Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

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.

Our 2030 ambitions embed sustainability at the core of our business and build on the progress we have already made. They focus on three areas – purpose-led brands, healthier planet and fairer society – where we can maximise our positive and enduring impact, within and through our core business. The ambitions are supported by specific targets and metrics to drive disciplined execution across the business. They are backed by over £1 billion in existing, planned and projected investment.

We aim to:
• Reach half the world with products that contribute to a cleaner, healthier world
• Engage two billion people with purpose-led campaigns to promote awareness for a cleaner, healthier world
• Make a lasting difference in communities through our Fight for Access Fund and our programmes
• Work with our partners to help deliver the UN Sustainable Development Goals

We are a diverse global team of nearly 40,000 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, 2021	December 31, 2021	Yes	1 year

C0.3

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

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. Timber is used in nearly all packaging therefore figure represents revenue dependent.

Agricultural commodity

Palm Oil

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

20-40%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

The majority of our palm oil derivatives are used in making bar soap and IFCN brands. The figure represents revenue from these products in 2021.

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 2021.

Agricultural commodity

Soy

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

10-20%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Soy is used in Reckitt's Nutrition portfolio. The figure represents revenue from these products in 2021.

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 2021.

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 2021.

C0.8

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

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

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(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, including the key issue of climate change, is considered one of the Company's principal risks. This reflects the growing importance of sustainability and its central role in supporting the Company's growth strategy – as it becomes a more important opportunity, so too does it become a greater risk. For details of our key issues and impacts in this area, which include climate change and are overseen by the Executive and the Board, see our Focusing on What Matters Most insight on reckitt.com. The Board delegates regular oversight of sustainability to a sub-committee, the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC). The Committee meets quarterly to review our progress against our sustainability strategy, and performance against our targets. Meetings are attended by the CEO, who has accountability for sustainability performance at executive level. An example of a climate-related decision made by the Board in 2021 is the approval and inclusion of ESG metrics in the 2022 LTIP award which applies to the top c.600 employees. The first ESG measure is percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products. This supports our ambition of 50% of net

	revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030. This is measured using our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC) which measures the environmental footprint of new products using carbon, water, plastics, ingredients and packaging indicators. It includes Scope 3 consumer use which is the most impactful lifecycle stage of our products. The second Sustainability measure is percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations. This supports the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations from our 2015 baseline. These ESG measures have been introduced to the 2022 LTIP awards with 5% weighting for each measure.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO is the highest Exec Committee member with specific responsibility for Reckitt's sustainability policy and performance, including climate related issues and agreeing on new sustainability and climate-related targets. The CEO, who sits on the board, has ownership of sustainability as a principal risk. The Board delegates regular oversight of sustainability to a sub-committee, the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC). This Committee meets quarterly to review our progress against our sustainability strategy, and performance against our targets. Meetings are attended by the CEO, as a standing member, who has accountability for sustainability performance at executive level. He is joined at the meetings by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and other senior executives. The CEO's responsibility is also delegated operationally through managerial oversight of sustainability matters; reflected within the structure of our business as one Group with three business units. We have a single committee for the Group as a whole, the Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC), chaired by our CEO. This is supported by business unit level committees, which report up to the RSCC and thus to CRSECC. These committees all meet and report quarterly. An example of a climate-related decision made by the CEO in 2021 is the decision for Reckitt to collaborate with COP26 as the official Hygiene Partner for the COP26 event. Through our Dettol brand, we were entrusted with keeping 30,000+ delegates from over 190 countries safe from COVID-19. This was a chance for us to demonstrate our Purpose in action. We highlighted the link between planetary health and public health. We convened and hosted events on a range of climate change related topics including 'Planetary Health and Public Health' which discussed the adverse public health impacts of climate change, the escalating risks of inaction and how the private and public sectors can collaborate to find solutions. Our white paper 'The Impact of Climate Change on Health: Reducing Risks and Increasing Resilience in the Era of COVID-19', co-authored with the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and EcoHealth Alliance was also published at the summit; setting out risks to human health of unabated climate change and recommendations for addressing these threats.

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	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	The Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC) is expected to meet at least three times per year. In 2021, the Committee held four meetings, three of which were held virtually due to COVID-19. Meetings usually take place ahead of Board meetings and the Chair of the Committee reports formally to the Board on the Committee's proceedings. The CRSECC is part of the Group's governance framework and supports the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in ensuring the integrity of the Group's corporate responsibility and sustainability, ethics and compliance strategies, policies, programmes and activities. The CRSEC Committee supports the Board in reviewing, monitoring, and assessing the Company's approach to sustainability, which includes climate change. The CRSEC Committee reports to the Board regularly at Board meetings, providing an update on sustainability objectives and progress against our targets. Its role and responsibilities are set out in its terms of reference, which can be found at www.reckitt.com. We review our terms of reference annually. During the year, the Committee's terms of reference were reviewed and considered to be fit for purpose, in line with best practice. The Audit Committee has a monitoring function in respect of risk management and internal control systems, especially financial controls, which also includes the assurance framework established by management to identify and monitor risks identified by the CRSEC Committee. The Committee liaises with the Audit Committee and the Chair of the CRSEC Committee is a member of the Audit Committee. The CRSECC has a number of standing agenda items which it considers in line with its terms of reference: • Monitoring and reviewing processes for risk assessment for corporate responsibility, sustainability, and compliance and ethical conduct • Agreeing targets and KPIs for corporate

		responsibility, sustainability and compliance and ethical conduct. Reviewing internal and external reports on progress towards set targets and KPIs • Reports from management committees in respect of corporate responsibility, sustainability, ethics, and compliance and investigating and taking action in relation to issues raised or reported to it The Board oversees, considers and reviews the Group's ESG strategy and has oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. As part of the Board's annual review of our principal and emerging risks in 2021, sustainability was considered. The Board's focus included, both ESG performance, and the introduction of the new Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) climate reporting regulation that impacts the way we report key metrics. In addition, the Board identified and assessed the principal ESG risks and the potential effects on Reckitt's short- and long-term value.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Mehmood Khan is a non-executive Director of the Board and member of the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC). Mehmood is a highly skilled medical practitioner and researcher. He brings to the Board extensive experience in both developing and developed markets, adding value to the CRSEC Committee through his knowledge of creating sustainable initiatives, and past experiences of leading research and development efforts to create breakthrough innovations. Additionally, members of the CRSEC Committee are appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Nomination Committee, which reviews membership in terms of skills, knowledge, diversity and experience. The Board is satisfied that each member of the Committee is independent and that Committee members as a whole have competence relevant to the company's sector and the industries in which it operates. On joining the Committee and during their tenure, members receive additional training tailored to their individual

		requirements. Such training includes meetings with internal management covering CRSEC matters. All members of the Committee receive regular briefings from senior executives on matters covering governance, regulatory and legislative developments, product safety and corporate responsibility, sustainability and ethics-related matters, and Reckitt practices and policies in these areas.

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)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSSC)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Other committee, please specify Business Unit Executive Committees	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	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 sustainability policy and performance, including climate related issues and agreeing on new sustainability and climate-related targets. The CEO, who sits on the board, has ownership of sustainability as a principal risk. The CEO is a standing member of the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC), and chair of another management committee where climate-related matters arise: the Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC).

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 progress against our sustainability strategy, and performance against our targets. Meetings are attended by the CEO, who has accountability for sustainability performance at executive level. He is joined at the meetings by the Chief Financial Officer

(CFO) and other senior executives. In addition to reviewing matters at CRSEC Committee meetings, the Committee Chair held regular meetings with the CEO to review progress against the strategy and to represent the Board in supporting the efforts in these critical areas.

The Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC), chaired by the CEO, is a single committee for the Group as whole; providing managerial oversight of sustainability matters reflected within the structure of the business and its three business units. 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 provides oversight of risk across the organisation and makes recommendations to the CRSEC Committee for actions to be taken in respect of the Group's legal compliance & ethics, sustainability, external affairs, employee health and safety, quality, consumer safety and regulatory related matters, including compliance strategies, policies, programmes and key activities. The RSCC reviews risks and our progress in managing them, and covers all of our environmental, social and governance activity. This includes, for example, reviewing the management of and responses to issues flagged through our SpeakUp whistleblowing systems, alongside our social impact programme and progress on climate change. This structure of Group committees supported by business unit equivalents provides quarterly updates to the CRSECC and Board on sustainability issues and risks. This includes ongoing performance against targets to enable their continuing oversight of activity (see CRSECC report in our Annual Report). As chair, the CEO leads the committee to enable it to fulfil its purpose and facilitates meetings to ensure balance in discussion and decisions. Their work considers sustainability materiality assessment, climate programmes & performance against related climate targets, new sustainability strategy, activities and targets for 2030 and beyond.

Our managerial oversight of sustainability matters reflects the structure of our business as one Group with three business units. We have a single committee for the Group as a whole, the Risk, Sustainability and Compliance Committee (RSCC), chaired by our CEO. This is supported by business unit level committees, which report up to the RSCC and thus to CRSECC. These committees all meet and report quarterly. Business units are responsible for their own deliverables therefore they are responsible for advising and recommending on the development of the overall Reckitt sustainability strategies, including our climate strategy and associated programmes, together with monitoring and driving the achievement of our Business Unit sustainability targets and standards, including Reckitt's climate- related targets.

This structure of Group committees supported by business unit equivalents provides quarterly updates to the CRSECC and Board on sustainability issues and risks. This includes ongoing performance against targets to enable their continuing oversight of activity (see CRSECC report in our Annual Report). Within the business, our Corporate Affairs & Sustainability function leads strategy development and compliance, while programmes are implemented by our Brands, Supply Chain, R&D, and Safety, Quality and Regulatory Compliance teams. All functions are represented at, and are overseen by, the Executive.

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 incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Other (please specify) Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products	Reckitt grants LTIP awards to Executive Directors to support the remuneration philosophy of incentivising superior long-term business results and shareholder value creation. The Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) targets are NR growth, ROCE, TSR and two sustainability measures. Effective operational risk management is essential to ensuring strong performance against these targets through encouraging the right behaviours which lead to long-term sustained shareholder value. There are two equally weighted (5%) ESG metrics for the 2022 LTIP award. The ESG targets are based on rigorous methodology, independently assured and support our delivery of externally validated science-based targets on emissions reduction. Targets are based on achievement in the final year of the performance period and take into account the plans that we have to achieve the sustainability ambitions. The measures and targets are as follows: i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products – this supports our ambition of 50% of net revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030. It is measured through our sustainable innovation calculator (SIC) which considers product carbon, water,

			plastics, packaging and ingredients footprints. An improvement of circa 10% in a products performance is required for the new product to be considered more sustainable. We have set targets for this measure based on the Plan to 2030, such that 20% of this element will vest for achieving 30% of net revenue from more sustainable products increasing to full vesting for achieving 33%. ii. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations – this supports the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline. For the purposes of reward outcomes, any offsetting activities will not count towards achievement of these targets. A total of 20% of this element will vest for achieving a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations increasing to full vesting for achieving a 69% reduction. The threshold of a 65% reduction is in line with the goal that we set ourselves by 2030, with the maximum target of a 69% reduction significantly beyond this, requiring us to exceed our 2030 science-based target ahead of schedule.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Other (please specify) Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products	Reckitt grants LTIP awards to Executive Directors to support the remuneration philosophy of incentivising superior long-term business results and shareholder value creation. The Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) targets are NR growth, ROCE, TSR and two sustainability measures. Effective operational risk management is essential to ensuring strong performance against these targets through encouraging the right behaviours which lead to long-term sustained shareholder value. There are two equally weighted (5%) ESG metrics for the 2022

			LTIP award. The ESG targets are based on rigorous methodology, independently assured and support our delivery of externally validated science-based targets on emissions reduction. Targets are based on achievement in the final year of the performance period and take into account the plans that we have to achieve the sustainability ambitions. The measures and targets are as follows: i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products – this supports our ambition of 50% of net revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030. It is measured through our sustainable innovation calculator (SIC) which considers product carbon, water, plastics, packaging and ingredients footprints. An improvement of circa 10% in a products performance is required for the new product to be considered more sustainable. We set targets for this measure based on the Plan to 2030, such that 20% of this element will vest for achieving 30% of net revenue from more sustainable products increasing to full vesting for achieving 33%. ii. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations – this supports the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline. For the purposes of reward outcomes, any offsetting activities will not count towards achievement of these targets. A total of 20% of this element will vest for achieving a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations increasing to full vesting for achieving a 69% reduction. The threshold of a 65% reduction is in line with the goal that we set ourselves by 2030, with the maximum target of a 69% reduction significantly beyond this, requiring us to

			exceed our 2030 science-based target ahead of schedule.
Management group	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Other (please specify) Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products	The Senior Management team comprising of c.600 employees is eligible to participate in the LTIP with performance conditions the same as the Executive Directors, although award sizes vary by organisational level. Senior Management at Reckitt are senior leaders with more than two management levels from the CEO. The Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) targets are NR growth, ROCE, TSR and two sustainability measures. There are two equally weighted (5%) ESG metrics for the 2022 LTIP award. The ESG targets are based on rigorous methodology, independently assured and support our delivery of externally validated science-based targets on emissions reduction. Targets are based on achievement in the final year of the performance period and take into account the plans that we have to achieve the sustainability ambitions. The measures and targets are as follows: i. Percentage of net revenue from more sustainable products – this supports our ambition of 50% of net revenue being from more sustainable products by 2030. It is measured through our sustainable innovation calculator (SIC) which considers product carbon, water, plastics, packaging and ingredients footprints. An improvement of circa 10% in a products performance is required for the new product to be considered more sustainable. We achieved 24.9% of net revenue from more sustainable products in 2021 and have set the targets for this measure based on the Plan to 2030, such that 20% of this element will vest for achieving 30% of net revenue from more sustainable products increasing to full vesting for achieving 33%.

			ii. Percentage reduction in GHG emissions in operations – this supports the delivery of our externally validated science-based targets for 2030 to help maintain global warming at less than 1.5°C, including a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations against our 2015 baseline. For the purposes of reward outcomes, any offsetting activities will not count towards achievement of these targets. A total of 20% of this element will vest for achieving a 65% reduction in GHG emissions in operations increasing to full vesting for achieving a 69% reduction. The threshold of a 65% reduction is in line with the goal that we set ourselves by 2030, with the maximum target of a 69% reduction significantly beyond this, requiring us to exceed our 2030 science-based target ahead of schedule.
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 recognition based awards which tend to be managed by the local regions. Some teams also have Reward and Recognition (R and R) schemes in place which reward employees with innovative ideas. These awards are given based on exemplary performance, energy reduction initiatives, or achievement of a key milestone in the development of a more sustainable product. Internal Recognition: 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.
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 (up to three years).
Medium-term	3	6	Medium term is considered in line with our medium-term business planning cycle (three to six years).
Long-term	6	12	Long term is considered in line with our long-term business planning process and our longer-term 2030 climate-related scenario analysis (six to twelve years and beyond).

C2.1b

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

Risk management occurs at different levels in Reckitt, with identification and assessment performed at the functional, Global Business Unit, corporate and Group levels to provide both a 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' three-dimensional view of risk. The Group principal and emerging risk assessment is an integral part of the integrated risk management framework above, identifying the principal and emerging risks with the greatest potential to impact the Group. The assessment is completed annually in advance of the Global Business Unit and corporate strategic planning processes.

