Wellness	12764.56
Health Relief	16590.26
Hygiene	36028.51
R&D Hygiene	1519.49
R&D Health	2527.12
SS-Health	63.52
SS-Hygiene	12.32
Global Offices	9700

C7.3b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Agbara Factory	624.5	6.5085	3.3734
Anhui (Unit 1) Factory	497.3	31.8629	117.2763
Anhui (Unit 2) Factory	1439.5	31.8629	117.2763
Atizapan Factory	500.2	19.5684	-99.2613
Baddi HC Factory	918.4	30.9405	76.7838
Bahrain Factory	3.3	26.2182	50.6642
Bangpakong Factory	3689	13.5825	100.9319
Bangplee Factory	1115.4	13.624	100.7059
Belle Mead Factory	4242.9	40.483545	-74.650247
Cali Factory	79.5	3.4613	-76.5039
Chalkis Factory	50.7	38.0464	23.8078
Chartres Factory	1773	48.439	1.5142
Chittagong Factory	414.5	22.3748	91.8114
Chonburi Factory	61.4	13.3264	100.9847
Cileungsi Factory	1060.6	-6.3624	106.9763
Delicias Factory	9227.6	28.1899	-105.474
Derby Factory	7689.4	52.8912	-1.4807
Dhaka LC	1.5	38.0464	23.8078
Elandsfontein Factory	3505.8	-26.1686	28.2058
Evansville Factory	6581.8	37.9776	-86.6
Florencio Varela Factory	84.5	-34.8286	-58.2172
Granollers Factory	4248.9	41.6097	2.2788
Guangzhou Factory	1.1	23.0619	113.5258
Gurgaon R&D	237.7	28.457523	77.026344
Hosur (Unit 1) Factory	130.2	12.7246	77.8696
Hosur (Unit 2) Factory	68.5	12.7246	77.8696
Hull Factory	4288.4	53.7522	-0.3219
Hull R&D	2524.6	53.7522	-0.3219
Irungattukottai Factory	33.8	12.9967	80.003
Johor Bahru Factory	15.9	1.5342	103.7777
Klin Factory	1143.7	56.3458	36.6892
Makati City Factory	46.1	14.533	121.0227
Mauripur Factory	2508.2	24.8703	66.9565
Mira LC	12.3	45.429	12.1337
Mira R&D	82.6	45.429	12.1337
Montvale R&D	1124.4	41.040138	-74.032707
Mysore Factory	118	12.3504	76.5857
Nijmegen Factory	8232.2	51.8439	5.8085
Nottingham Factory	2.3	52.9269	-1.1952
Nowy Dwor Factory	12256.2	52.4266	20.7615
Nowy Dwor R&D	74.9	52.4266	20.7615
Porto Alto Factory	381.3	38.924	-8.8846
Raposo Tavares Factory	1345.3	-23.5853	-46.7865
Salt Lake City Factory	1532.2	40.7271	-112.0133
Sao Paulo ABN Factory	3.9	-23.7223	-46.5954
Semarang Factory	242.8	-6.9274	110.5553
Shangma Factory	40.4	36.1186	120.434
Shanxi Factory	416.6	38.4566	112.7375
Shashi Factory	1146.5	30.3196	112.2402
Sitarganj |Factory	1744.4	29.0382	79.6881
St Peters Factory	3005.9	38.811054	-90.643882
Tatabanya Factory	540	47.558	18.4367
Tecnoparque R&D	2.5	19.5003	-99.1802
Tlalpan Factory	1302.3	19.258329	-99.173721
Tuas Factory	9079.6	1.3004	103.633
Tuzla Factory	132.8	40.9014	29.3727
Weinheim Factory	1050.2	49.4815	8.5857
Zeeland Factory	25665.9	42.813961	-86.001137
Global Offices	9700	0	0
Agbara LC	62.1	6.5085	3.3734

C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4

(C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Yes

C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

138105

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

Total global gross scope 1 emissions from all business activities related to our direct operations

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Argentina	819	1048	0	2543.75
Bahrain	3403	3403	4927.7	0
Bangladesh	719	719	1421.5	6.49
Brazil	1585	74	740.73	15122.77
China	32601	32601	59503.6	111.65
Colombia	205	0	0	1587.03
France	456	0	0	8269.86
Germany	350	130	0	549.57
Greece	95	0	0	174.02
Hungary	1126	0	0	4436.46
India	28235	300	0	37156.9
Indonesia	10737	9064	11834.83	2183.36
Italy	5920	2523	14001.92	11064.05
Malaysia	1754	0	0	2649.81
Mexico	4595	16731	34027.21	5943.21
Nigeria	615	615	1481.55	0
Pakistan	1507	1507	3835.67	201.79
Poland	16130	150	10630.24	22515.89
Portugal	961	0	0	3238.21
Russian Federation	963	0	0	2697.79
South Africa	10984	10984	12261.93	0
Spain	1816	0	1375.37	6999.44
Thailand	19742	15184	31254.35	9405.35
Turkey	727	0	0	988.08
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16655	7791	35879.62	36713.63
Other, please specify (Global Offices)	4601	4601	2226.32	1611.66
United States of America	67054	1268	0	160352.74
Netherlands	7623	0	0	18245.16
Philippines	5333	5333	7591.91	0
Singapore	9684	9684	24887.62	0

C7.6

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

By business division

By facility

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Nutrition	78978	31939
Health Wellness	76624	50651
Health Relief	35048	27592
Hygiene	56980	4164
R&D Hygiene	2323	2323
R&D Health	2311	2311
SS-Health	67	67
SS-Hygiene	61	61
Global Offices	4601	4601

C7.6b

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

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Agbara Factory	565	565
Anhui (Unit 1) Factory	998	998
Anhui (Unit 2) Factory	1687	1687
Atizapan Factory	1079	971
Baddi HC Factory	6290	0
Bahrain Factory	3403	3403
Bangpakong Factory	10003	10003
Bangpakong R&D	707	707
Bangplee Factory	4474	4474
Barcelona LC	0.16	0.09
Belle Mead Factory	6283	0
Cali Factory	205	0
Chalkis Factory	95	0
Chartres Factory	456	0
Chittagong Factory	702	702
Chittagong LC	2	2
Chonburi Factory	4558	0
Cileungsi Factory	9003	9003
Delicias Factory	10815	10815
Derby Factory	1891	0
Dhaka LC	15	15
Dongguan R&D	98	98
Elandsfontein Factory	10984	10984
Evansville Factory	22941	0
Florencio Varela Factory	1048	1048
Granollers Factory	1816	0
Guangzhou Factory	6033	6033
Gurgaon R&D	300	300
Heidelburg R&D	130	130
Hosur (Unit 1) Factory	945	0
Hosur (Unit 2) Factory	1962	0
Hull Factory	2600	0
Hull R&D	1370	1370
Irungattukottai Factory	593	0
Johor Bahru Factory	1754	0
Klin Factory	963	0
Kushtia LC	0	0
Makati City Factory	5333	5333
Mauripur Factory	1507	1507
Mira Factory	5543	2146
Mira LC	0	0
Mira R&D	377	377
Montvale R&D	1215	1215
Mysore Factory	3656	0
Nijmegen Factory	7623	0
North Ryde R&D	53	53
Nottingham Factory	10794	6421
Nowy Dwor Factory	15980	0

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Nowy Dwor R&D	150	150
Porto Alto Factory	961	0
Raposo Tavares Factory	1511	0
Salt Lake City Factory	4495	0
Sao Paulo ABN Factory	74	74
Semarang Factory	1672	0
Shangma Factory	19238	19238
Shanxi Factory	161	161
Shashi Factory	4386	4386
Sitarganj Factory	14489	0
St Peters Factory	10974	0
Tatabanya Factory	1126	0
Tecnoparque R&D	234	234
Tijuana Factory	1620	0
Tlalpan Factory	4712	4712
Tuas Factory	9684	9684
Tuzla Factory	727	0
Weinheim Factory	221	0
Zeeland Factory	21093	0
Global Offices	4601	4601
Semarang LC	61	61
Agbara LC	50	50

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	58074	Decreased	72	In 2020, Reckitt increased consumption of purchased and generated renewable electricity and associated CO2e tonnes savings by switching electricity use from national grid IEA Emission Factor to Zero (or near Zero) GHG Emissions versus previous year. Change in emissions = 2020 renewable energy consumption (139,222 CO2e tonnes) - 2019 renewable energy consumption (81,148 CO2e tonnes) = 58,074 CO2e tonnes. The % change is 58,074 /80,205 = 72% reduction. (80,205 is the difference between global gross scope 1 and 2 emissions 2019 v 2020: 342,018 – 261,814).
Other emissions reduction activities	9867.5	Decreased	12	Reckitt undertook several energy/ GHG emissions reduction projects during 2020 as detailed in C4.3. The additional GHG emissions saved during 2020 due to these projects is 9,867.5 CO2e tonnes. This equates to 12% of the GHG reductions versus 2019 (9,867.5/80,205CO2et = 12%). (80,205is the difference between global gross scope 1 and 2 emissions 2019 v 2020: 342,018 – 261,814).
Divestment	2886	Decreased	4	GHG reductions resulting from site closures. 2,886 CO2e tonnes savings versus previous year calculated based on extrapolating the average monthly GHG emissions associated continuing operations for the sites for the full year. This reduction equates to a 14% of the GHG reduction versus 2019 (2,886/80,205 CO2e tonnes = 4%). (80,205 CO2et is the difference between global gross scope 1 and 2 emissions 2019 v 2020: 342,018 – 261,814).
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	9377	Increased	12	Estimated from 2019 extrapolated GHG emissions forecast for 2020 output, plus taking into account efficiency from changes in output in 2020 (Reckitt's production output were higher in 2020 than in 2019 approx. 7%, in response to the COVID pandemic and increased consumer demand for our Health and Hygiene products)
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	91404	658709	750113
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	351469	180577	532045
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	19291	19291
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	37536	37536
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	2337	<Not Applicable>	2337
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	445210	896112	1341322

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Oil Number 1

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
764

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
154

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
59

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

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

Emission factor
0.2412

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
DEFRA 2020

Comment
Light fuel oil - using petroleum DEFRA reference. Figures rounded so may be small variations.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Fuel Oil Number 2

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
14524

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
5801

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
4936

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
218

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

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

Emission factor
0.2567

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
DEFRA 2020

Comment
Medium fuel oil - using Gas/Diesel Oil DEFRA reference. Figures rounded so may be small variations.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Coal

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
10846

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
10846

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

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

Emission factor
0.3204

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
DEFRA 2020

Comment
Figures rounded so may be small variations.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
626852

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
33962

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
179573

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
309207

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
348

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
96339

Emission factor
0.1839

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
DEFRA 2020

Comment
Figures rounded so may be small variations.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Wood Pellets

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
5170

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
228

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
4942

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

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

Emission factor
0.0155

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
DEFRA 2020

Comment
Biomass (wood). Figures rounded so may be small variations.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Landfill Gas

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
71600

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
71600

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

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

Emission factor
0.0002

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
DEFRA 2020

Comment
Biogas (landfill gas)

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
8186

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
369

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
5201

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

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

Emission factor
0.2145

Unit
kg CO2e per KWh

Emissions factor source
DEFRA 2020

Comment
Limited use for self energy generation. Majority used for internal forklift good movements and cooking /catering.