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:

The potential one-off impact (>£2m on COP) of risks materialising is assessed as:
• Critical: Approx. impact >£500m
• Major: Approx. impact > £100m
• Moderate: Approx. impact > £25m
• Manageable: Approx. impact <£25m

The probability of risks materialising is assessed as:
• Highly Likely: Risk highly likely to materialise within the next 12 months
• Likely: Risk may well occur in the next 1 - 2 years
• Possible: Risk may well occur in the next 2 - 3 years
• Remote: Risk unlikely to occur in the next 3 years

Sustainability risk (which includes Climate change related impacts) has been identified and assessed using the above classification as a highly likely moderate risk – see page 95 of our 2021 company annual report for further details. Failure to address existing and emerging

environmental and social risks and opportunities (including climate change), and changing societal expectations of businesses in addressing these, creates underlying risk to business resilience, growth and share price performance.

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).

Through 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. In 2021, we conducted a new materiality assessment which used the 'double materiality' approach recommended by the Global Reporting Initiative and which is embedded in proposals for the new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. Through this approach, we uncover why issues are important by understanding whether they pose a high financial risk or opportunity to the business, or if the business has a high impact on the issue (hence 'double'). Business risks can be both direct and indirect. For example, recalling a product because of a quality failure will have direct impacts and costs. It might also erode trust to the point where people shift to buying other products. Similarly, if a company loses trust because of perceived sustainability failures, weaknesses or poor performance relative to peers, then that too could translate to a financial impact. A double materiality process asks two questions:
1. What are the key sustainability issues that have the potential to affect Reckitt's financial position? (Financial materiality.)
2. What are the key impacts of the business on society and the environment? (Impact materiality.)

Environmental issues dominate the results, with climate change overtaking product quality and safety as Reckitt's most significant sustainability issue. Stakeholders felt that the regulatory, physical and reputational risks of climate change would have significant negative financial impacts if we didn't address them properly. Climate change sees the biggest shift in our materiality assessment, from medium to very high priority. This reflects increasing global awareness among governments, businesses and the public of the urgent need for action, underlined by the COP26 conference, which happened close to the time of the assessment. Internal and external stakeholders noted the disruption climate can have on business operations, as well as the mounting pressure from regulators, investors and consumers on businesses to manage climate-related issues.

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 transition risk scenario analysis. At corporate level, sustainability (including climate change) was identified as a principal risk during 2021, assessed in line with the UK Corporate Governance Code Revisions 2018. This risk was defined as “Failure to address existing and emerging environmental and social risks and opportunities (including climate change), and changing societal expectations of businesses in addressing these, creates underlying risk to business resilience, growth and share price performance.” The potential impact was defined as “Failure to increase the sustainability of our environmental and social footprint may lead to increased scrutiny from consumers, customers, NGOs and ESG-focussed investors. The impacts of this are broad in range and include: reputational damage; adverse public perception; resource inefficiency; loss of market share as consumers shift towards ‘greener’ products; omission from established sustainability indices impacting future investment; and potential regulatory penalties. Climate change also has the potential to significantly disrupt Reckitt’s operations through an increased number of extreme weather events, water crises and ecosystem loss.”

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

Through our ESG issues materiality assessment, sustainability risks are reviewed every 2-3 years, in line with AccountAbility's five-part materiality test. In 2021, we asked Corporate Citizenship to conduct a materiality assessment to identify, prioritise and contextualise the key risks and opportunities for the business and inform strategic decision-making. The assessment was built on an earlier assessment conducted by the company on our behalf. We wanted to quantify the changes and developments in stakeholders' perceptions of risk and their expectations of Reckitt as an organisation. We, alongside Corporate Citizenship, conducted the new materiality assessment which used the 'double materiality' approach recommended by the Global Reporting Initiative and which is embedded in proposals for the new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. Through this approach, we uncover why issues are important by understanding whether they pose a high financial risk or opportunity to the business, or if the business has a high impact on the issue (hence 'double'). Business risks can be both direct and indirect. For example, recalling a product because of a quality failure will have direct impacts and costs. It might also erode trust to the point where people shift to buying other products. Similarly, if a company loses trust because of perceived sustainability failures, weaknesses or poor performance relative to peers, then that too could translate to a financial impact. A double materiality process asks two questions:

1. What are the key sustainability issues that have the potential to affect Reckitt's financial position? (Financial materiality.)
2. What are the key impacts of the business on society and the environment? (Impact materiality.)

Nineteen material ESG topics were prioritised, chosen for their topicality and relevance. Precise wording was agreed internally. Interviews and surveys were then conducted on these subjects with both internal and external stakeholders. Internally, Corporate Citizenship conducted ten interviews with Reckitt leaders and did a detailed survey of 76 employees, who are broadly representative of the workforce as a whole. Externally, they consulted with customers, suppliers, investors, peers, opinion leaders, NGOs and industry associations. There were detailed interviews with ten external stakeholders; 20 more responded to surveys.

They analysed these responses to rank the key issues of concern and develop a materiality matrix reflecting internal and external perspectives on sustainability topics

and their relative significance to Reckitt and our stakeholders. Reckitt's most material issues are closely aligned with our 2030 strategy, which suggests that our stakeholders think we are prioritising the right things. They didn't see any major gaps in strategy and recognised that we've made significant strides over the past two years.

Environmental issues dominate the results, with climate change overtaking product quality and safety as Reckitt's most significant sustainability issue. Stakeholders felt that the regulatory, physical and reputational risks of climate change would have significant negative financial impacts if we didn't address them properly. Of the top six issues where we can have the biggest positive or negative impact, two more have an environmental dimension, in addition to climate change and product quality: packaging and waste, and sustainable product innovation. We already address these in our measurable, time-bound targets. Climate change sees the biggest shift in our materiality assessment, from medium to very high priority. This reflects increasing global awareness among governments, businesses and the public of the urgent need for action, underlined by the COP26 conference, which happened close to the time of the assessment. Internal and external stakeholders noted the disruption climate can have on business operations, as well as the mounting pressure from regulators, investors and consumers on businesses to manage climate-related issues.

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

Over the past 4 years, we have conducted climate-related risk and opportunity scenario analysis which recognises the longer-term impacts of climate change. These also extend consideration of risk to 2030 and beyond. In 2018, with PwC we reviewed Reckitt's activities considering low carbon transition risk such as those arising from policy changes relating to carbon pricing, together with physical climate impacts from extreme weather events scenarios. These considered 2°C and 4°C scenarios and associated risks and opportunities analysis across our value chain. Building from this, and to strengthen our assessment and planning activity, in 2020, we began a long-term partnership with Risilience and Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies (CCRS) within the

Judge Business School at the University of Cambridge. This supports modelling of climate risks in greater detail, helping to shape prioritisation of activity to mitigate these over the next decade. The Risilience model utilises broader 5-20 year event horizon and scenarios that are consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In addition, and within our ongoing risk management, Reckitt strengthened established sustainability metrics and indicators including those on climate change. These include our science-based targets on climate change, announced in 2020 and our Sustainability Ambitions for 2030 which were launched in March 2021.

The Climate Risilience platform applies the climate change research frameworks and approaches pioneered by Risilience and provides quantitative analytics that informs our risk management approach. Our programme involves key functional stakeholders throughout Reckitt including procurement, brands, operations, sustainability and finance teams. A series of workshops developed the platform, populating it with our data and, subsequently, reviewed the scenarios to develop mitigation. We assess risks and opportunities in the short term (up to three years), medium term (three to six years) and long term (six to 12 years and beyond). From a range of potential future global climate pathways, we initially assessed five different scenarios: a >4°C (global temperature rise by 2100); a 3°C scenario based on international policies in 2020-21; a 2.5°C scenario; a Paris Agreement-aligned mitigation (2°C) and a 1.5°C (global net zero by 2050 as referred to by IPCC) scenario. Each of the pathways are underpinned by the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) which are widely used, including in the IPCC assessment reports. These include key narratives and projections that describe different socioeconomic outlooks with key variables that are incorporated into the models. Representative scenarios are chosen from the range of SSPs which are consistent with the defined temperature outcomes (>4°C, 3°C, 2.5°C, 2°C, 1.5°C). As we examine relevant trends, for example on consumer uptake of sustainable products and associated consumer behaviours which are not explicitly modelled in the SSPs or elsewhere, we are reviewing historical evidence, various literature sources, and behavioural models. We focus on two scenarios, 3°C and 1.5°C. With the help of Risilience, our near-to medium-term analysis included piloting a cumulative 5-year view which supports our financial and operational planning.

The Risilience analysis has helped identify, assess and respond to physical risks such as more frequent weather events including flooding or droughts. These can have an impact on operational capacity within our supply chain, and extend existing corporate risk manage activity on business continuity. In water-stressed locations for example, alongside global programmes to improve water efficiency, we are developing a water catchment area approach. This includes using different water quality where practical and not compromising product standards. To reduce the need for abstracting water in these locations, water harvesting and local water course remediation projects have been carried out, supporting better access to and sustainability of water resources in the local area. These measures support our aim to be water-positive in all the current 19 sites in water-stressed locations by 2030, helping mitigate local water stress risks. For transition risks such as the potential for commodity cost rises through low-carbon land

management and international carbon pricing systems, procurement teams continually review supply chains to mitigate such impacts. In the longer term, this may also involve the use of alternative ingredients and materials with evaluation and development through our R&D function. An increasing carbon price, whether from market dynamics or policy intervention, might similarly affect manufacturing and energy costs. Progressive improvements in energy efficiency will continue to mitigate this, alongside increasing use of renewable energy. A 25% improvement in energy efficiency is targeted by 2025, alongside the further use of renewable electricity, whether bought on or generated on site. By 2030, all electricity will be renewable and, already, all electricity for manufacturing is renewable with non-manufacturing sites being addressed by 2025. The overall approach includes plans and targets for all sites which contribute to longer-term climate change and science-based targets, and our ambition to 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

Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

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

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts, are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered a principal risk for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: 1) carbon price compliance, 2) consumer preference change, 3) low-carbon innovation,4) climate activism & consumer stigmatisation, 5) investor sentiment and 6) climate-related litigation. Physical risks were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point, and include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. The potential impacts and business preparedness regarding climate-

		related regulation are considered as part of our company-wide risk assessment and climate-related scenario analysis. An example of current regulation that impacts Reckitt is carbon pricing compliance risks associated with current EU ETS requirements for some of our operations in Europe and associated low short-term risks in line with current operational management practices; all of which were considered in our 2021 climate-related scenario analysis. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. For example, to manage the potential for operational and commodity cost rise through international carbon pricing systems and regulations, procurement teams continually review supply chains to mitigate such impact.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts, are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered a principal risk for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: 1) carbon price compliance, 2) consumer preference change, 3) low-carbon innovation,4) climate activism & consumer stigmatisation, 5) investor sentiment and 6) climate-related litigation. Physical risks were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point, and include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. The potential impacts, business preparedness and stakeholder expectations regarding emerging or revised climate-related regulation and policies are considered in our materiality and company-wide risk assessments and our climate-related scenario analysis; through stakeholder engagement and the review of emerging regulations. For example, the risk of emerging carbon price regulation by governments to incentivise GHG emission reduction (either directly via carbon price or emissions trading schemes, or as shadow price) is considered in our climate-related scenario analysis. Additionally, other future regulations on carbon labelling requirements, product specific taxation and reporting requirements such as the EU and UK taxonomies and US SEC climate-related disclosures, are all part of our risk assessment. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. For example, to mitigate this risk, continuous monitoring of emerging policy and regulatory frameworks, together with financial tracking of fiscal policy requirements on taxation, informs our planning activity and response to address transition risks from climate related policy. This contributes towards business planning, for example on the

		development of climate response activity within supply chain and product innovation.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts, are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered a principal risk for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: 1) carbon price compliance, 2) consumer preference change, 3) low-carbon innovation,4) climate activism & consumer stigmatisation, 5) investor sentiment and 6) climate-related litigation. Physical risks were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point, and include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. Risks associated with the technological improvements or innovations related to climate change are included in our company-wide risk assessments, as well as our climate-related scenario and product life cycle footprint analyses. In considering a transition to a lower-carbon economic scenario we consider the risks and opportunities associated with a radical global transition to low-carbon technologies and energy systems. For example, under a 3°C scenario, at the global level, there is a slower rate of adoption of low-carbon technologies, with regional differences in investment and pace of uptake. While under a 1.5°C scenario, there is a radical global transition to low-carbon technologies and energy systems. There is widespread uptake and investment in low-carbon technologies to meet market demands and regulatory pressures. Major investments would be required to keep pace with technological and regulatory change. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. For example, Reckitt has current activity and mitigation plans underway to progressively implement new and emerging technology and work with suppliers to reduce carbon and water footprints in operations; lessening the impact of this risk on the value of Reckitt's physical assets (incl. property, plant, and equipment). We will continue to develop and evaluate alternatives for low carbon thermal energy use in order to support the long-term decarbonisation of spray drying in factories; which is a risk in 5 sites but not one that impacts our ability to achieve our operational SBT by 2030.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts, are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered a principal risk for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: 1) carbon

		price compliance, 2) consumer preference change, 3) low-carbon innovation,4) climate activism & consumer stigmatisation, 5) investor sentiment and 6) climate-related litigation. Physical risks were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point, and include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. Climate-related litigation is considered as a risk within our company-wide risk assessment and climate-related scenario analysis. The risk consists of a growth in prevalence and success of legal cases against corporates for their relative climate impact and resulting physical or economic damages. For example, under a 3°C scenario, weak policy frameworks could result in litigation against greenhouse gas emitters. More cases are brought against businesses that are seen to be responsible for climate change. Under a 1.5°C scenario, an increase in the number of climate change laws and regulations results in a decrease in the number of litigation cases. Businesses must comply with these rules; decreasing the probability of litigation. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. For Reckitt, the probability of litigation and related legal costs or damages in the next five years is relatively low; particularly relative to greenhouse gas intensive sectors. However, our fundamental principles are in compliance with local and international laws and in order to ensure our corporate standards are upheld, continuous improvements are made to make sure our commitments are fulfilled. Risk of litigation is tracked functionally and within our business units and markets. It is reviewed via our corporate risk programme, with quarterly reviews at business unit and global levels, including oversight from a specific Board sub-committee. Litigation relating to climate change will inform progress in managing transition risk.
Market	Relevant, always included	Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts, are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered a principal risk for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: 1) carbon price compliance, 2) consumer preference change, 3) low-carbon innovation,4) climate activism & consumer stigmatisation, 5) investor sentiment and 6) climate-related litigation. Physical risks were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point, and include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational

		disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. The potential impacts of climate-related market risks are considered in our materiality and company-wide risk assessment. As part of our climate-related scenario analysis, we considered market-related risks such as investor sentiment and consumer preference change. The risk of negative investor sentiment could prompt divestment of carbon-intensive assets across markets while systemic market change has the potential for macroeconomic impacts. For example, under a 3°C scenario, there is a higher probability of more disorderly investor response to climate change risk, with the potential for dramatic market shifts. Under a 1.5°C scenario, there is a higher probability of a more orderly and coordinated investor response to climate change risk, with alignment between climate regulation, financial markets and public sentiment. Additionally, consumer preferences shifting towards more sustainable products could risk leading to innovative competitors disrupting market demand and challenging market share. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. To mitigate the impact of this risk, our materiality review and routine sentiment review considers civil society and consumer organisation sentiment. Consumer responses to our brands are captured in our product quality activity. Collectively this helps us respond to consumer sentiment on climate change and provides input to our product innovation programme. Investor ratings performance provides ongoing insights into investor sentiment while dialogue with investors provides further routine consideration of sentiment relating to our climate change activity.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts, are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered a principal risk for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: 1) carbon price compliance, 2) consumer preference change, 3) low-carbon innovation,4) climate activism & consumer stigmatisation, 5) investor sentiment and 6) climate-related litigation. Physical risks were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point, and include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. Potential risks associated with changing stakeholder perceptions in relation to Reckitt's approach to managing climate-related risks are

		considered within our climate-related scenario analysis and 2021 materiality assessment. For example, in a 3°C scenario, the risk of consumers engaging in activism and boycotts against carbon-intensive brands grows significantly as global action to mitigate climate change remains insufficient; affecting market demand for certain brands based on consumer climate activism. Companies with carbon-intensive products and services, which are not taking sufficient action to reduce emissions, are most exposed to consumer scrutiny and reputational damage. As another example, in a 1.5°C scenario, the risk of consumer activism and boycotts is lessened with climate laggards, i.e. those with carbon-intensive products and services and/or insufficient decarbonisation plans being exposed to reputational impacts. Transition risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. In both the 1.5°C and 3°C scenarios, the risk of Reckitt being impacted by consumer activism and boycotts is limited in the short to medium term. This is due to the mitigation activity, including product innovation and net zero strategy, lessening the impact and likelihood of this risk. Additionally, our materiality review and routine sentiment review considers civil society and consumer organisation sentiment. Consumer responses to our brands are captured in our product quality activity. Collectively this helps us respond to consumer sentiment on climate change and provides input to our product innovation programme.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts, are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered a principal risk for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: 1) carbon price compliance, 2) consumer preference change, 3) low-carbon innovation,4) climate activism & consumer stigmatisation, 5) investor sentiment and 6) climate-related litigation. Physical risks include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. Increased risks of more frequent extreme weather events and water scarcity are considered in our risk management process. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, physical risks are assessed under two different time horizons, 5 years (2025) and 20 years (2040) focusing on impacts to various dimensions of the value chain from extreme temperatures, storms, water stress and flood risk. We quantified the expected change in physical risk, nominally the difference between the current (2020) and future (2025 and 2040) likelihood of extreme weather events. The change in expected physical

		risks is likely to be minor in the five-year event horizon, although climate change-induced extreme weather events are already driving physical impacts to the value chain. Over 20 years, physical risk impacts are likely to become more pronounced in a number of ways. With increased frequency, extreme weather events will disrupt direct and upstream operations. Supply chain risks also include impact on manufacturing suppliers and raw materials. Physical risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. Damage to assets and the frequency of such events arising from extreme weather and other, potentially climate-related events, are reviewed through our risk management and business continuity programmes, and connect into financial programmes on insurance. Mitigation activity in place includes site location and design, such as building design to mitigate temperature, adverse weather and water stress risks. Furthermore, environmental performance improvement and monitoring of raw material origins, with potential switches if needed.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Sustainability and the increasing risk of longer-term climate change related impacts, are included in our company-wide risk assessment and considered a principal risk for the company. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, transition risks in scope include: 1) carbon price compliance, 2) consumer preference change, 3) low-carbon innovation,4) climate activism & consumer stigmatisation, 5) investor sentiment and 6) climate-related litigation. Physical risks include: 1) upstream supply of natural raw materials impacted by extreme adverse weather event or climate change impacts on weather patterns, 2) key facility operational disruption & asset damage, and 3) water stress, increased temperatures, frequency of extreme adverse weather events. Increased risks of more frequent extreme weather events and water scarcity are considered in our risk management process. Within our climate-related scenario analysis, physical risks are assessed under two different time horizons, 5 years (2025) and 20 years (2040) focusing on impacts to various dimensions of the value chain from extreme temperatures, storms, water stress and flood risk. We quantified the expected change in physical risk, nominally the difference between the current (2020) and future (2025 and 2040) likelihood of extreme weather events. The change in expected physical risks is likely to be minor in the five-year event horizon, although climate change-induced extreme weather events are already driving physical impacts to the value chain. Over 20 years, physical risk impacts are likely to become more pronounced in a number of ways. Changes to regional climates may lead to chronic changes to costs, the availability of natural raw materials, and the nature of products that are

		most viable in certain regions. Physical risks are managed as described in our TCFD statement. Damage to assets and the frequency of such events arising from extreme weather and other, potentially climate change related events, are reviewed through our risk management and business continuity programmes, and connect into financial programmes on insurance. Mitigation activity in place includes environmental performance improvement and monitoring of raw material origins, with potential switches if needed. Moreover, our sustainable product innovation programme enables design for lower carbon and water footprints in use, helping mitigate physical risks in the marketplace.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Potential transitional risks and opportunities have been assessed as part of our 2021 materiality, risk management process and within our 2021 climate-related scenario analysis. We assess risks and opportunities in the short term (up to three years), medium term (three to six years) and long term (six to 12 years and beyond). From a range of potential future global climate pathways, we initially assessed five different scenarios (>4°C, 3°C, 2.5°C, 2°C, 1.5°C). To provide a spectrum of potential impacts, we focus on two of these scenarios: 3°C (based on current international policies in 2020-21) and 1.5°C (global net zero by 2050 as referred to by IPCC, i.e. the ‘Paris

Ambition'). Overall risk is primarily driven by transition risks in the short- to medium-term. Transition risks reflect trends in global policy, technology, finance, and society to support the transition towards a low-carbon economy. The rate of global decarbonisation, and implementation of associated policy frameworks is a critical determinant of the magnitude of transition-related impacts.

The most significant impacts are likely to arise from policy-driven carbon price increases which are greatest in a 1.5°C scenario. 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, under the 3°C scenario, the analysis assumes a global effective carbon price of $20 per ton by 2025 with participation from all major economies and that all GHG emissions are priced (either directly or indirectly). While a 1.5°C scenario assumes radical action by all global governments, a global effective carbon price of $80 per ton by 2025 and that all GHG emissions are priced (either directly or indirectly). The relevance and risk of potential strategic substantive impact to Reckitt, resulting from carbon pricing mechanisms, has been determined by modelled collective severity across all global operations. Within our digital twin model, developed alongside Risilience and CCRS, using a global shadow carbon price of $20 within a 3°C scenario and $80 per ton under a 1.5°C scenario by 2025, the risk of potential direct operational cost increases across the value chain to 'more likely than not' due to the direct cost of carbon emissions; particularly under a 1.5°C scenario where radical government action to support 1.5°C targets requires a high carbon price.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Since 2020, with Risilience and Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies (CCRS) within the Judge Business School at the University of Cambridge, we have developed a digital twin model of our business. This model builds scenarios for low carbon transition and

physical risks and opportunities across our value chain, with a 5 to 20 year horizon and consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The generation of a digital twin model is complex and requires adjustments and developments to accurately reflect the organisation, its value chain and ultimately, the impact of climate-related transitional and physical risks and opportunities. As we continue to evolve the digital twin model, to factually represent Reckitt's value chain, we will model the impact and likelihood of each risk and opportunity in terms of financial value and will look to report this in the future; aligning with TCFD recommendations and broader reporting requirements.

Cost of response to risk

20,000,000

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 achieve net zero emissions by 2040. We have set global Science-Based Targets, alongside energy and GHG reduction targets (year on year, and vs. 2015 baseline) across all our global manufacturing sites. Dedicated site EHS teams, led by an EHS manager, develop, implement and report progress in energy saving measures working alongside our corporate Sustainability, Engineering and Supply Strategy teams. Progress is reported and monitored through our monthly, quarterly and annual Supply environmental reports.

An increasing carbon price, whether from market dynamics or policy intervention, might similarly affect manufacturing and energy costs. Progressive improvements in energy efficiency will continue to mitigate this, alongside increasing use of renewable energy. A 25% improvement in energy efficiency is targeted by 2025, alongside the further use of renewable electricity, whether bought on or generated on site. Currently, all electricity bought for manufacturing is from renewable sources or supported by RECs with the latter being progressively switched. By 2030, all electricity will be renewable and, already, all electricity for manufacturing is renewable with non-manufacturing sites being addressed by 2025. The overall approach includes plans and targets for all sites which contribute to longer-term climate change and science-based targets, and our ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2040. We've made progress in 2021. Our target to cut emissions from our operations by 65% has been our priority. In 2021, 100% of our purchased electricity for our global manufacturing sites came from renewable sources, resulting in 94% of our electricity being renewable. Achieving this has meant we've also already exceeded our science-based carbon emissions target, with a 66% reduction versus 2015.

The cost of response to the risk includes investments in energy and emissions reduction projects implemented within our operations in 2021, ongoing site energy management OPEX and new product development on innovation for lower climate impact

Total cost of response to risk = £20,000,000 approximately

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

Company-specific description

Potential transitional risks and opportunities have been assessed as part of our 2021 materiality, risk management process and within our 2021 climate-related risk and opportunities scenario analysis. We assess risks and opportunities in the short term (up to three years), medium term (three to six years) and long term (six to 12 years and beyond). From a range of potential future global climate pathways, we initially assessed five different scenarios (>4°C, 3°C, 2.5°C, 2°C, 1.5°C). To provide a spectrum of potential impacts, we focus on two of these scenarios: 3°C (based on current international policies in 2020-21) and 1.5°C (global net zero by 2050 as referred to by IPCC, i.e. the 'Paris Ambition'). Overall risk is primarily driven by transition risks in the short- to medium-term timeframe. Transition risks reflect trends in global policy, technology, finance, and society to support the transition towards a low-carbon economy. The rate of global decarbonisation, and implementation of associated policy frameworks is a critical determinant of the magnitude of transition-related impacts.

The most significant impacts are likely to arise from policy-driven carbon price increases which are greatest in a 1.5°C scenario. The risk drivers identified included potential increases in compliance costs associated with current and emerging regulation and climate-related financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario. For example, The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) influences Reckitt indirectly through the increased cost of raw materials purchased from European suppliers. Each year our expenditure on raw materials procured from suppliers within the EU is between £200M and £400M. An increased carbon price could potential affect key commodities within Reckitt's upstream supply chain such as supply of sugar, dairy and packaging. With around 50 carbon pricing schemes being implemented or scheduled for implementation and over 65 countries putting a price on carbon, 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

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Since 2020, with Risilience and Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies (CCRS) within the Judge Business School at the University of Cambridge, we have developed a digital twin model of our business. This model builds scenarios for low carbon transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain, with a 5 to 20 year horizon and consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The generation of a digital twin model is complex and requires adjustments and developments to accurately reflect the organisation, its value chain and ultimately, the impact of climate-related transitional and physical risks and opportunities. As we continue to evolve the digital twin model, to factually represent Reckitt's value chain, we will model the impact and likelihood of each risk and opportunity in terms of financial value and will look to report this in the future; aligning with TCFD recommendations and broader reporting requirements.

Cost of response to risk

125,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Since 2007 we have been using a life cycle carbon footprint assessment to measure and reduce the climate change impacts from the manufacture and use of our products. In 2020 we set a new target to reduce our carbon footprint by 50% against a 2015 baseline. Reduction of embodied carbon in input raw and packaging materials is a key part of this program. Our Sustainable Innovation Calculator helps us see the impact of a product compared to the existing product it could replace. In this way, we see whether the new product is 'more sustainable'. The calculator is a streamlined Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool that helps us assess the water and carbon impact of products, as well as their ingredients, raw materials and packaging. This tool allows us to work with R&D teams to consider the carbon footprint during product design and development

and substitute materials for less carbon intensive options. Reformulations of our products, identified through the Sustainability Innovation Calculator, helped reduce the packaging materials and water we use, significantly cutting the weight of the products, and thereby reducing carbon emissions generated in distribution. For example, in 2021, the following savings were identified:
• In Europe, we reformulated Finish Quantum Ultimate, which has reduced its carbon footprint by over 10% and water footprint by more than 5%
• In the US, reformulating surfactants in Lysol Power Bathroom foamer, sold in a trigger bottle, delivered a reduction of over 8% in carbon impact and over 9% in water impact
• Also in the US, Airborne launched Simply C Gummies. These provide the same immunity benefit as the current product but with reduced carbon and water impact due to ingredient changes

We are continually investing in the design and development of our products to reduce their lifecycle carbon impacts. Mitigation is also being driven through environmental performance improvement and monitoring of raw material origins, with potential switches if needed. The management cost of £125k 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.

Total cost of response to risk = £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

Other, please specify

Frequency of extreme weather events

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Potential physical risks and opportunities have been assessed as part of our 2021 materiality, risk management process and within our 2021 climate-related risk and opportunities scenario analysis. We assess risks and opportunities in the short term (up

to three years), medium term (three to six years) and long term (six to 12 years and beyond). From a range of potential future global climate pathways, we initially assessed five different scenarios (>4°C, 3°C, 2.5°C, 2°C, 1.5°C). To provide a spectrum of potential impacts, we report the changing risk profile under two of these scenarios: 3°C (based on current international policies in 2020-21) and 1.5°C (global net zero by 2050 as referred to by IPCC, i.e. the 'Paris Ambition') to 2025.

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

Although climate change has the potential to significantly disrupt Reckitt's operations through an increased number of extreme weather events, water crises and ecosystem loss, the change in expected physical risks is likely to be minor in the five-year event horizon. Nevertheless, climate change-induced extreme weather events are already driving physical impacts to the value chain. For example, a more recent windstorm in 2019 at our Hosur Site caused physical property damage and business interruption. Over 20 years, physical risk impacts are likely to become more pronounced in a number of ways. Although less apparent in the short term, physical risks will disrupt direct and upstream operations increasingly through a greater frequency of extreme weather events, water stress, and higher ambient temperatures which impact sites, supply networks and consumer value chains.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Since 2020, with Risilience and Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies (CCRS) within the Judge Business School at the University of Cambridge, we have developed a digital twin model of our business. This model builds scenarios for low carbon transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain, with a 5 to 20 year horizon and consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The generation of a digital twin model is complex and requires adjustments and developments to accurately reflect the organisation, its value chain and ultimately, the impact of climate-related transitional and physical risks and opportunities. As we continue to evolve the digital twin model, to factually represent Reckitt's value chain, we will model the impact and likelihood of each risk and opportunity in terms of financial value and will look to report this in the future; aligning with TCFD recommendations and broader reporting requirements.

Cost of response to risk

210,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

A range of activity is underway to mitigate such physical risks. Mitigation activity includes site location and design, including building design to mitigate temperature, adverse weather and water stress risks. These measures support our aim to be water-positive in all the current 19 sites in water-stressed locations by 2030, helping mitigate local water stress risks. In the case of our Hosur factory, the measures in place are being verified as equivalent to the site's annual water use. Site location planning in water-stressed regions already considers future water resource planning. Supply chain risks include impact on manufacturing suppliers and raw materials. Mitigation is being driven through environmental performance improvement and monitoring.

For non-Reckitt sites, we work with our suppliers to help them reduce their own carbon emissions. Our partnership with Manufacture2030 helps suppliers measure and progressively reduce their emissions. In doing so, the resulting supply chain will become more resilient to the transition and physical risks from climate change, enabling performance opportunities. We have risk management and contingency planning in place for such physical incidents. Our global insurers conduct an annual review based on risk assessments and site-specific visits to understand and manage risks and recommend specific measures where necessary. We have risk management and contingency planning in place for physical incidents, for example Reckitt has a team of full-time employees (at least one per site) who manage these risks on an ongoing basis and are also primed to mobilise when such incidents occur. Each person has undertaken training, familiarisation and preparedness activities that will enable a streamlined response should an incident occur. 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 average of £75,000 per annum). In addition to site resources, at corporate level, EHS related risk management consist 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 this 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 risks and opportunities have been assessed as part of our 2021 materiality, risk management process and within our 2021 climate-related risk and opportunities scenario analysis. We assess risks and opportunities in the short term (up to three years), medium term (three to six years) and long term (six to 12 years and beyond). From a range of potential future global climate pathways, we initially assessed five different scenarios (>4°C, 3°C, 2.5°C, 2°C, 1.5°C). To provide a spectrum of potential impacts, we report the changing risk profile under two of these scenarios: 3°C (based on current international policies in 2020-21) and 1.5°C (global net zero by 2050 as referred to by IPCC, i.e. the ‘Paris Ambition’) to 2025.