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	54351	52523	4257	2429
Heat	14898	14898	106	106
Steam	6443	6443	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Argentina

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2544

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Brazil

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
15123

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Colombia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
1274

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
France

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
8270

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Germany

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
550

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Greece

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
174

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Biomass

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Hungary

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
4436

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
India

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
32899

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
India

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
4258

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Indonesia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2183

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Italy

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
11064

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Malaysia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2650

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Mexico

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
4900

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Netherlands

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
18245

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (Wind and Hydro)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Poland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
22516

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Portugal

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
3238

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Russian Federation

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2698

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (Wind, Solar, Hydro)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Spain

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
6999

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Turkey

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
988

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
117561

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
41805

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
19577

Comment

Sourcing method
Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (On site renewables)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Bangladesh

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
6

Comment
Energy from renewable electricity generated and used on-site

Sourcing method
Power purchase agreement (PPA) with a grid-connected generator with energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (On site renewables)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
China

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
112

Comment
Energy from renewable electricity generated and used on-site

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Colombia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
313

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Mexico

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
1044

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (On site renewables)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Please select

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
202

Comment
Energy from renewable electricity generated and used on-site

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Thailand

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
9404

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Other, please specify (On site renewables)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Thailand

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
1

Comment
Energy from renewable electricity generated and used on-site

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
17137

Comment

Sourcing method
Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
987

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
RB 2020 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_12 May Signed(v2).pdf

Page/ section reference
Whole document

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
RB 2020 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_12 May Signed(v2).pdf

Page/ section reference
Whole document

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
RB 2020 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_12 May Signed(v2).pdf

Page/ section reference
Whole document

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3 (upstream & downstream)

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
RB 2020 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_12 May Signed(v2).pdf

Page/section reference
Whole document

Relevant standard
Please select

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISAE3000	Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2020 and 2019 were verified by ERM CVS. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2016 and 2017 were verified by PWC and 2015 by EY. See full ERM CVS statement for 2020 attached. RB 2020 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_12 May Signed(v2).pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	ISAE3000	Our Scope 3 emissions for 2020 and 2019 were verified by ERM CVS. Our Scope 3 emissions for 2016 and 2017 were verified by PWC and 2015 by EY. See full ERM CVS statement for 2020 attached RB 2020 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_12 May Signed(v2).pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE3000	Our normalized Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for Reckitt's manufacturing and warehouse operations, per unit of production (1000 consumer units) for 2020 and 2019 were verified by ERM CVS.For 2016 and 2017 by PWC. See full ERM CVS statement for 2020 attached RB 2020 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_12 May Signed(v2).pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Product footprint verification	ISAE3000	Our total carbon footprint in 2020 and 2019 which covers Scope 1+2 (market-based) and Scope 3 (upstream and downstream) was assured by ERM CVS. Statement for 2020 attached RB 2020 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_12 May Signed(v2).pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Net revenue from more sustainable products)	ISAE3000	Our total Net Revenue from more sustainable products, as defined by the sustainable innovation app is also assured. Total Net Revenue that comes from more sustainable products for 2017 was verified by PWC.For 2020 and 2019 by ERM CVS. See full ERM CVS statement for 2020 attached RB 2020 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_12 May Signed(v2).pdf
C6. Emissions data	Change in Scope 1 emissions against a base year (not target related)	ISAE3000	Our Scope 1 emissions for 2020 and 2019 were verified by ERM CVS and previously (in 2016 and 2017) by PWC and 2015 by EY. See full ERM CVS statement for 2019 attached.
C6. Emissions data	Change in Scope 2 emissions against a base year (not target related)	ISAE3000	Our Scope 2 emissions for 2020 and 2019 were verified by ERM CVS and previously (in 2016 and 2017) by PWC and 2015 by EY. See full ERM CVS statement for 2020 attached
C6. Emissions data	Change in Scope 3 emissions against a base year (not target related)	ISAE3000	Our Scope 3 emissions for 2020 and 2019 were verified by ERM CVS and previously (in 2016 and 2017) by PWC and 2015 by EY. See full ERM CVS statement for 2020 attached
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	Our energy use data for our manufacturing and warehouses is assured for GJ per 1,000 consumer units. Energy data 2020 and 2019 were verified by ERM CVS and previously (in 2016 and 2017) by PWC and 2015 by EY. See full ERM CVS statement for 2020 attached
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Renewable electricity use in manufacturing operations)	ISAE3000	Our renewable electricity consumption in manufacturing operations is assured for GJ. Renewable electricity data 2020 were verified by ERM CVS. See full ERM CVS statement for 2020 attached

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
0.94

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2020

Period end date
December 31 2020

Allowances allocated
1296

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
4726

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Our strategy for compliance with the EU ETS and the emerging trading schemes is one of seeking to achieve compliance through a mix of implementing our global strategy to reduce the energy use and GHG emissions intensity of our manufacturing and other operations, plus purchasing allowances where needed. As part of the current phase of the EU ETS we have been provided a set amount of allowances. Through our energy and GHG emissions reduction programme we have been able to maintain and reduce our emission which are included in the EU ETS. This has meant to date our GHG emissions have been within our allowances and we have been able to 'bank' the remaining excess allowances for subsequent years. As a result, there has been no requirement to purchase additional allowances for our single (one) site in Spain that is covered by the EU ETS. We shall continue to implement programmes at this and our other sites globally, seeking to further improve energy efficiency and reduce our climate change emissions.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Stakeholder expectations

GHG Scope
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Application
We used carbon pricing in our corporate climate scenario analysis in line with the TCFDs recommendations to identify potential climate-related risks and opportunities across our global business units and functions, assets and operations.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
68

Variance of price(s) used
As part of our scenario analysis, a uniformed estimated value of $89 (£68) for 2030 has been applied across Reckitt activities in OECD countries. A carbon price of between $70-$89 in 2030 was calculated in line with the IEA forecasts on carbon price for 2025 and 2040 (IEA World Energy Outlook 2017). The upper bound of $89 (£69) was determined relevant for all advanced economies (assumed to be all OECD countries), whilst the lower bound has been applied for all other economies.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

Impact & implication
Carbon pricing has been used in our corporate climate scenario analysis to help the business determine and report on the significance of potential climate-related impacts and risk management opportunities across Reckitt's global business units and functions, assets and operations based on different scenarios, in line with the TCFDs recommendations. The outcome of using carbon pricing with our scenario analysis further confirmed previously identified climate-related opportunities of being an early adopter of low carbon technology and continuing to invest energy and carbon saving, further supporting our 2020 and 2030 energy, GHG emissions and renewable energy commitments e.g. 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and to reduce our GHG emissions in our operations 65% by 2030 versus 2015. Furthermore, these outcomes helped inform the development of our new strategies and activities in 2020, looking to the future beyond with our 2030 targets.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Stakeholder expectations

GHG Scope
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Application
We have used carbon pricing in our corporate climate scenario analysis in line with the TCFDs recommendations to identify potential climate-related risks and opportunities across our global business units and functions, assets and operations.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
53

Variance of price(s) used
As part of our scenario analysis, a uniformed estimated value of $70 (£53) for 2030 has been applied across Reckitt activities in non-OECD countries. A carbon price of between $70-$89 in 2030 was calculated in line with the IEA forecasts on carbon price for 2025 and 2040 (IEA World Energy Outlook 2017). The upper bound of $89 (£53) was determined relevant for all advanced economies (assumed to be all OECD countries), whilst the lower bound has been applied for all other economies.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

Impact & implication
Carbon pricing has been used in our corporate climate scenario analysis to help the business determine and report on the significance of potential climate-related impacts and risk management opportunities across Reckitt's global business units and functions, assets and operations based on different scenarios, in line with the TCFDs recommendations. The outcome of using carbon pricing with our scenario analysis further confirmed previously identified climate-related opportunities of being an early adopter of low carbon technology and continuing to invest energy and carbon saving, further supporting our 2020 and 2030 energy, GHG emissions and renewable energy commitments e.g. 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and to to reduce our GHG emissions in our operations 65% by 2030 versus 2015. Furthermore, these outcomes helped inform the development of our new strategies and activities in 2020, looking to the future beyond with our 2030 targets.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
30

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We recognise the impact our supply chain may have on the environment. All Reckitt suppliers are required to comply with Reckitt's policies (https://www.reckitt.com/sustainability/policies-and-reports/), and are integrated into contracts, including environment and climate-related issues, Human Rights and requirements for natural raw materials. Environmental information (including climate-related risks) is obtained through our responsible sourcing program, via Sedex. We use a risk based approach focused on compliance. Risk is defined by 1) business criticality, 2) sustainability risk, with consideration given to country of operation, sector profile and commodity specific risks including packaging and raw material suppliers. Sites identified as high risk are subject to further due diligence including audits and corrective action as necessary. In 2020, we partnered with Manufacture 2030, a programme which allows retailers and manufacturers to measure environmental impacts. The programme will initially reach 289 third-party manufacturers spanning 40+ countries. More suppliers will join the programme through 2021 and beyond.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We work closely with our suppliers to ensure they not only meet our requirements but also strive to go beyond them. Performance information (including climate-related information) is obtained through our responsible sourcing program, via Sedex. The information is used as part of our risk assessment compliance approach. Suppliers identified as high risk are then subject to further due diligence including audits and corrective action as necessary. Success is measured through our audit compliance and reporting process enabling us to monitor performance, identify risks and provide additional support, where necessary. Sites failing to improve and meet our standards, for example on regulatory compliance with climate change requirements, are encouraged to improve in the first instance and should they fail to do so may be delisted. To date no suppliers have failed to meet this requirement on climate change related compliance.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement
Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number
25