Carbon and energy taxes and regulations associated with emissions have the potential

to increase energy and management costs. However, 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. In addition, benefits from being an early adopter of energy efficient technology is likely to bring competitive benefits to Reckitt and reduce vulnerability to changes in energy prices and energy/fuel or carbon taxes.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Since 2020, with Risilience and Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies (CCRS) within the Judge Business School at the University of Cambridge, we have developed a digital twin model of our business. This model builds scenarios for low carbon transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain, with a 5 to 20 year horizon and consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The generation of a digital twin model is complex and requires adjustments and developments to accurately reflect the organisation, its value chain and ultimately, the impact of climate-related transitional and physical risks and opportunities. As we continue to evolve the digital twin model, to factually represent Reckitt's value chain, we will model the impact and likelihood of each risk and opportunity in terms of financial value and will look to report this in the future; aligning with TCFD recommendations and broader reporting requirements.

Cost to realize opportunity

8,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We have an on-going Global Energy Reduction Programme to reduce the energy use and GHG emissions at our global facilities. Our approach focuses on driving energy

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

In collaboration with our corporate Sustainability, Engineering and Supply Strategy teams, dedicated site EHS teams develop, implement and report progress in energy saving measures. Environmental performance indicators for carbon emissions, energy and water use are reported to supply chain teams on a monthly basis and to business unit and global level risk reviews on a quarterly basis. This enables prompt review of performance and actions to strengthen performance. To manage the opportunities, our Energy and GHG Project Programme is also supported by our Capital Expenditure which tracks projects dedicated to energy savings, as well as associated emissions savings. In 2021 project examples include opening our new $300m Health and Hygiene factory in Taicang, China where sustainability was the key success criterion of the project. We considered it from the very early stage of design right through to construction. That includes incorporating solar power, energy-saving technology, water recycling and reuse programmes and more. The site's 612 solar panels provide 200 MWh of power a year and in just one month, carbon emissions were reduced by 16.5 tonnes.

Estimated costs in 2021 to realise this opportunity are based on investments in energy and emissions reduction projects implemented within our operations in 2021 and listed in C4.3b (approx. £5m) + ongoing site energy management OPEX (approx. £3m) = £8m

Total cost to realise this opportunity = £8,000,000

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Potential transitional risks and opportunities have been assessed as part of our 2021 materiality, risk management process and within our 2021 climate-related risk and opportunities scenario analysis. We assess risks and opportunities in the short term (up to three years), medium term (three to six years) and long term (six to 12 years and beyond). From a range of potential future global climate pathways, we initially assessed five different scenarios (>4°C, 3°C, 2.5°C, 2°C, 1.5°C). To provide a spectrum of potential impacts, we report the changing risk profile under two of these scenarios: 3°C (based on current international policies in 2020-21) and 1.5°C (global net zero by 2050 as referred to by IPCC, i.e. the 'Paris Ambition') to 2025.

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Since 2020, with Risilience and Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies (CCRS) within the Judge Business School at the University of Cambridge, we have developed a digital twin model of our business. This model builds scenarios for low carbon transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain, with a 5 to 20 year horizon and consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The generation of a digital twin model is complex and requires adjustments and developments to accurately reflect the organisation, its value chain and ultimately, the impact of climate-related transitional and physical risks and opportunities. As we continue to evolve the digital twin model, to factually represent Reckitt's value chain, we will model the impact and likelihood of each risk and opportunity in terms of financial value and will look to report this in the future; aligning with TCFD recommendations and broader reporting requirements.

Cost to realize opportunity

1,125,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realise this opportunity, Reckitt has implemented a range of tools to assess climate-related factors across the product lifecycle from material sourcing to consumer use, as part of our innovation process. These provide insights into the climate-related risks and opportunities associated for our products via our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC). It scores our product innovations using quantitative metrics to establish whether an innovation makes a product 'more sustainable'. This supports our ambition for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products by 2030 and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction by 2030, collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. Such product innovation also provides opportunity for growth, by meeting emerging consumer demands and expectations and developing products that are well placed for emerging transition and physical risks due to climate change. In 2021, we integrated it further into all three global businesses: Hygiene, Health and Nutrition. This helped us deliver almost 30% (£3,311m) of our net revenue (excluding our IFCN business) from more sustainable products, moving us closer to our 2030 target of 50%.

Realisation of this opportunity is also delivered by consumer-focused campaigns and studies. For example, to raise awareness of water scarcity, our brand Finish encourages people to embrace a simple behaviour #SkiptheRinse when loading the dishwasher. Pre-rinsing dishes uses up to 57 litres of water per load which is wasted water with Finish because the product is effective at removing dirt. #SkiptheRinse is a global campaign and, along with our partnerships with National Geographic, WWF, Love Water UK and the Nature Conservancy, it's reached more than 350 million people. In the US alone, #SkiptheRinse has driven pledges to save 20 million gallons of water. In Turkey #Skiptherinse has been a major success with six million households stopping pre-rinsing, resulting in a saving of 24 million tons of water and counting.

The management cost of £125k is estimated based on the average cost of our Product

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

Total cost to realise opportunity = £1,125,000

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

Potential transitional risks and opportunities have been assessed as part of our 2021 materiality, risk management process and within our 2021 climate-related risk and opportunities scenario analysis. We assess risks and opportunities in the short term (up to three years), medium term (three to six years) and long term (six to 12 years and beyond). From a range of potential future global climate pathways, we initially assessed five different scenarios (>4°C, 3°C, 2.5°C, 2°C, 1.5°C). To provide a spectrum of potential impacts, we report the changing risk profile under two of these scenarios: 3°C (based on current international policies in 2020-21) and 1.5°C (global net zero by 2050 as referred to by IPCC, i.e. the ‘Paris Ambition’) to 2025.

Consumers are predominantly driven by the price and effectiveness of our products; however, environmental issues are now on the agenda of concerned consumers. An increase in demand for energy, water and resource efficient products and a desire to purchase them from companies that take a leading approach to climate change mitigation, such as Reckitt, could lead to competitive advantage and USPs for our more sustainable product lines, with around 30% of current revenue being derived from more sustainable products (excluding our IFCN business). This presents an opportunity for Reckitt to promote the environmental credentials of our company and our products, grow our market share and improve our reputation with our consumers. Within our 2021 climate-related risk and opportunities scenario analysis, we see increasing consumer preference for more sustainable products through existing consumer insight data. More

significant policy positions are likely to enhance these. Under a 3°C scenario, we forecast moderate impacts in terms of growth for low-carbon alternative products by consumers while a 1.5°C scenario indicates significant growth in low-carbon alternative products as consumers aim to reduce their footprint. Both scenarios highlight opportunities to gain growing market where Reckitt's products represent the sustainable option.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Since 2020, with Risilience and Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies (CCRS) within the Judge Business School at the University of Cambridge, we have developed a digital twin model of our business. This model builds scenarios for low carbon transition and physical risks and opportunities across our value chain, with a 5 to 20 year horizon and consistent with the emissions pathways and scenarios specified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The generation of a digital twin model is complex and requires adjustments and developments to accurately reflect the organisation, its value chain and ultimately, the impact of climate-related transitional and physical risks and opportunities. As we continue to evolve the digital twin model, to factually represent Reckitt's value chain, we will model the impact and likelihood of each risk and opportunity in terms of financial value and will look to report this in the future; aligning with TCFD recommendations and broader reporting requirements.

Cost to realize opportunity

1,125,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realise this opportunity, Reckitt has implemented a range of tools to assess climate-related factors across the product lifecycle from material sourcing to consumer use, as part of our innovation process. Our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC) scores our

product innovations using quantitative metrics to establish whether an innovation makes a product 'more sustainable'. This supports our ambition for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products by 2030 and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction by 2030, collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. Such product innovation also provides opportunity for growth, by meeting emerging consumer demands and expectations and developing products that are well placed for emerging transition and physical risks due to climate change.

Furthermore, to build on current progress, we are applying the calculator to more of our products. From 2021, the products from our Infant Formula and Child Nutrition business, acquired in 2017, are included in our sustainable innovation process. This means we're now more consistent in our approach to sustainable product development across our whole portfolio. We're also increasingly making the SIC part of our smaller brands and how we make changes to existing products. This helped us deliver almost 30% (£3,311m) of our net revenue (excluding our IFCN business) from more sustainable products.

Additionally, to further manage this opportunity we continue to development communications about our products and the more sustainable aspects (where applicable). We know through our carbon and water life cycle analysis that most of our products' environmental impact comes when consumers use our products. Therefore, many of our individual brand websites carry tips and advice on how to use our products in a more sustainable way. For example, our Finish UK website provides guidance on how to recycle our packaging and advises not to pre-rinse dishes before putting them in the dishwasher.

The management cost of £125k is estimated based on the average cost of our Product Sustainability Metrics program which is around £100K-150K annually. Additionally, associated internal management costs for the above programmes and projects are estimated to be £1m based upon annual investment costs together with internal staffing resources.

Total cost to realise opportunity = £1,125,000

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We receive feedback on our Net Zero transition plan through a number of channels, including but not limited to:
• 1:2:1 investor dialogue with major investors
• Feedback at AGM on ESG performance
• Ad-hoc responses
• Investor Seminar Series focused on ESG

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

Net Zero Transition Plan can be found on page 29:
https://www.reckitt.com/media/10225/reckitt-investor-seminar-series-esg.pdf

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	Transition risks reflect trends in global policy, technology, finance, and society to support the transition towards a low-carbon economy. The risks within scope include: Policy, Market, Technology, Reputation and Liability. We report the changing risk profile under two different climate scenarios, 3°C and 1.5°C to 2025. Our approach assesses physical and transition risks in the short term (up to

			three years), medium term (three to six years) and long term (six to 12 years, and beyond). We have assessed the near- to medium-term risk in terms of the 5-year impact on discounted future earnings value for these risks. The analysis considered multiple climate scenarios and their implications. Each of the pathways are underpinned by the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) which are widely used, including in the IPCC assessment reports. These include key narratives and projections that describe different socioeconomic outlooks with key variables that are incorporated into the models. Representative scenarios are chosen from the range of SSPs which are consistent with the defined temperature outcomes. In each scenario, these are based on projected policy impacts, impacts on commodity material supply, consumer spending pattern shifts associated with climate change and wider economic impacts, investor sentiment, technology risk due to stranded assets, higher cost risks or shifts in technology. To enable this scenario analysis, we built an internal data-driven model of the business, or 'digital twin'. This captures key business information including locations, financial data, greenhouse gas emissions, and natural raw material sourcing origins. The scenario analysis enables comparisons with our business model. The assessment is currently presented for our whole business, and is not yet separated specifically by geography or sector although the digital twin allows this detail within our review. These comparisons assume no further climate mitigations and, as a result, also exclude our strategic climate action which are both abating carbon emissions, strengthening operating efficiency and developing products with lower carbon and water footprints. This both mitigates risk and creates opportunities. These illustrate parameters for various impacts and opportunities based on policy frameworks for each. Our near-to medium-term analysis included piloting

			a cumulative 5-year view which supports our financial and operational planning.
Transition scenarios Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	2.1ºC - 3ºC	Transition risks reflect trends in global policy, technology, finance, and society to support the transition towards a low-carbon economy. The risks within scope include: Policy, Market, Technology, Reputation and Liability. We report the changing risk profile under two different climate scenarios, 3°C and 1.5°C to 2025. Our approach assesses physical and transition risks in the short term (up to three years), medium term (three to six years) and long term (six to 12 years, and beyond). We have assessed the near- to medium-term risk in terms of the 5-year impact on discounted future earnings value for these risks. The analysis considered multiple climate scenarios and their implications. Each of the pathways are underpinned by the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) which are widely used, including in the IPCC assessment reports. These include key narratives and projections that describe different socioeconomic outlooks with key variables that are incorporated into the models. Representative scenarios are chosen from the range of SSPs which are consistent with the defined temperature outcomes. In each scenario, these are based on projected policy impacts, impacts on commodity material supply, consumer spending pattern shifts associated with climate change and wider economic impacts, investor sentiment, technology risk due to stranded assets, higher cost risks or shifts in technology. To enable this scenario analysis, we built an internal data-driven model of the business, or ‘digital twin’. This captures key business information including locations, financial data, greenhouse gas emissions, and natural raw material sourcing origins. The scenario analysis enables comparisons with our business model. The assessment is currently presented for our whole business, and is not yet separated specifically by geography or sector although the digital twin allows this detail within our review. These comparisons assume no further

			climate mitigations and, as a result, also exclude our strategic climate action which are both abating carbon emissions, strengthening operating efficiency and developing products with lower carbon and water footprints. This both mitigates risk and creates opportunities. These illustrate parameters for various impacts and opportunities based on policy frameworks for each. Our near-to medium-term analysis included piloting a cumulative 5-year view which supports our financial and operational planning.
Physical climate scenarios Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	Physical risks are assessed under two different time horizons, 5 years (2025) and 20 years (2040) focusing on impacts to various dimensions of the value chain from extreme temperatures, storms, water stress and flood risk. We quantified the expected change in physical risk, nominally the difference between the current (2020) and future (2025 and 2040) likelihood of extreme weather events. Physical risks were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point. We report the changing risk profile under two different climate scenarios, 3°C and 1.5°C. The analysis considered multiple climate scenarios and their implications. Each of the pathways are underpinned by the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) which are widely used, including in the IPCC assessment reports. These include key narratives and projections that describe different socioeconomic outlooks with key variables that are incorporated into the models. Representative scenarios are chosen from the range of SSPs which are consistent with the defined temperature outcomes. In each scenario, these are based on projected policy impacts, impacts on commodity material supply, consumer spending pattern shifts associated with climate change and wider economic impacts, investor sentiment, technology risk due to stranded assets, higher cost risks or shifts in technology. To enable this scenario analysis, we built an internal

			data-driven model of the business, or 'digital twin'. This captures key business information including locations, financial data, greenhouse gas emissions, and natural raw material sourcing origins. The scenario analysis enables comparisons with our business model. The assessment is currently presented for our whole business, and is not yet separated specifically by geography or sector although the digital twin allows this detail within our review. These comparisons assume no further climate mitigations and, as a result, also exclude our strategic climate action which are both abating carbon emissions, strengthening operating efficiency and developing products with lower carbon and water footprints. This both mitigates risk and creates opportunities. These illustrate parameters for various impacts and opportunities based on policy frameworks for each. Our near-to medium-term analysis included piloting a cumulative 5-year view which supports our financial and operational planning.
Physical climate scenarios Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	2.1ºC - 3ºC	Physical risks are assessed under two different time horizons, 5 years (2025) and 20 years (2040) focusing on impacts to various dimensions of the value chain from extreme temperatures, storms, water stress and flood risk. We quantified the expected change in physical risk, nominally the difference between the current (2020) and future (2025 and 2040) likelihood of extreme weather events. Physical risks were assessed as relatively low on the 5-year horizon but increase towards the 20-year time point. We report the changing risk profile under two different climate scenarios, 3°C and 1.5°C. The analysis considered multiple climate scenarios and their implications. Each of the pathways are underpinned by the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs) which are widely used, including in the IPCC assessment reports. These include key narratives and projections that describe different socioeconomic outlooks with key variables that are incorporated into the models. Representative scenarios are chosen from the range of SSPs which

			are consistent with the defined temperature outcomes. In each scenario, these are based on projected policy impacts, impacts on commodity material supply, consumer spending pattern shifts associated with climate change and wider economic impacts, investor sentiment, technology risk due to stranded assets, higher cost risks or shifts in technology. To enable this scenario analysis, we built an internal data-driven model of the business, or 'digital twin'. This captures key business information including locations, financial data, greenhouse gas emissions, and natural raw material sourcing origins. The scenario analysis enables comparisons with our business model. The assessment is currently presented for our whole business, and is not yet separated specifically by geography or sector although the digital twin allows this detail within our review. These comparisons assume no further climate mitigations and, as a result, also exclude our strategic climate action which are both abating carbon emissions, strengthening operating efficiency and developing products with lower carbon and water footprints. This both mitigates risk and creates opportunities. These illustrate parameters for various impacts and opportunities based on policy frameworks for each. Our near-to medium-term analysis included piloting a cumulative 5-year view which supports our financial and operational planning.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

To provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of climate-related physical and transition risks (and opportunities) to Reckitt, covering all Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) relevant to Reckitt for example: 1) consumer sentiment and perception and how climate change impacts on public health, 2) commodities supply, 3)

site-level risks from extreme weather or natural resource provision, and 4) emerging regulation and fiscal policy-related risks.