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
20

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)
<Not Applicable>

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We engage with customers on a variety of sustainability topics including climate-related issues and are committed to do so as outlined in our Environmental Policy (https://www.reckitt.com/sustainability/policies-and-reports/). We prioritise engagement based on synergies with their approach to sustainability and on the basis of spend. Our strategy for prioritising engagement is based on 2 elements: 1) topics identified in Reckitt's materiality process and 2) stakeholders identified as part of our sustainability strategy development in 2012. For direct engagement on climate-related issues, we further prioritised based on customers/market priorities, production innovation pipelines and lifecycle carbon footprint opportunities. By 2030, our ambition is for half of our NR to come from "more sustainable" products as measured by our Sustainable Innovation Calculator, which for GHG emissions reductions requires a significant savings of more than 10% in grams of CO2e per dose.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Key to our business are our customers and sustainability commitments and we continue to look for ways to help consumers reduce impacts including climate-related issues while using our products. Our approach is supported by our ambition is for half of our NR to come from "more sustainable" products. Examples of our approach include the successful launch of our Finish in-wash dishwasher cleaning tablets. Finish dishwasher cleaners break down grease and grime build-up in the machine and help reach the optimal working function of the machine by removing residues which can build up on the sprayer arms and hidden parts. Usually, using a dishwasher cleaner requires running the machine on an empty cycle. In 2018, Finish launched an in-wash dishwasher care pouch that can be used during a full dishwasher cycle, avoiding the empty machine run. This helps our consumers to save the energy and water associated with the monthly cleaning cycle, as well as indirectly reducing the energy and water from regular wash cycles by maintaining the dishwasher. In 2019 we launched our Schiff MoveFree's reformulated joint health supplement which has decreased in size, while its packaging became 45% lighter (and thus reducing associated carbon emissions with transport and distribution), all achieved while providing the same benefit to the consumer. In 2020, Dettol launched its 250ml Liquid Handwash in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, increasing the volume of formula from 200ml while using the same product pack-size. This saw a reduction in carbon emissions and a 20% reduction in plastic per dose. The measure of success is increased net revenue and gross margin for the business as well as overall decreased full life cycle climate footprint. In 2020, 30.4% of Reckitt's Net Revenue came from 'more sustainable' products.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Our strategy for prioritising engagement is based on 2 elements: 1) topics identified in Reckitt's materiality process and 2) stakeholders identified as part of our sustainability strategy. The measure of success is increased net revenue and gross margin for the business as well as overall decreased full life cycle GHG emissions. A more specific success indicator is the development of joint sustainability projects or campaigns tracked by our global sustainability team. A key example of this are industry or multi-stakeholder partnerships to address climate-related challenges in the supply chain down to raw material level. An example is our membership of the Dairy Sustainability Framework which is progressively considering the climate change impact of the dairy sector and will enable us to develop more climate change resilient practices with our dairy suppliers. Since acquiring Mead Johnson Nutrition in 2017, we have taken steps to understand the sustainability of our dairy supply chains. In 2018 we joined the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform) Dairy Working Group which is tasked with implementing 11 Sustainability Criteria set out by the Dairy Sustainability Framework (DSF), one of which is GHGs. Our highest volume suppliers are active members of the working group. Meanwhile our work with Earthworm Foundation helps to build climate-change resilience as well as contribute to reducing climate-impacts via protection of High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, enhanced management of peatlands and improving smallholders' ability to participate in the deforestation-free supply chains; For further information please see our Protecting ecosystems Insight at Reckitt.com.

In 2020, we partnered with Manufacture 2030, a programme which allows retailers and manufacturers to measure environmental impacts. The programme will

initially reach 289 third-party manufacturers spanning 40+ countries. More suppliers will join the programme through 2021 and beyond. We'll be actively supporting suppliers in reducing their environmental impacts to create a cleaner world. Through Manufacture 2030's cloud-based platform, the Bee, we encourage environmental performance improvement at an individual factory level, including energy efficiency.

C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Yes

C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Management practice
Biodiversity considerations

Description of management practice
Important and protected natural areas and endangered species within them should not be harmed due to the production or processing of the natural raw materials (NRMs) used by our suppliers or through any expansion of production or processing areas. Our suppliers should work closely with up-stream supply chains in order to monitor and ensure this.

Your role in the implementation
Other, please specify (Company Responsible Sourcing Standard)

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
Reckitt's Responsible Sourcing Standard sets out 6 principles we expect our suppliers to comply with and work towards. Adherence to this standard will usually be made easier by working with stakeholders relevant to the specific commodities and landscapes - E.g. government agencies, NGOs, civil society organisations such as unions etc. These and others may support adherence to the standard though either technical or financial assistance, formal certifications and standards or by galvanising collective action across NRM-specific sectors or the landscapes in which these are produced, processed and manufactured

Climate change related benefit
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

Management practice reference number
MP2

Management practice
Reducing energy use

Description of management practice
We expect our suppliers to monitor and promote reductions of harmful Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, water and energy consumption in their supply chains.

Your role in the implementation
Other, please specify (Company Responsible Sourcing Standard)

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
Reckitt's Responsible Sourcing Standard sets out 6 principles we expect our suppliers to comply with and work towards. Adherence to this standard will usually be made easier by working with stakeholders relevant to the specific commodities and landscapes - E.g. government agencies, NGOs, civil society organisations such as unions etc. These and others may support adherence to the standard though either technical or financial assistance, formal certifications and standards or by galvanising collective action across NRM-specific sectors or the landscapes in which these are produced, processed and manufactured.

Climate change related benefit
Emissions reductions (mitigation)

Comment

C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b

(C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?
Yes

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?
Trade associations
Other

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?
Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association
A.I.S.E. (International Association for Soaps, Detergents and Maintenance Products)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Reckitt works with the A.I.S.E. in Europe, which co-ordinates the voluntary Charter for Sustainable Cleaning. The Charter is the principal expression of the detergent industry's commitment to sustainability. This voluntary initiative promotes a common industry approach to sustainability improvement and reporting, based on a lifecycle framework. Reckitt has been a member of the Charter since June 2005 and has contributed to the update in 2010. The Charter covers a wide variety of activities and initiatives, including eco-efficiency and consumer information and advocates to develop and promote voluntary actions (e.g. more sustainable products), and to co-operate with stakeholders at EU and local level for a better regulatory and policy framework, including that relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation. In addition, through the Cleanright washing tips we encourage safe and sustainable consumer use e.g. to use lower temperature and auto-washing programs, reducing energy/water use and carbon emissions. Furthermore, we are involved in: A.I.S.E Air Freshener Product Stewardship Programme: Companies signing up to the programme must abide by a set of rules which go beyond legislative requirements and aim to promote best practice in the responsible manufacture, consumer communication and use of air fresheners across the EU, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Active membership of various projects as mentioned.