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

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

In the absence of the current activity to address aspects of climate change in terms of operations, products and value chains, the scenario analyses suggest that the collective climate change risks may present risks to Reckitt's activity. However, Reckitt's current strategy, targets, activity and progress mitigate these risks and build resilience through a variety of measures including:

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

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

More details can be found in our TCFD Statement in our Climate Change Insight.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	The results of our company-wide risk assessment, alongside our sustainability materiality process and climate-related scenario analysis all provide input into our product strategy through R&D and innovation; including opportunities for the development of more sustainable products. At a product level, climate-related risks are identified, assessed and managed on an ongoing basis, and with a forward horizon in excess of 10 years. These risks and opportunities have been identified within a short, medium and long-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of impact. For product development, a range of tools assesses climate-related factors across the product lifecycle as part of our innovation process. These build on the climate-related risks and opportunities associated with our products via our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC). The SIC scores our product innovations using quantitative metrics to establish whether an innovation makes a product 'more sustainable'. The development of more sustainable products ultimately influences our product development pipeline and supports our 2030 ambitions for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction; collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. The calculator considers metrics including water and carbon footprint, plastics and packaging, and ingredients. Such product innovation also provides opportunity for growth. For example, in 2021 in Europe, we reformulated Finish Quantum Ultimate, which has reduced its carbon footprint by over 10% and water footprint by more than 5%. This is an example of the influence our climate-related risks and opportunities have on the strategy in this area; contributing to Reckitt developing or redeveloping products to greatly reduce materials used in packaging, water consumption and carbon emissions.

		These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and 3-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	For our supply chain, the associated risks and opportunities for Reckitt have been identified within a short to medium-term time horizon with a moderate to low potential magnitude of the impact. Potential transitional risks and opportunities identified included those associated with energy cost increases impacting our suppliers, due to increasing climate related regulation and financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario, such as increases in global carbon cap and trade schemes, taxes and the carbon pricing. Such risks to our supply chain could result in increases in operational costs for Reckitt and has influenced the business's approach to working with suppliers and helping them reduce their own carbon emissions. Our partnership with Manufacture2030 helps suppliers measure and progressively reduce their emissions. In doing so, the resulting supply chain will become more resilient to the transition and physical risks from climate change, enabling performance opportunities. Additionally, Reckitt's approach to sourcing natural raw materials (e.g. palm oil and latex) has been influenced by identified climate-related risks and opportunities and as such, in 2021, we published our Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy which, alongside our Third-Party Code of Conduct, outlines our approach to supply chain due diligence and explains how our expectations of Business Partners align with our commitments. In our new Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy, we outline our standards for meeting and exceeding applicable laws and international standards, ensuring health and safety at work, protecting the environment, and safeguarding human rights. We also ask our Business Partners to commit to seeking out new opportunities to improve products and innovate responsibly. These examples demonstrate how the climate-related risks and opportunities identified, influence the business strategy in this area. These measures are part of routine business planning within

		brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and 3-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The risks and opportunities identified through our company-wide risk assessment, alongside our sustainability materiality process and climate-related scenario analysis have influenced our strategy for investment in R&D, particularly the development of products to be more sustainable. At a product level, climate-related risks are identified, assessed and managed on an ongoing basis, and with a forward horizon in excess of 10 years. These risks and opportunities have been identified within a short, medium and long-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of impact. Realisation of these opportunities and mitigation of these risks is through R&D and innovation of our products which result in improved environmental performance upstream in our supply chain, in our direct operations and for our customers. Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy in the continued investment and use of our Sustainable Innovation Calculator, which we use to help steer our R&D teams during development of new, more sustainable products across all our brands. The development of more sustainable products ultimately supports our 2030 ambitions for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction; collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. For example, in 2021, Air Wick's Essential Mist device was newly designed to lower the environmental impact of the product. We reduced the weight of the device by 24% and achieved a 26% plastic reduction in the overall starter kit. The new pack also has more recycled content, helping us pre-empt emerging regulation calling for more Post Consumer Resin (PCR). This example demonstrates how climate related risks and opportunities influence our strategy for R&D investment. These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and 3-year

		cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity.
Operations	Yes	For our operations, associated transitional risks and opportunities for Reckitt have been identified within a short to medium-term time horizon with a moderate potential magnitude of the impact. Potential transitional risks and opportunities identified include those associated increased costs such as energy or commodity prices. For example, the risk of increasing energy costs due to increasing climate-related regulation and financial policies consistent with a low-carbon economy scenario, such as increases in global carbon cap and trade schemes, taxes and carbon pricing, has influenced new strategy and targets to mitigate this; more specifically, progressive improvements in energy efficiency alongside increasing use of renewable energy. A 25% improvement in energy efficiency is targeted by 2025, alongside the further use of renewable electricity, whether bought on or generated on site. By 2030, all electricity will be renewable. The overall approach includes plans and targets for all sites which contribute to longer-term climate change and science-based targets, and our ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2040. These ambitions will affect our operations as, for example, in 2021, further steps were taken to include progressive energy switching for sites using natural gas within combined heat and power (CHP) units or boilers. This may involve electrification, use of alternative fuels such as biomass, or the adoption of new technology such as ground or air-source heat pumps. The choice of different options is based on current and projected site needs, especially for thermal energy. In some cases, such as our Evansville site, alternatives to natural gas are already in place. Evansville uses landfill gas, alongside natural gas, and the potential to increase that through gas cleaning or other technology is also being considered. This demonstrates how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy within our operations. These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and 3-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. Reviews of progress enable further

		assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity.

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 Access to capital Assets	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 transition risk scenario analysis. At corporate level: sustainability (including climate change) was identified as a principal risk during 2021, assessed in line with the UK Corporate Governance Code Revisions 2018. Additionally, through our ESG issues materiality assessment, sustainability risks are reviewed every 2-3 years in line with AccountAbility's 5-part materiality test. With the help of Risilience, our near-to medium-term climate-related scenario analysis included piloting a cumulative 5-year view which supports our financial and operational planning. As identified through our company-wide risk process and climate-related scenario analysis, failure to address existing and emerging environmental and social risks and opportunities (including climate change), and changing societal expectations of businesses in addressing these, creates underlying risk to business resilience, growth and share price performance. Failure to increase the sustainability of our environmental and social footprint may lead to increased scrutiny from consumers, customers, NGOs and ESG-focussed investors. The impacts of this are broad in range and include: reputational damage; adverse public perception; resource inefficiency; loss of market share as consumers shift towards 'greener' products; omission from established sustainability indices impacting future investment; and potential regulatory penalties. Climate change also has the potential to disrupt

		Reckitt's operations through an increased number of extreme weather events, water crises and ecosystem loss. Therefore, in 2021, we launched our Sustainability Ambitions, which will be underpinned with £1 billion investment over the next ten years (short, medium to long-term). We continue to focus on strengthening our processes, programmes and controls alongside our external stakeholder relationships, through partnerships with NGOs, academia, and critical opinion-formers. We will also continue to embed plans and resources required to deliver an environmental strategy across the value chain to mitigate climate-related risks, with capital expenditure plans, environmental project identification, local and global capabilities, and capacity to support environmental performance improvement. For example, transition risks such as an increasing carbon price, might affect manufacturing and energy costs. Therefore, progressive improvements in energy efficiency will continue to mitigate this, alongside increasing use of renewable energy. A 25% improvement in energy efficiency is targeted by 2025, alongside the further use of renewable electricity, whether bought on or generated on site. To mitigate physical risks in our operations such as water scarcity and stress for example, we are developing global programmes to improve water efficiency. This includes using different water quality where practical and not compromising product standards. To reduce the need for abstracting water in these locations, water harvesting and local water course remediation projects have been carried out, supporting better access to and sustainability of water resources in the local area. For mitigating market transition risks like consumer preference change, a range of tools assessing climate-related factors across the product lifecycle from material sourcing to consumer use, are now part of our innovation process for product development. These provide insights into the climate-related risks and opportunities associated for our products via our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC). It scores our product innovations using quantitative metrics to establish whether an innovation makes a product 'more sustainable'. This supports our ambition for 50% of net revenue to be derived from more sustainable products by 2030 and our science-based target goal of 50% product footprint reduction by 2030, collectively enabling Reckitt's brand portfolio as a whole to become more sustainable and resilient. Such product innovation also provides opportunity for growth, by meeting emerging consumer demands and expectations and developing products that are well placed for emerging fiscal policy and physical environments (transition and physical risks) due to climate change. At a Global Business Unit and brand level, we are driving sustainability through customer-facing programmes, and through delivery of more sustainable ingredients, packaging and sourcing programmes. In addition, we work with our global insurers to understand and manage contingency planning risks and recommend

		specific measures where necessary. These measures are part of routine business planning within brand and supply chain activity. They form part of financial planning for those business functions in annual and 3-year cycles in order to manage risks and deliver against our sustainability ambitions. For example, capital allocation for environmental improvements on carbon are built into current 5-year planning and are within existing external disclosures. Our approach to climate change risk is within the Governance framework of our core business. Our Board, supported by the Board's Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC) and Risk Committee has responsibility for oversight of our climate change strategy. The strategy is delivered through our Executive Committee and management team, who review plans and progress. Progress in these areas is reviewed routinely, as frequently as quarterly for some metrics such as operational carbon emissions, renewable electricity and energy efficiency. Reviews of progress enable further assessment of resource need and allocation within ongoing financial and operational planning activity. No additional resources to address both these climate change-related risks and opportunities are currently expected beyond existing business investments already disclosed. Lastly, in 2021 we completed our first ever sustainability-linked loan, a three-year £1bn sustainability-linked committed bank facility which takes into account our MSCI and Sustainalytics score.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

Revenue

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

24.9

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

50

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

Reckitt has a target to achieve 50% net revenue from more sustainable products by 2030. This net revenue target is aligned with our Science-Based emissions targets which consist of 1) a 50% absolute reduction in our upstream and downstream value chain (Scope 3) emissions that make up the vast majority of our overall business and product carbon and 2) a 65% absolute reduction in the operations (Scope 1 and 2) greenhouse gas emissions which we control directly.

By linking our net revenue from more sustainable products with our science-based targets, we are aligning the business to transition to a 1.5°C world.

In 2021, 24.9% of Reckitt's Net Revenue (or 29.3% excluding our IFCN business) came from 'more sustainable' products. To help us monitor, measure and achieve our net revenue target, we've developed our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC). The SIC is a streamlined Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool that helps us assess the water and carbon impact of products, as well as their ingredients, plastics and packaging. Importantly, it also includes the impact of how consumers use the product. To be classed as more sustainable, the overall score of a product innovation must be equal or higher than +10 points when compared to the benchmark. This shows the effect of every choice we make on the sustainability of a product. Our ambition is that every innovation is more sustainable than what it replaces.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

10

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

10

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

10

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

This is CAPEX invested to deliver 65% Scope 1 & 2 carbon emissions reduction by 2030 in operations in line with our Science-Based Target for this.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2015

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

127,795

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

265,210

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

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

393,004

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

100

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

100

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

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

65

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

137,551.4

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

120,346

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

13,289

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

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

133,636

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

101.532730534

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

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 target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is our company-wide 2030 target to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 65% by 2030 versus 2015. Reckitt's absolute greenhouse gas emissions for scope 1 and 2 (market-based) in 2021 were 133,636. This represents a 66% reduction in absolute terms since 2015. This means that we have surpassed our 2030 target by 102% [393,004-133,636 = 259,368CO2et; - 259,368 /393,004*100 = -66%; % of target achieved: 66%/65%=102%]. These greenhouse gas emissions are reported based on a market-based approach. Status: Target achieved ahead of plan - future plan to maintain and move towards Zero Carbon by 2040.

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

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

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2021, we surpassed our target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our manufacturing and warehousing operations, achieving a 66% reduction compared with our emissions in 2015. This was partly down to energy savings, but the most significant factor was our growing use of renewable energy: 94% of our electricity overall in 2021 was from renewable sources while 100% of our purchased electricity for our global manufacturing sites was renewable.

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

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year

2015

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

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

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

10,700,000

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

10,700,000

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

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

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

100

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

5,350,000

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

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

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

13,182,000

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

13,182,000

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

-46.3925233645

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 target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is our 2030 target to reduce our absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 versus 2015. This target also includes our Nutrition business, formed from the Reckitt's acquisition of Mead Johnson Nutrition in 2017 therefore it is company-wide. For the year 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, and differing from previous reporting years (but not 2020) sales volumes have been based on sales actuals for Q4-Q3 due to timelines required for inclusion in the Annual Report. Shifting the 12 month period we report on eliminates the need to use financial forecast data.

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

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

As part of launching our new sustainability ambitions in 2021, we've updated our modelling, to fully include all of our business and reflect the timelines of our science-based targets from 2015 to 2030. The modifications include:
1. Changing our baseline from 2012 to 2015
2. Including all our Infant Formula and Child Nutrition (IFCN) business in our target, acquired from Mead Johnson
3. Adjusting for the 2021 divestment of Scholl and our IFCN business in China to reflect the current corporate entity.

However, the main change to our modelling is the move from a measure of carbon intensity – carbon footprint per dose of product – to a measure of absolute carbon emissions compared to the 2015 baseline.

We have also set an ambitious 2040 net zero target, to reduce our absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 100% by 2040 versus 2015. Our Scope 3 target of 50% reduction by 2030 vs. 2015 is aligned to this net zero ambition.

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

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

In 2021, our Scope 3 emissions have increased by 25.3% vs. 2015. However, the sustainable product innovation we've developed over the last three years gives us a strong pipeline for 2022 and good foundations for future progress.

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

emissions will reduce.

We want to make sustainable innovation second nature for all our employees. We've trained people across functions to make sure they know the SIC's role. There has also been a number of internal articles about the SIC which give colleagues globally more in-depth information on how it works. Our community is becoming more engaged with sustainability and keen to improve the environmental footprint of our products. We can see this change across the organisation, from creating e-commerce products with more sustainable product profiles, to our representatives working directly with customers and retail partners.

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

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2015

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

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

5

Target year

2030

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

100

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

94

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

93.6842105263

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1 and Abs 2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is our target to achieve 100% renewable electricity in our operations by 2030.

The target is for our manufacturing sites across our global operations. Reckitt is also part of the RE100 initiative and is committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030. In 2021, 94% of our sites used electricity from renewable sources, with 100% of all our manufacturing sites now purchasing renewable electricity. In 2021, Reckitt's manufacturing sites used 580202.46 MWh of electricity of which 543971.72 MWh was renewable electricity (543971.72 /580202.46 = 94%).

The scope of the target includes renewable electricity purchased, generated, and consumed within the calendar year for use at facilities (manufacturing and warehousing) under management control of the Group. Renewable electricity sources including on-site

generated renewable electricity (e.g. PV solar), off-sites renewable electricity purchased via renewable Purchase Power Agreement, supplier renewable tariff and/or accredited renewable certificates (e.g. Guaranties of Origins, RECs, IRECs).

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

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

In 2021, we surpassed our target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our manufacturing and warehousing operations, achieving a 66% reduction compared with our emissions in 2015. This was partly down to energy savings, but the most significant factor was our growing use of renewable energy: 94% of our electricity overall in 2021 was from renewable sources. 100% of our purchased electricity for our global manufacturing sites was renewable. This puts us on track to achieve our RE100 commitment ahead of schedule.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Other, please specify

Manufacturing and warehousing

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

GJ of Energy Use

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

metric ton of product

Base year

2015

Figure or percentage in base year

1.5363

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

1.15

Figure or percentage in reporting year

1.4508

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

22.1330572094

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1, Abs2, Low1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have a target to achieve a 25% reduction in energy consumption per tonne of product produced by 2025 versus a 2015 baseline.

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

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

In 2021, we achieved a 6% reduction versus 2015. In 2021, our energy use at manufacturing units and warehouses was 1.45 GJ per tonne of product produced compared with 1.54 in 2015.

Our target is to use 25% less energy (per unit of production) in our operations by 2025, compared to 2015. In 2021 we saw a 6% reduction overall against the 2015 baseline. This is lower than we would like and is partially down to us having to ventilate factories to combat COVID-19, and so using more energy for heating. We're developing plans for our sites to help us continually improve how we use energy across our three business units. In 2021, higher production to meet increased demand for hygiene products

increased our energy use by 0.8% over 2020. But by increasing renewable electricity and running energy efficiency programmes, like installing new automated sleep mode sensors for packaging lines at our factory in Mauripur, Pakistan, we've made up for this impact.

By continuing to invest in new and more efficient equipment, as well as piloting new digital intelligence systems that help us automate energy optimisation, we're reducing energy even further.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

---

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Other, please specify

Manufacturing

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Waste management

Other, please specify

% of manufacturing sites achieving Zero Waste to Landfill

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2012

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

96

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

96

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

Circular Economy

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Reckitt aims for 100% of our factories to achieve zero waste to landfill every year, including both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. 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.

The scope of the target includes waste materials generated from our manufacturing facilities within the calendar year (excluding construction, demolition wastes and whole wooden pallets returned to suppliers), under management control of the Group and removed from site for either recycling or ultimate disposal by third party waste contractors.

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

In 2021, we continued to develop and track the impact of initiatives to cut waste in our manufacturing sites, and we're now very close to our target of zero waste to landfill (96%). Two US sites plan to be back in step with this commitment by the end of 2022 after the closure of their local waste management firms, which meant that they couldn't dispose of their waste in more environmentally friendly ways. We continue to look for ways to manage and dispose of waste that are both environmentally friendly and cost-effective, as well as moving us up the waste hierarchy.

• Our manufacturing sites tackle waste management in various ways. Our Global Waste Management Standard covers every aspect of waste management, from legal compliance and risk management to operational controls, strengthening our activity and tracking performance. Sites report every month on the types and quantities of waste as well as how all waste is disposed of. Our Global Environmental Team provide support and guidance to improve performance. All sites are audited internally and externally at regular intervals.

• Our manufacturing sites are part of our global ISO 14001 environmental management certification. This, as well as our company waste standards, means sites allocate adequate resources, develop measures and controls to reduce waste and manage

disposal. The standards encourage recycling and reprocessing of waste, with each site's environmental specialists identifying the best ways to do this locally.

• We have set clear targets and objectives for people involved in waste management, and our approach, embodied in our Global Waste Management Standard, is to progress through what we call a waste hierarchy: preventing waste is the best outcome. Where we do generate waste, we aim to minimise it, or reuse or recycle materials. Recovering energy from waste is next in the hierarchy, with disposal the last resort.

• At our Anhui factory in China, which produces Dettol, sludge from the wastewater treatment plant is being recycled and used to manufacture fertiliser. This helps the site go above and beyond legal compliance, increases our recycling by turning the waste into a useable material and also helps us with our zero waste to landfill policy. Similar, at our Tuas infant formula site in Singapore, the team has been working on waste reduction initiatives, like changing drying and packing processes. They've cut waste by 66% and saved the equivalent of more than £150,000 a year.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Total net revenue

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2015

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

50

Figure or percentage in reporting year

24.9

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

49.8

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

Reckitt's net revenue is attributable to sales from 'more sustainable' products during a 12-month period (1 October 2020-30 September 2021). More sustainable products are measured by Reckitt's Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC), a streamlined Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool that models the environmental impacts of products.

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

In 2021, 24.9% of Reckitt's Net Revenue (or 29.3% excluding our IFCN business) came from 'more sustainable' products. To help us monitor, measure and achieve our net revenue target, we've developed our Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC). The SIC is a streamlined Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool that helps us assess the water and carbon impact of products, as well as their ingredients, plastics and packaging. Importantly, it also includes the impact of how consumers use the product. To be classed as more sustainable, the overall score of a product innovation must be equal or higher than +10 points when compared to the benchmark. This shows the effect of every choice we make on the sustainability of a product. Our ambition is that every innovation is more sustainable than what it replaces.

For calculating sustainable Net Revenue, we report on a 12-month period of Net

Revenue covering Q4 2020–Q3 2021. Although we've seen a slight drop in like-for-like performance in 2021, the sustainable innovation we've developed over the last three years gives us a strong pipeline for 2022 and good foundations for future progress. COVID-19 has caused unprecedented demand for many of our products, but we've managed to keep our labs and factories operating safely despite the pandemic, while maintaining a more sustainable portfolio of products.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

---

Target reference number

Oth 4

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Other, please specify

Manufacturing

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

kg of waste

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

metric ton of product

Base year

2015

Figure or percentage in base year

30.23

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

22.67

Figure or percentage in reporting year

25.91

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

57.1428571429

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Reckitt aims for 25% reduction in waste from manufacturing and warehouses by 2025 vs 2015 baseline, including both hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

The scope of the target includes waste materials generated from our facilities within the calendar year (excluding construction, demolition wastes and whole wooden pallets returned to suppliers), under management control of the Group and removed from site for either recycling or ultimate disposal by third party waste contractors.

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

Reckitt aims for 25% reduction in waste from manufacturing and warehouses by 2025 vs 2015 baseline, including both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. We achieved a 14% reduction in 2021.

Productivity, for us, is about eliminating waste and making our processes more effective or doing more with less. That goes hand in hand with sustainability. This is why our sustainability and productivity teams work together to find new ways of increasing productivity by using fewer resources and reducing environmental impact. We'll carry on looking for better ways to avoid, reduce, reuse or recycle our waste. For instance, by following 'green chemistry' principles, we're starting to identify more recycled ingredients for our products.

• Our manufacturing sites tackle waste management in various ways. Our Global Waste Management Standard covers every aspect of waste management, from legal compliance and risk management to operational controls, strengthening our activity and tracking performance. Sites report every month on the types and quantities of waste as well as how all waste is disposed of. Our Global Environmental Team provide support and guidance to improve performance. All sites are audited internally and externally at regular intervals.

• Our manufacturing sites are part of our global ISO 14001 environmental management certification. This, as well as our company waste standards, means sites allocate adequate resources, develop measures and controls to reduce waste and manage disposal. The standards encourage recycling and reprocessing of waste, with each site's environmental specialists identifying the best ways to do this locally.

• We have set clear targets and objectives for people involved in waste management,

and our approach, embodied in our Global Waste Management Standard, is to progress through what we call a waste hierarchy: preventing waste is the best outcome. Where we do generate waste, we aim to minimise it, or reuse or recycle materials. Recovering energy from waste is next in the hierarchy, with disposal the last resort.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1
Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have set an ambitious 2040 net zero 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.

To help us achieve net zero emissions across our value chain by 2040, we've committed to two interim 2030 emissions targets:
1) a 65% absolute reduction in the operations (Scope 1 and 2) greenhouse gas emissions which we control directly; and
2) a 50% absolute reduction in our upstream and downstream value chain (Scope 3) emissions that make up the vast majority of our overall business and product carbon footprint. This includes the footprint of the ingredients we use, our suppliers, logistics and how consumers use our products and dispose of our packaging.

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

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

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

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

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	132	
To be implemented*	95	39,265
Implementation commenced*	135	22,814
Implemented*	101	105,051
Not to be implemented	0	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
Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
502

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
253,738

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
841,701

Payback period
4-10 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)
188

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
50,856

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
96,856

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

206

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

101,303

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

92,800

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify

Wastewater treatment

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

267

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

5,000

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

13,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,414

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

118,500

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

513,558

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

616

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

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

584,191

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

852,720

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1,231

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

Scope 1

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

10,000

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

75,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

426

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

Scope 1
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

213,000

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

62,498

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

40,164

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

46,207

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Wind

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12,305

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal incentives/recognition programs	A combination of environmental social and external perception metrics (e.g. delivery of energy strategy and carbon emission reduction targets), determines annual rewards for relevant functions such as manufacturing and sustainability / environment roles. This is outlined in detail in the governance section (C1.3a). Reckitt also has non-monetary rewards for the management of climate change issues including employee awards, internal recognition or special assignments. Specific Business units/locations also have quarterly newsletters that highlight case studies and facilitate sharing information. Recent examples shared across supply include energy efficient/low carbon projects such as solar PV, spray dryer and compressed air optimisation. We 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?

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify

Reckitt Sustainable Innovation Calculator (SIC) as described below

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Reckitt products

Description of product(s) or service(s)

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, plastics and packaging) across their key life cycle stages from raw materials to consumer use. To be classed as more sustainable, the overall score of a product innovation must be equal or higher than +10 points when compared to the benchmark. This shows the effect of every choice we make on the sustainability of a product. Our ambition is that every innovation is more sustainable than what it replaces. The SIC is a driver for reducing the carbon footprint of products, including within consumer use, and provides us with the insight to reduce emissions through supplier manufacturing decarbonisation, and lower carbon ingredient options, to logistics decarbonisation and packaging reduction.

In 2021, 24.9% of Reckitt’s Net Revenue (or 29.3% excluding our IFCN business) came from more sustainable products. Unfortunately, it is not possible to extract the Net Revenue for those 'more sustainable' products which met the carbon criteria.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

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

24.9

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, a divestment

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Divestments:
1) IFCN China
2) Scholl

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Divestments:
1) IFCN China (completed September 2021)
2) Scholl (completed June 2021)

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in reporting year definition	Change in methodology - In 2021, at Reckitt we improved our methodology for calculating scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with our commercial offices to provide a more detailed level of geographical granularity. Change in reporting year definition - For our Total Carbon Footprint (Scope 3 emissions), the reporting year 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, and differing from previous reporting years (but not 2020), sales volumes was based on sales actuals for Q4 (1 October

		2020) to Q3 (30 September 2021) due to timelines required for inclusion in the verification process and Annual Report. Shifting the 12 month period we report on eliminates the need to use financial forecast data.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 & 2 - In 2021, at Reckitt we improved our methodology for calculating scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with our commercial offices to provide a more detailed level of geographical granularity. This resulted in a recalculation of the base year (2015) and reporting year (2021) emissions. Scope 3 - Significant divestments made in the reporting year resulted in a recalculation of base year (2015) and reporting year (2021) Scope 3 emissions.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

127,795

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

281,458

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

265,210

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5,059,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1, 2015

Base year end
December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,534,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1, 2015

Base year end
December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1, 2015

Base year end
December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
17,500

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,608,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,129,000

Comment

Direct

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

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

381,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2015

Base year end

December 31, 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23,000

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
120,346

Start date
January 1, 2021

End date
December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
131,496

Start date
January 1, 2020

End date
December 31, 2020

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

254,801

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

13,289

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

266,072

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

117,297

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6,010,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

1

Please explain

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

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,703,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020'.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

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

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

181,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Reckitt non-air business travel has been excluded based on materiality. At the time of making the decision to exclude company car travel as the minimums, AECOM was provided with a survey from the UK business of Reckitt that considered the proportion of staff with company cars, the typical mileage and therefore possible carbon impact (assuming a large petrol car). This identified that extrapolating the same figures to total global employees would create a footprint which equates to 0.13% of the total carbon

footprint. Air travel data on business related air travel has been collected from across the company for over 6 years. This has identified that it is a very small part of our overall Total Carbon Footprint. We have developed factors for air travel per employee (based on historical data) and for 2021 calculated carbon associated with air travel per the current number of employees. Emission factors are sourced from 2015 Defra/DECC's GHG conversion factors for company reporting to calculate the GHG emissions based on distance travelled by short, medium and long haul flights. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3,760,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

10

Please explain

Distribution data comprising Company-managed distribution centres and contracted distribution services including primary distribution (from Reckitt factories to distribution centres) and secondary distribution (from distribution centres to our customers / their distribution centres) was collected regionally in 2007. Total tonne.km from finished good

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

903,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

o Includes all 3 types of direct use: products that directly consumer energy (fuels or electricity during use), fuels & feedstocks, greenhouse gases and products that contain or form greenhouse gases that are emitted during use.

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

0

Please explain

Emissions arising from consumer use of Reckitt's products are calculated annually as part of the measurement system. Consumer use is calculated based on product type and format, taking into account the method of use of the product (e.g. an automatic dishwashing tablet requiring energy and water for use), the country of sale (allowing country specific electricity emission factors to be applied) and the number of doses sold of each product during the reporting year. We only consider direct consumer use as part of the target scope, in line with the GHG Protocol definitions of direct and indirect consumer use. Emission factors are extracted from the Simapro life cycle analysis software, using EcoInvent V4.1. GWPs for the GHGs included in the scope of the

calculation have been sourced from the IPCC's 4th Assessment Report. Emission factors for electricity and energy sources are sourced from the International Energy Agency (year of consumption matches year of publication) or for stationary combustion mobile combustion sources from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 'Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2020'.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

573,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions arising from disposal of Reckitt's products are calculated annually as part of the ongoing sustainability measurement system. This includes emissions for products not consumed, materials consumed to apply/use a product e.g. cotton pad for cleanser and wastewater arising from use of a product. Volumes/weights of wastewater and materials are calculated from consumer use figures. Appropriate emission factors for disposal options are sourced from the Simapro LCA database and applied to weight figures. Emissions associated with the transportation and disposal of wastes arising from packaging of Reckitt products, and also wastes generated through the consumer use phase (including 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'.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

27,000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

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

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

Please explain

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

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date

October 1, 2019

End date

September 30, 2020

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

6,094,000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

1,682,000

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

24,000

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

48,000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

3,888,000

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

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

865,000

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

561,000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

27,000

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

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	19,129	Biomass (wood/biomass/organic) 4,949 Landfill gas 14,180

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)

19,129

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, not currently but intend to collect or calculate this data within the next two years

Please explain

Agricultural commodities

Palm Oil

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

No, not currently but intend to collect or calculate this data within the next two years

Please explain

Agricultural commodities

Soy

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
No, not currently but intend to collect or calculate this data within the next two years

Please explain

Agricultural commodities
Timber

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
No, not currently but intend to collect or calculate this data within the next two years

Please explain

Agricultural commodities
Rubber

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
No, not currently but intend to collect or calculate this data within the next two years

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
0.000010098

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
133,636

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
13,234,000,000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year

46

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Our gross scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions decreased overall by 30% compared to 2020. 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 2021, we increased our sourcing of renewable electricity from EU, USA and India to include cover all our manufacturing sites purchased electricity. 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.