Trade association
The Household and Commercial Products Association (HCPA) (previously the Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Reckitt is a member of HCPA in the USA and participates in the voluntary Product Care program which is a comprehensive product stewardship program that includes climate impact considerations. Reckitt actively participates at all levels in this trade association, including participation in specific task forces, chairing divisions and representing the Board of Directors – Hal Ambuter, VP, Regulatory Affairs & Policy joined the board of directors in 2019. HCPA is mission-critical for Reckitt's hygiene brands, especially Air Wick and Lysol, due to the extensive regulatory environment of these product categories.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Active membership of various projects as mentioned.

Trade association
AIM (European Brand Association)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Reckitt is a member of AIM's Sustainable Development Committee. AIM promotes sustainable growth through trusted brands by advocating a regulatory framework beneficial to a high level of environmental, social and economic sustainability and by developing tools that will help companies deliver on their sustainability objectives. Brand manufacturers aim for the continual improvement of the quality of life enjoyed by consumers, employees and the communities in which they operate. With respect to sustainable consumption and production, this means: Innovating to develop and market goods and services that have a more sustainable life-cycle; optimising the economic and environmental efficiency as well as the social impact of current products and activities; communicating based on proven science and in line with EU policy on advertising and claims; and, recognising that, by building trust with consumers, brands can facilitate consumer behaviour changes towards more sustainable and healthier choices and lifestyles.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Active membership of various projects as mentioned. In partnership with peers, Reckitt co-sponsored an AIM-Progress supplier capability workshop on responsible sourcing in Shanghai, China in September 2018.

Trade association
The Green Chemistry and Commerce Council

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The Green Chemistry and Commerce Council is a US-based cross-sectoral, business-to-business network of companies and other organisations across the supply chain who are working collaboratively to advance green chemistry and the development of inherently safer products. Reckitt is a member of Green Chemistry and Commerce Council and is specifically engaged on their preservatives project. In 2018, we also joined GC3's Sustainable Chemistry Alliance group, which in 2019, led the effort to progress the Sustainable Chemistry Research & Development Act. This proposes national support for research and development, commercialisation, training,and education on chemistry research. The Bill has yet to pass into legislation and we are working with the GC3 Sustainable Chemistry Alliance to enable this and its subsequent implementation.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Active membership of various projects as mentioned. Reckitt is a member of the Green Chemistry Commerce Council (GC3) (https://greenchemistryandcommerce.org/) and was one of the sponsors for the GC3 preservative challenge competition, which aimed to identify and accelerate to market new safe and effective preservatives. In 2019, Reckitt was part of the Sustainable Chemistry Alliance group which led the effort to progress the Sustainable Chemistry Research & Development Act. This proposes national support for research and development, commercialisation, training and education on chemistry research. The Bill has yet to pass into legislation and we are working with the GC3 Sustainable Chemistry Alliance to enable this and its subsequent implementation.

Trade association
Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Reckitt became a member of CGF in 2020, CGF brings consumer goods retailers and manufacturers together globally, we are CEO-led and help the world's retailers and consumer goods manufacturers to collaborate, alongside other key stakeholders, to secure consumer trust and drive positive change, including greater efficiency. With CGF's global reach, CEO leadership and focus on retailer-manufacturer collaboration, CGF are in a unique position to drive positive change and help address key challenges impacting the industry, including environmental and social sustainability, health, food safety and product data accuracy. The private sector is well-placed to show leadership and CGF members understand the role they need to play and are committed to taking action on the most pressing environmental challenges facing our industry.

The mission of CGF's environmental sustainability work is to position the consumer goods industry as a leader in tackling climate change, reducing waste and improving environmental stewardship in global supply chains.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Since joining CGF in 2020, Reckitt has also joined the CGF Forest Positive Coalition in May 2021 – The Coalition is committed to removing deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains. Coalition members will work with key stakeholders from governments and civil society. A key point in the Coalition's approach is understanding that there are several drivers of deforestation, and while businesses can make a big impact in stopping them, they can't do it alone. By working with governments to create enabling environments for forest positive policies and collaborating with NGOs to inform our approach and implement participatory strategies

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

We work with a range of NGOs, policymakers and other bodies that seek to encourage and inform climate change policy. Through this, we seek to: Refine our ideas and inform strategy and climate change programmes; Continue to build awareness of the urgent need for action; Encourage & support climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- RE100: Since joining RE100, the global initiative to use 100% renewable electricity by 2030, we have more than doubled our use of renewable electricity. In 2019, we switched more of our supply in areas such as South East Asia and India either to renewable electricity contracts, direct renewable power purchase agreements (PPA) or by investing in on-site renewables. For example, following the lead of our plants in the US, EU and Mysore in India, additional sites at Sitarganj, Baddi and Hosur, also in India, now buy renewable electricity. Three of our sites (Mira, Shashi and Sitarganj) are also using solar power for thermal renewable energy to heat water.

· Dairy Sustainability Framework - We have been part of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform Dairy Working Group (DWG) since 2018. The Platform is tasked with implementing 11 Sustainability Criteria set out by the Dairy Sustainability Framework (DSF), one of which is GHGs. Working collectively with other DWG members, including peer companies and suppliers, the ultimate aim of the DWG is to improve sustainability outcomes across the dairy industry. We aim to ensure a collective approach to sustainability that can be measured through a common set of metrics, right along the supply chain. In 2019, we collectively worked on: 1) Creating a digital solution to help dairy processors and buyers improve traceability and transparency by sharing information more efficiently and 2) Developing training and communications materials for SDP members and non-members.