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	119,815	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	398	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	133	

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	91
Bahrain	3
Bangladesh	577

Brazil	1,213
China	3,273
Colombia	50
France	1,612
Germany	1,110
Greece	41
Hungary	604
India	2,692
Indonesia	1,137
Italy	84
Malaysia	18
Mexico	10,107
Netherlands	5,368
Nigeria	862
Pakistan	2,621
Philippines	34
Poland	11,860
Portugal	398
Russian Federation	1,189
Singapore	6,291
South Africa	3,884
Spain	3,609
Thailand	4,494
Turkey	143
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14,295
United States of America	39,656
Other, please specify Global offices	3,029

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	49,171
Health	24,999
Hygiene	43,147
Global Offices	3,029

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	773	6.5085	3.3734
Agbara LC	88.8	6.5085	3.3734
Anhui (Unit 2) Factory	2,121.4	31.8629	117.2763
Atizapan Factory	435.6	19.5684	-99.2613
Baddi HC Factory	1,073.6	30.9405	76.7838
Bahrain Factory	3.3	26.2182	50.6642
Bangpakong Factory	3,332.6	13.5825	100.9319
Bangpakong R&D	0	13.5825	100.9319
Bangplee Factory	1,112.1	13.624	100.7059
Barcelona LC	0	41.3892	2.1688
Belle Mead Factory	3,949.2	40.4835	-74.6502
Cali Factory	49.5	3.4613	-76.5039
Chalkis Factory	41.3	38.0464	23.8078
Chartres Factory	1,612.3	48.439	1.5142

Chittagong Factory	575.8	22.3748	91.8114
Chittagong LC	0	22.3748	91.8114
Chonburi Factory	49	13.3264	100.9847
Cileungsi Factory	981.6	-6.3624	106.9763
Cileungsi LC	0	-6.3624	106.9763
Delicias Factory	7,954.5	28.1899	-105.474
Derby Factory	7,492.5	52.8912	-1.4807
Dhaka LC	1.6	23.7791	90.4172
Dongguan R&D	0	22.519	113.3758
Elandsfontein Factory	3,884.5	-26.1686	28.2058
Evansville Factory	5,804.3	37.9776	-87.6
Florencio Varela Factory	90.6	-34.8286	-58.2172
Granollers Factory	3,609.1	41.6097	2.2788
Guangzhou Factory	0.742	23.0619	113.5258
Gurgaon R&D	6.498	28.457523	77.026344
Heidleberg R&D	0	49.4008	8.6726
Hosur (Unit 1) Factory	122.299	12.7246	77.8696
Hosur (Unit 2) Factory	67.003	12.7246	77.8696
Hull Factory	6,800.365	53.7522	-0.3219
Hull R&D	0	53.7522	-0.3219
Irungattukottai Factory	31.182	12.9967	80.003

Johor Bahru Factory	17.886	1.5342	103.7777
Klin Factory	1,188.864	56.3458	36.6892
Makati City Factory	33.552	14.533	121.0227
Mauripur Factory	2,621.488	24.8703	66.9565
Mira Factory	0	45.429	12.1337
Mira LC	11.839	45.429	12.1337
Mira R&D	72.155	45.429	12.1337
Montvale R&D	1,158.338	41.0401	-74.0327
Mysore Factory	196.06	12.3504	76.5857
Nijmegen Factory	5,368.358	51.8439	5.8085
Nottingham Factory	2.619	52.9269	-1.1952
Nowy Dwor Factory	11,768.684	52.4266	20.7615
Nowy Dwor R&D	91.28	52.4266	20.7615
Porto Alto Factory	398.289	38.924	-8.8846
Raposo Tavares Factory	1,207.552	-23.5853	-46.7865
Salt Lake City Factory	1,621.302	40.7271	-112.0133
Salt Lake City R&D	0	40.7271	-112.0133
Sao Paulo ABN Factory	5.83	-23.7223	-46.5954
Sao Paulo R&D	0	-23.7223	-46.5954

Semarang Factory	155.645	-6.9274	110.5553
Semarang LC	0	-6.9274	110.5553
Shangma Factory	50.735	36.1186	120.434
Shashi Factory	1,100.604	30.3196	112.2402
Sitarganj Factory	1,195.488	29.0382	79.6881
St Peters Factory	3,458.737	38.8111	-90.6439
Tatabanya Factory	603.716	47.558	18.4367
Tecnoparque R&D	10.279	19.5003	-99.1802
Tijuana Factory	0	32.4329	-116.875
Tlalpan Factory	1,706.303	19.3142	-99.1396
Tuas Factory	6,291.137	1.3004	103.633
Tuzla Factory	142.609	40.9014	29.3727
Weinheim Factory	1,110.116	49.481532	8.585652
Zeeland Factory	23,663.808	42.814	-86.0011
Global Offices	3,029		

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 (metric tons CO2e)

120,346

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)
Argentina	760	
Bahrain	3,492	
Bangladesh	129	20
Brazil	1,671	
China	30,385	1,625
Colombia	243	
France	386	
Germany	263	125
Greece	78	
Hungary	1,097	
India	28,401	98
Indonesia	9,409	73
Italy	6,794	3,584
Malaysia	2,672	
Mexico	19,306	205
Netherlands	4,301	
Nigeria	669	67
Pakistan	1,615	
Philippines	5,243	
Poland	16,740	205

Portugal	689	
Russian Federation	1,013	
Singapore	7,127	
South Africa	11,248	
Spain	1,237	
Thailand	20,781	548
Turkey	744	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13,350	3,727
United States of America	63,138	1,266
Other, please specify Global Offices	1,819	1,745

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	77,354	0
Health	107,066	5,993
Hygiene	68,562	5,550
Global Offices	1,819	1,745

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	602	0
Anhui (Unit 2) Factory	3,060	0
Atizapan Factory	993	0
Baddi HC Factory	7,059	0
Bahrain Factory	3,492	0

Bangpakong Factory	11,154	0
Bangpakong R&D	548	548
Bangplee Factory	4,887	0
Barcelona LC	0	0
Belle Mead Factory	6,229	0
Cali Factory	243	0
Chalkis Factory	78	0
Chartres Factory	386	0
Chittagong Factory	109	0
Chittagong LC	5	5
Chonburi Factory	4,192	0
Cileungsi Factory	8,207	0
Delicias Factory	9,143	0
Derby Factory	1,585	0
Dhaka LC	15	15
Dongguan R&D	132	132
Elandsfontein Factory	11,248	0
Evansville Factory	22,265	0
Florencio Varela Factory	760	0
Granollers Factory	1,237	
Guangzhou Factory	4,240	0
Gurgaon R&D	98	98
Heidelburg R&D	125	125
Hosur (Unit 1) Factory	811	0
Hosur (Unit 2) Factory	2,117	0
Hull Factory	4,127	0
Hull R&D	0	0
Irungattukottai Factory	536	0
Johor Bahru Factory	2,672	0
Klin Factory	1,013	0
Makati City Factory	5,243	0
Mauripur Factory	1,615	0
Mira Factory	6,415	3,205

Mira LC	0	0
Mira R&D	379	379
Montvale R&D	1,258	1,258
Mysore Factory	4,019	0
Nijmegen Factory	4,301	0
North Ryde R&D	59	8
Nottingham Factory	7,638	3,727
Nowy Dwor Factory	16,535	0
Nowy Dwor R&D	205	205
Porto Alto Factory	689	0
Raposo Tavares Factory	1,580	0
Salt Lake City Factory	3,972	0
Sao Paulo ABN Factory	92	0
Semarang Factory	1,129	0
Shangma Factory	19,445	1,493
Shashi Factory	3,509	0
Sitarganj Factory	13,760	0
St Peters Factory	8,603	0
Tatabanya Factory	1,097	0
Tecnoparque R&D	205	205
Tijuana Factory	1,409	0
Tlalpan Factory	7,555	0
Tuas Factory	7,127	0
Tuzla Factory	744	0
Weinheim Factory	139	0
Zeeland Factory	20,753	0
Global Offices	1,819	0
Semarang LC	73	73
Agbara LC	67	67

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	98,759	Decreased	86	In 2021, Reckitt increased consumption of purchased and generated renewable electricity. Associated CO2e tonnes savings achieved by switching electricity use from national grid IEA Emission Factor to Zero (or near Zero) GHG Emissions versus previous year. Change in emissions: In 2021, CO2et saved due to additional renewable energy consumption =98,759 CO2e tonnes. The % change is 98,759 /115,158 = 86% reduction. (115,158 is the difference between global gross scope 1 and 2 emissions 2020 v 2021: 248,794 – 133,636).
Other emissions reduction activities	6,293	Decreased	5	Reckitt undertook several energy and/or GHG emissions reduction projects during 2021 as detailed in C4.3. The additional GHG emissions saved during 2021 due to these projects is 6,293 CO2e tonnes. This equates to 5% of the GHG reductions versus 2020 (6,293/115.158CO2et = 5%). (115,158 is the difference between global gross scope 1 and 2 emissions 2020 v 2021: 248,794 – 133,636).
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	10,027	Decreased	7	Estimated from 2020, extrapolated GHG emissions forecast for 2021 output, plus taking into account efficiency from changes in output in 2021 [Reckitt's

				production output was lower in 2021 than in 2020 by approx. 7% (by weight), due to the response to the COVID pandemic and increased consumer demand for our Health and Hygiene products in 2020].
Change in methodology	1,057	Increased	1	In 2021, at Reckitt we improved our methodology for calculating scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with our commercial offices to provide a more detailed level of geographical granularity. With all other factors equal, this increase our GHG scope 1 emissions by 1,547 CO2e tonnes, which represents approx. 1% of the change in GHG emission vs 2020 (1,547/115.158CO2et = 1%). (115,158 is the difference between global gross scope 1 and 2 emissions 2020 v 2021: 248,794 – 133,636).
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified	1,137	Decreased	1	Based on the decreases and increases detailed above, in 2021, an additional 1,137 CO2et savings are unaccounted for. This represents approx. 1% of the overall gross scope 1 and 2 reductions versus 2020. (1,137/115,158 = 1%). (115,158 is the difference between global gross scope 1 and 2 emissions 2020 v 2021: 248,794 – 133,636).
Other				

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	85,695	613,808	699,503
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		541,794	180,577	722,371

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat			10,457	10,457
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam			33,217	33,217
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		2,178		2,178
Total energy consumption		629,667	838,059	1,467,726

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

85,247.47

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

9,413

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

75,835

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Wood pellets: Emission Factor: 0.0151; Unit: kg CO2e per kwh; Emission Factor Source: DEFRA 2021

Landfill gas: Emissions factor: 0.0002; Unit: kg CO2e per kwh; Emissions factor source: DEFRA 2021

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11,859

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

11,859

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Coal: Emissions factor: 0.3236; Unit: kg CO2e per kwh; Emission factor source: DEFRA 2021

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

15,625

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

10,566

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

4,718

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

340

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Medium fuel oil: Emissions factor: 0.2568; Unit: kg CO2e per kwh; Emissions factor source: DEFRA 2021

Gas

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

584,626

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

45,318

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

161,575

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

280,226

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

318

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

92,952

Comment

Natural Gas: Emissions factor: 0.1832; Unit: kg CO2e per kwh; Emissions factor source: DEFRA 2021

LPG: Emissions factor: 0.2145; Unit: kg CO2e per kwh; Emissions factor source:

DEFRA 2021

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1,747

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

615

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

958

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

161

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Light fuel oil: Emissions factor: 0.2416; Unit: kg CO2e per kwh; Emissions factor source: DEFRA 2021

Total fuel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

699,105

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

56,499

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

176,664

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

368,422

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

318

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

92,952

Comment

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	38,717	38,106	2,178	1,568
Heat	12,958	12,958	448	448
Steam	6,984	6,984		
Cooling				

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,638

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Bahrain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5,070

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Bangladesh

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
295

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
16,007

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
46,065

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1,548

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
7,184

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,615

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

158

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4,790

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
39,119

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
12,279

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
11,916

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
4,019

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
48,149

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
11,643

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Nigeria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1,631

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Pakistan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
5,310

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Philippines

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
7,763

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
41,028

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2,901

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2,701

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
18,434

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
12,010

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

6,208

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

49,121

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1,012

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
58,079

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
161,036

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

C8.2h

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

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Argentina

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

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

2,638

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2,638

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Argentina

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Bahrain

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

5,070

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

5,070

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Arab Emirates

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,018

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

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Bangladesh

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

278

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

278

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,012

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

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Brazil

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
877

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
877

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Brazil

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2,016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Brazil

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

15,129

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

15,129

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Brazil

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

45,965

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

45,965

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,004

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Colombia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1,262

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,262

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Colombia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,016

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

7,184

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

7,184

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

401

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

401

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Germany

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Greece

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

158

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

158

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Greece

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Hungary

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

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

4,790

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

4,790

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Hungary

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

India

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

34,969

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

34,969

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,012

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

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
India

Sourcing method
Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4,010

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
4,010

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
India

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Indonesia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

10,710

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

10,710

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Indonesia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,017

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Indonesia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1,569

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,569

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Indonesia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,015

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

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

11,221

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

11,221

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Malaysia

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

4,019

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

4,019

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Malaysia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Mexico

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

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

38,686

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

38,686

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Mexico

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,017

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

11,643

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

11,643

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Nigeria

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1,468

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

1,468

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Nigeria

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1,990

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Pakistan

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

4,603

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

4,603

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

India

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,012

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

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Philippines

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7,763

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
7,763

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Philippines

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2,016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Poland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Wind and Hydro

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

24,756

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

24,756

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Poland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Portugal

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

2,901

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2,901

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Portugal

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Russian Federation

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

2,701

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

2,701

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Russian Federation

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1,972

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Singapore

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

18,434

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

18,434

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Malaysia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

South Africa

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

12,010

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

12,010

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

South Africa

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,014

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify

Wind, Solar and Hydro

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

6,208

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

6,208

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Spain

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Thailand

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

43,119

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

43,119

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Thailand

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Thailand

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

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

347

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

347

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Thailand

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Turkey

Sourcing method
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify
Hydro and Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1,012

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1,012

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Turkey

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1,958

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

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

27,151

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

27,151

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Sustainable Biomass

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

18,587

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

18,587

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1,974

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

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

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

38,634

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

38,634

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2,009

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

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

122,402

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

122,402

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

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

2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Comment

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country.