· New Plastics Economy: We're one of 450 organisations taking part in the Ellen MacArthur

Foundation's New Plastics Economy (NPE) Global Commitment to meet targets on plastics and packaging waste. This initiative unites businesses, governments and other organisations behind a common vision and an ambitious set of targets to address plastic waste and pollution at its source. At the heart of the Global Commitment is a vision of a circular economy for plastic in which it never becomes waste.

· Terracycle: In the US, we have partnered with Terracycle to create a national programme (Healthy You, Healthy Planet) which cleans and melts our packaging, such as vitamin bottles and caps, into hard plastic that can be used in new recycled products. Our vitamin and mineral brands – Airborne, MegaRed, Move Free and Neuriva – can be collected and refilled as part of Terracycle's Loop milkman programme in the US. In the UK, Terracycle runs a programme for flexible packaging

which is currently not readily recyclable which includes the brands Finish, Vanish, Airwick and Dettol. This allows the plastic to be reused, perhaps made into moulded rigid products like plastic benches or used as film for bags.

· Earthworm Foundation: In Brazil, with PZ Cussons, Earthworm Foundation and Airbus, we're monitoring our palm oil supply chain through real-time satellite technology to make sure we play no part in deforestation. Combining satellite imagery and radar data, we can differentiate between natural forests and production forests that include palm plantations. This enables us to identify risk-prone areas, predict potential deforestation and work proactively with our suppliers to eliminate deforestation over time. Building on our 2018 pilot in Malaysia, this project in Brazil is one step further in rolling out this technology to our entire palm oil supply chain.

· WWF is working with Botanica by Air Wick to protect and restore wildflower habitats across the globe. Here in the UK, that means supporting conservation projects in three key regions: the Wye & Usk river catchment, the Soar river catchment, and East Anglia, all with the aim of restoring 20 million square feet of UK wildflower habitats.

Fair Rubber - Our brand, Durex, will work with the Fair Rubber Association to source sustainable latex. The Fair Rubber programme aims to improve the working and living conditions of the producer of latex, while also promoting the environmentally production of rubber. Reckitt's participation means that some 2,000 more small rubber farmers, tappers, and plantation workers will become part of Fair Trade in natural rubber and will receive a Fair Trade premium for the latex they produce

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Reckitt is a member of several trade associations across the globe focused on health, hygiene and nutrition. Reckitt's membership is annually reviewed by our Group Ethics and Compliance department. We seek to ensure that the trade associations and industry policy groups, to which Reckitt is affiliated with, operate to the same responsible advocacy standards as Reckitt. These trade associations may develop policy positions on sustainability topics which can include climate -related issues. As stated, Reckitt is publicly committed to play a part in keeping global warming to 1.5C by further reducing greenhouse-gas emissions in our operations and reducing the carbon footprint of our products.

Reckitt advocates these positions in our representations to our trade associations and use Reckitt's Global Responsible Advocacy Policy (https://www.reckitt.com/media/3684/rb-advocacy-policy-10-december-2018.pdf) to guide all interactions. This policy applies to all employees of Reckitt companies globally, members of Reckitt's Board and Reckitt's contractors when acting on Reckitt's behalf such as agents, public affairs, communications and legal consultants, outsourced personnel and other third-party representatives.

Employees involved in or employed in any of the following functions i.e. Public Relations, Corporate Communications or Corporate/Public/External Affairs and conducting advocacy activities in key Reckitt priority markets, as defined by the Corporate Affairs function, are required to, submit their annual advocacy activity plans to the Head of Corporate Affairs & Chief Sustainability Officer and keep them informed of any material developments regarding advocacy activities not originally included as part of their annual advocacy activity plans. If Reckitt does not agree with the position of one of our trade associations, our policy states that we should communicate our position clearly to the organisation. Reckitt acts as a contributing member working to influence dialogue and draft policy statements. Should the policies of the organizations of which we are members diverge from our own policies we would carefully reconsider our membership.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
reckitt_ar20.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 1, 27, 52-57, 79, 86, Reckitt's 2020 Annual Report is available here: https://www.reckitt.com/investors/annual-report-2020/

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
sustainability-insights-2020.pdf

Page/Section reference
Whole documents: 1) Reckitt Insight Climate Change section

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?
Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Biodiversity

Description of impacts
Protection of endangered species and natural areas

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
No

Description of the response(s)

Management practice reference number
MP2

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Water

Description of impacts
Reducing water consumption

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
No

Description of the response(s)

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Head of Corporate Affairs & Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	14000000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	GB	00B24CGK77

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
690.525

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
618.545

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
63200

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling)

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our sustainability report (2020 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf) Total Carbon Footprint (TCF) includes life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Group's own facilities as well as by third party facilities under contract. All identified emissions considered likely to make a material contribution to the TCF of Reckitt's global product portfolio are included in the scope; no sources were knowingly excluded without initial quantification and assessment to confirm immateriality to the total either in isolation or in aggregate. Primary data that is used in these models has been sourced directly from Reckitt's environmental reporting and business management systems and its suppliers/contractors. Where this is not available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of Industry/product/consumer use data. GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Coop Danmark A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
13.8105

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Coop Danmark A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
12.3709

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Coop Danmark A/S

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1264

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our sustainability report (2020 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf) Total Carbon Footprint (TCF) includes life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Group's own facilities as well as by third party facilities under contract. All identified emissions considered likely to make a material contribution to the TCF of Reckitt's global product portfolio are included in the scope; no sources were knowingly excluded without initial quantification and assessment to confirm immateriality to the total either in isolation or in aggregate. Primary data that is used in these models has been sourced directly from Reckitt's environmental reporting and business management systems and its suppliers/contractors. Where this is not available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of Industry/product/consumer use data. GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
CVS Health