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
447.62

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation
Bangladesh

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
16.58

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

16.58

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

16.58

Comment

Country/area of generation

China

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

100.65

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

100.65

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

100.65

Comment

Country/area of generation

Colombia

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

285.88

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

285.88

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

285.88

Comment

Country/area of generation

India

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4.98

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

4.98

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4.98

Comment

Country/area of generation

Italy

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

695.72

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

695.72

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

695.72

Comment

Country/area of generation

Mexico

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

204.39

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

204.39

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

204.39

Comment

Country/area of generation

Pakistan

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

706.17

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

706.17

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

706.17

Comment

Country/area of generation

Thailand

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1.44

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

1.44

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1.44

Comment

Country/area of generation

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

162.34

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

162.34

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

162.34

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Our mid- to long-term renewable strategy is to transition from the current situation which sees our production 100% covered by predominantly EACs and green tariffs with a small proportion of PPAs and a small proposition of onsite, towards a future whereby the proportion of EACs and green tariff shifts to a predominant reliance on onsite infrastructure and PPAs. We're also exploring the feasibility to support our supply chain in a similar context. Therefore, Reckitt is well-placed, even now, to contribute new green capacity into national grids. We have PPAs

already in both India and Latin America. Some of our existing on-site renewables can also service their local grids when power is not needed on site, although often we consume all power generated. And as we progress towards more onsite and PPA, there is scope that un-used power can export to grid

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Singapore	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	We've struggled sourcing renewable energy in the form of EACs within Singapore in particular, due to prices becoming a critical investment disabler. We're committed to this, as part of Reckitt's RE100 pledge. We have a sizeable operation in our Singapore site, and a growing presence in Malaysia. The Singapore regional geography is now struggling to accommodate enough energy needed via local solar infrastructure. Reckitt therefore initiated an additionality proposal for a cross-border regional power-purchase agreement based in Malaysia, that would cover both our Malaysian and Singaporean operations for 5 to 15 years. This seemed the right approach in view of (i) the anticipated merged cross border electricity market, plus (ii) our site's location on the Malaysia-side of Singapore. We viewed it as an excellent additionality opportunity. However, despite the proposal meeting CDP criteria, we learned it would fail RE100 requirements.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

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

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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

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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

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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: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

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Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISAE3000	Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2021 were verified by ERM CVS. See full ERM CVS statement for 2021 attached. 1
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000	Our reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions compared to 2015 as a % was verified by ERM CVS. See full ERM CVS statement for 2021 attached. 1
C4. Targets and performance	Product footprint verification	ISAE3000	Our total carbon footprint in 2021 which covers Scope 1+2 (market-based) and Scope 3 (upstream and downstream) was assured by ERM CVS. See full ERM CVS statement for 2021 attached. 1
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000	Our progress in reducing Total Carbon Footprint compared to 2015 as a % was verified by ERM CVS. See full ERM CVS statement for 2021 attached. 1
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify Net revenue from more sustainable products	ISAE3000	Our 2021 total Net Revenue from more sustainable products, as defined by the Sustainable Innovation Calculator was verified by ERM CVS. See full ERM CVS statement for 2021 attached. 1

[1]RB 2021 STATEMENT_DJSI_CDP_20 June 2022[signed].pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

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

Previously, we had been part of the EU ETS but due to a change in activity on our single (one) site that is covered by the EU ETS, the scale no longer requires it.

Our strategy for compliance with the EU ETS and emerging trading schemes is one of seeking to achieve compliance through a mix of implementing our global strategy to reduce the energy use and GHG emissions intensity of our manufacturing and other operations, plus purchasing allowances where needed. We shall continue to implement programmes at our sites globally, seeking to further improve energy efficiency and reduce our climate change emissions.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization 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 climate-related 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)

20

Variance of price(s) used

As part of our scenario analysis, under a 3C scenario, a global effective carbon price of $20 per ton by 2025 with participation from all major economies, has been applied across Reckitt activities.

A carbon price of $20 by 2025 was modelled in conjunction with Risilience, in line with estimates on carbon prices for each pathway.

Under a different scenario of 1.5C, a varying global effective carbon price has been utilised within our scenario analysis. Assumed radical action by all global governments within a 1.5C scenario means the carbon price is estimated at a higher value of $80 per ton by 2025.

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 2030 energy, GHG emissions and renewable energy commitments e.g. 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and to reduce our GHG emissions in our operations 65% by 2030 versus 2015. Furthermore, these outcomes helped inform the development of our new strategies and activities in 2021, looking to the future beyond with our 2030 targets and ambitious 2040 net zero emissions target.

We are also developing further internal carbon price mechanisms that will support long term planning activity within our value chain at a product, facility and supplier network level.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Stakeholder expectations

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Application

We used carbon pricing in our climate-related 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)

80

Variance of price(s) used

As part of our scenario analysis, under a 1.5C scenario, a global effective carbon price of $80 per ton by 2025 with participation from all major economies, has been applied across Reckitt activities.

A carbon price of $80 by 2025 was modelled in conjunction with Risilience, in line with estimates on carbon prices for each pathway.

Under a different scenario of 3C, a varying global effective carbon price has been utilised within our scenario analysis.

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 2030 energy, GHG emissions and renewable energy commitments e.g. 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and to reduce our GHG emissions in our operations 65% by 2030 versus 2015. Furthermore, these outcomes helped inform the development of our new strategies and activities in 2021, looking to the future beyond with our 2030 targets and ambitious 2040 net zero emissions target.

We are also developing further internal carbon price mechanisms that will support long term planning activity within our value chain at a product, facility and supplier network level.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

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. In 2021, we overhauled our policies and standards on human rights and responsible sourcing of natural raw materials by bringing them into one: our Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy. It's backed by technical standards covering Labour and Human Rights, Workplace Health and Safety, Environmental Protection and Natural Raw Materials Sourcing. This update puts us in step with the highest standards in our industry, as well as capturing the scope of our current supply chain sustainability activities and 2030 ambitions. It was also the result of engaging with partners including Oxfam Business Advisory Service, the Danish Institute for Human Rights and Earthworm Foundation.

In 2020, we launched our Supplier Environmental Performance Programme in partnership with Manufacture 2030. Building on the engagement from 2020, we

continued to work with M2030 and our suppliers to develop performance improvement plans and create greater visibility of performance to reduce their overall carbon, water and waste footprint throughout 2021. This is part of our strategy to help suppliers move from a basic level of compliance to being more proactive in reducing their environmental footprint and making significant improvements in areas like energy efficiency. These improvements could come through our site visits, but also through desktop help from Manufacture 2030, improvement projects they suggest and webinars that improve suppliers' environmental performance. In 2022, we'll work with the suppliers in the programme and help them reduce their environmental footprint.

At the end of 2021, 84% of suppliers in scope joined the initiative. We are analysing the data and will communicate reduction targets to our suppliers in 2022. We believe that we all have a role to play in combating climate change and as a result we will ensure that our suppliers continue to receive support from Reckitt and ongoing expertise and assistance from Manufacture 2030.

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 risks) is obtained through our responsible sourcing program, via Sedex. We use a risk based approach focused on compliance. Risk is defined by 1) business criticality, 2) sustainability risk, with consideration given to country of operation, sector profile and commodity specific risks including packaging and raw material suppliers. Suppliers or sites identified as high risk are subject to further due diligence including audits and corrective action as necessary.

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.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

10

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

20

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

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 2021 materiality process and 2) stakeholders identified as part of our sustainability strategy development in 2020. 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 50% of our Net Revenue to come from ‘more sustainable’ products by 2030 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 we continue to look for ways to progress our sustainability ambitions while helping consumers reduce their own impacts; including climate-related issues while using our products. Our approach is supported by our ambition is for 50% of our Net Revenue to come from “more sustainable” products by 2030. Examples of our approach include the successful launch of Dettol TruClean in 2021, becoming the UK’s Number 1 ‘Eco New Product Development’ as recognised by a leading retailer. It combines a 100% plant-based active ingredient with a fully recyclable bottle containing up to 35% PCR, all achieved while providing the same benefit to the consumer. In the US, reformulating surfactants in Lysol Power Bathroom foamer, sold in a trigger bottle, delivered a reduction of over 8% in carbon impact and over 9% in water impact.

To raise awareness of water scarcity, our brand Finish encourages people to embrace a simple behaviour #SkiptheRinse when loading the dishwasher. Pre-rinsing dishes uses up to 57 litres of water per load – wasted water with Finish, because the product is so effective at removing dirt. #SkiptheRinse is a global campaign and, along with our partnerships with National Geographic, WWF, Love Water UK and the Nature Conservancy, it’s reached more than 350 million people to encourage them to turn off the tap before loading the dishwasher. In the US alone, #SkiptheRinse has driven pledges to save 20 million gallons of water. In Turkey #Skiptherinse has been a major success in raising awareness of water conservation.. As a result, six million households have stopped pre-rinsing, resulting in a saving of 24 million tons of water – and counting.

The measure of success is increased net revenue of ‘more sustainable’ products for the business as well as overall decreased full life cycle climate footprint. In 2021, 24.9% of

Reckitt's Net Revenue came from 'more sustainable' products (29.3% excluding our IFCN business).

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 2021 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 multistakeholder partnerships to address climate-related challenges in the supply chain down to raw material level. An example is our continued our partnership with the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative's Sustainable Dairy Partnership (SDP). This is a group of suppliers and industry peers working to make the dairy industry more sustainable through a consistent approach to the commercial relationship between dairy buyers and processors. Members take responsibility for challenges like Greenhouse Gas (GHG) production, human rights, deforestation and animal welfare. Highlights in 2021 included: 1) launching an online platform for suppliers to report their progress to buyers against the 11 Dairy Sustainability Framework criteria including GHG emissions, use of soil nutrients and biodiversity; 2) taking part in work focused on soy feed that contributes to a supply chain free from land conversion or deforestation; and 3) joining a new workstream on carbon data collection between suppliers and buyers to improve GHG reporting. 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. We support Earthworm's landscape-level programmes to aid social and environmental transformation across landscapes in Indonesia and Malaysia where we source palm oil from. This aims to help farmers adopt regenerative agricultural practices, making them more resilient and improving working conditions and labour standards for vulnerable workers, as well as restoring and regenerating forests. The outcomes include suppliers being better equipped to implement commitments to No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation (NDPE) and support smallholders in their networks. The programmes also build sustainable livelihoods with communities, improving living standards and making it less likely that farms will expand into forests. For further information please see our Protecting ecosystems Insight at Reckitt.com.

In 2020, we wanted to increase activity with our key suppliers on their energy, water and waste performance to support them in delivering improvements and contributing to our ambition of creating a cleaner world. We therefore launched our Supplier Environmental Performance Programme in partnership with Manufacture 2030. Building on the engagement from 2020, we continued to work with M2030 and our suppliers to develop performance improvement plans and create greater visibility of performance to reduce their overall carbon, water and waste

footprint throughout 2021. At the end of 2021, 84% of suppliers in scope joined the initiative. We are analysing the data and will communicate reduction targets to our suppliers in 2022. We believe that we all have a role to play in combating climate change and as a result we will ensure that our suppliers continue to receive support from Reckitt and ongoing expertise and assistance from Manufacture 2030.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

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 species must not be harmed due to the production or processing of NRMs (natural raw materials) used by Business Partners or through expansion of production or processing areas. Business Partners should monitor and address any risk of harm to these areas.

Your role in the implementation

Other, please specify

Company's Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy and associated technical standards

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Reckitt's Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy is applicable to all business partners providing goods and services to or on behalf of Reckitt. This includes third-party

manufacturers, raw and packaging material suppliers, service providers, vendors, traders, agents, contractors, joint venture and distributors, including their employees' agents and other representatives. Our six responsible sourcing principles include: 1. Ensuring labour and universal human rights are respected 2. Providing a safe and healthy working environment 3. Sourcing natural raw material responsibly 4. Protecting the environment and reducing environment impact 5. Using ever safer and more sustainable ingredients 6. Conducting business with integrity

The principles set out Reckitt's overall expectations for responsible sourcing. Each principle is either supported by separate technical standards covering Labour and Human Rights, Workplace Health and Safety, Environmental Protection and Natural Raw Materials Sourcing. Each technical standard describes how Business Partners are expected to put those expectations into practice.

Reckitt expects all Business Partners will: 1. Comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and in the absence of those laws, with international standards. 2. Work to implement the recommended practices outlined in the supporting technical standards, demonstrating continuous improvement. 3. Operate due diligence processes appropriate to their size and risk profile and demonstrate risk-based action. 4. Communicate these requirements to their suppliers, monitoring and strengthening compliance as far as is practical.

Business Partners are evaluated against this and other Reckitt policies as part of our continuing governance and compliance programmes, and to enable resilient and sustainable value chains that support innovation and create future opportunities. Our policy and standards here and elsewhere support our delivery of high standards of consumer safety, environmental, social and workplace standards that are championed by different functions within Reckitt to enable best value for us, our partners and wider society.

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

Reckitt expects all Business Partners to embrace sustainability, seeking to eliminate harmful environmental impact and protect the environment and natural resources across all aspects of their supply chain – sourcing, manufacturing, packaging and distribution of

all products and services. Reckitt supports and encourages Business Partners to continuously improve performance and environmental management of water, waste, emissions, energy, and material usage.

Business Partners are expected to develop and implement environmental management systems based on, or incorporating, ISO 14001 principles to identify, mitigate and monitor environmental impacts and work towards eliminating those that are harmful. A management system should include policies and procedures regarding energy, emissions, water, hazardous materials, air quality, deforestation, and waste.

In implementing a management system, the following should be considered: 1) Energy management and monitoring: Consumption of energy is monitored and continuously optimised, i.e., reduced and/or improved by use of renewable sources. 2) Emissions: Sources of emissions are identified, and reduction plans prepared, reducing emissions at source via engineering solutions or utilising plans and controls to mitigate air pollution.

Your role in the implementation

Other, please specify

Company's Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy and associated technical standards

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Reckitt's Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy is applicable to all business partners providing goods and services to or on behalf of Reckitt. This includes third-party manufacturers, raw and packaging material suppliers, service providers, vendors, traders, agents, contractors, joint venture and distributors, including their employees' agents and other representatives. Our six responsible sourcing principles include: 1. Ensuring labour and universal human rights are respected 2. Providing a safe and healthy working environment 3. Sourcing natural raw material responsibly 4. Protecting the environment and reducing environment impact 5. Using ever safer and more sustainable ingredients 6. Conducting business with integrity

The principles set out Reckitt's overall expectations for responsible sourcing. Each principle is either supported by separate technical standards covering Labour and Human Rights, Workplace Health and Safety, Environmental Protection and Natural Raw Materials Sourcing. Each technical standard describes how Business Partners are expected to put those expectations into practice.

Reckitt expects all Business Partners will: 1. Comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and in the absence of those laws, with international standards. 2. Work to implement the recommended practices outlined in the supporting technical standards, demonstrating continuous improvement. 3. Operate due diligence processes appropriate to their size and risk profile and demonstrate risk-based action. 4. Communicate these requirements to their suppliers, monitoring and strengthening compliance as far as is practical.

Business Partners are evaluated against this and other Reckitt policies as part of our continuing governance and compliance programmes, and to enable resilient and sustainable value chains that support innovation and create future opportunities. Our policy and standards here and elsewhere support our delivery of high standards of consumer safety, environmental, social and workplace standards that are championed by different functions within Reckitt to enable best value for us, our partners and wider society.

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) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

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

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities 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/8950/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.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

100,000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Reckitt became a member of Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) in 2020. CGF brings consumer goods retailers and manufacturers together globally, are CEO-led and help the world's retailers and consumer goods manufacturers to collaborate, alongside other key stakeholders, to secure consumer trust and drive positive change, including greater efficiency.

With CGF's global reach, CEO leadership and focus on retailer-manufacturer collaboration, CGF are in a unique position to drive positive change and help address key challenges impacting the industry, including environmental and social sustainability, health, food safety and product data accuracy. The private sector is well-placed to show leadership and CGF members understand the role they need to play and are committed to taking action on the most pressing environmental challenges facing our industry. The mission of CGF's environmental sustainability work is to position the consumer goods industry as a leader in tackling climate change, reducing waste and improving environmental stewardship in global supply chains.

We are active in the Consumer Goods Forum, which drives positive change on climate change and key issues through collaborative action with customers and peers. We can't achieve our targets entirely through our own efforts. Across our sustainability efforts, we're strengthening our global, cross-sector commitments through the Consumer Goods Forum. For example, for our work on waste, we joined the CGF's Coalition of Action on Plastic Waste. We also work with our peers and customers to help protect ecosystems, through the Consumer Goods Forum's Forest Positive coalition, for example, which helps to protect forest ecosystems through landscape programmes. In 2021, we continued to support the CGF's Human Rights Coalition of Action – Working to End Forced Labour.

Being part of the CGF helps us work with other leading brands, manufacturers and retailers committed to social and environmental sustainability. In turn, this helps us boost our collective impact through safe, resilient and sustainable value chains.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Mixed

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We are attempting to influence them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Reckitt is actively part of the working group on Safe and Sustainable by Design, which is defining criteria to guide new chemical innovation moving forward.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

16,500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

We have low level membership because it's not directly relevant to consumer goods. This membership level enables us to participate in three working groups which include: European Biocidal