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1381.05

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
CVS Health

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1237.09

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
CVS Health

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
126400

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our sustainability report (2020 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf) Total Carbon Footprint (TCF) includes life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Group's own facilities as well as by third party facilities under contract. All identified emissions considered likely to make a material contribution to the TCF of Reckitt's global product portfolio are included in the scope; no sources were knowingly excluded without initial quantification and assessment to confirm immateriality to the total either in isolation or in aggregate. Primary data that is used in these models has been sourced directly from Reckitt's environmental reporting and business management systems and its suppliers/contractors. Where this is not available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of Industry/product/consumer use data. GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
690.525

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Please select

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
618.545

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
63200

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our sustainability report (2020 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf) Total Carbon Footprint (TCF) includes life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Group's own facilities as well as by third party facilities under contract. All identified emissions considered likely to make a material contribution to the TCF of Reckitt's global product portfolio are included in the scope; no sources were knowingly excluded without initial quantification and assessment to confirm immateriality to the total either in isolation or in aggregate. Primary data that is used in these models has been sourced directly from Reckitt's environmental reporting and business management systems and its suppliers/contractors. Where this is not available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of Industry/product/consumer use data. GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
S Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
13.8105

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
S Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
12.3709

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
S Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1264

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our sustainability report (2020 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf) Total Carbon Footprint (TCF) includes life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Group's own facilities as well as by third party facilities under contract. All identified emissions considered likely to make a material contribution to the TCF of Reckitt's global product portfolio are included in the scope; no sources were knowingly excluded without initial quantification and assessment to confirm immateriality to the total either in isolation or in aggregate. Primary data that is used in these models has been sourced directly from Reckitt's environmental reporting and business management systems and its suppliers/contractors. Where this is not available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of Industry/product/consumer use data. GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and

verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3314.52

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2969.016

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
303360

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our sustainability report (2020 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf) Total Carbon Footprint (TCF) includes life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Group's own facilities as well as by third party facilities under contract. All identified emissions considered likely to make a material contribution to the TCF of Reckitt's global product portfolio are included in the scope; no sources were knowingly excluded without initial quantification and assessment to confirm immateriality to the total either in isolation or in aggregate. Primary data that is used in these models has been sourced directly from Reckitt's environmental reporting and business management systems and its suppliers/contractors. Where this is not available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of Industry/product/consumer use data. GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
828.63

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
742.254

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
75840

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our sustainability report (2020 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf) Total Carbon Footprint (TCF) includes life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Group's own facilities as well as by third party facilities under contract. All identified emissions considered likely to make a material contribution to the TCF of Reckitt's global product portfolio are included in the scope; no sources were knowingly excluded without initial quantification and assessment to confirm immateriality to the total either in isolation or in aggregate. Primary data that is used in these models has been sourced directly from Reckitt's environmental reporting and business management systems and its suppliers/contractors. Where this is not available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of Industry/product/consumer use data. GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
13534.29

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Direct use of fuels for thermal energy, e.g. natural gas, oil etc.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 1 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
12123.48

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified
Please select

Allocation method
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 2 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1238720

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
GHG emissions associated with upstream raw materials, packaging and downstream consumer use and product end of life treatment (e.g. recycling

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Scope 3 GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reporting using our LCA tool that models the most important environmental impacts of Reckitt's products including the CO2e impacts of the product's raw materials, packaging and consumer use. Reckitt publishes details of this methodology in our sustainability report (2020 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf) Total Carbon Footprint (TCF) includes life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Group's own facilities as well as by third party facilities under contract. All identified emissions considered likely to make a material contribution to the TCF of Reckitt's global product portfolio are included in the scope; no sources were knowingly excluded without initial quantification and assessment to confirm immateriality to the total either in isolation or in aggregate. Primary data that is used in these models has been sourced directly from Reckitt's environmental reporting and business management systems and its suppliers/contractors. Where this is not available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of Industry/product/consumer use data. GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights pages, 12 to 16 and 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf)

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

1. Reckitt 2020 Sustainability Insights (pages 12 to 16) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf
2. Reckitt 2020 Sustainability Insights (pages 75 to 80) https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf
3. Reckitt 2020 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/8630/reporting-criteria-2020.pdf

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	As a large FMCG, we have over 45,000 SKUs so accounting for individual customer shares of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions has to be done in a simplified way. This is further complicated by mergers, acquisitions and divestments which have to be accounted for, frequently during the course of a reporting year. To help overcome these challenges, more consistency between what customers ask for as well as increasing the ability to 'harvest' data from what we publish online already would be needed rather than having to resubmit
Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult	As a large FMCG, we have over 45,000 SKUs so accounting for individual customer shares of our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions has to be done in a simplified way. Any customers have a strong presence in 1 geography but not necessarily across all of Reckitt's operations limits the accuracy. This is further complicated by mergers, acquisitions and divestments which have to be accounted for, frequently during the course of a reporting year. To help overcome these challenges, more consistency between what customers ask for as well as increasing the ability to 'harvest' data from what we publish online already would be needed rather than having to resubmit.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

We publish product-level intensity data for scopes 1, 2 and 3 annually in our sustainability report and use a “dose” as a denominator. (see Reckitt's 2020 Sustainability Insights: https://www.reckitt.com/media/8634/sustainability-insights-2020.pdf). We do not plan to develop our approach further due to excessive resource impacts with currently limited additional benefits in driving GHG emission reductions.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms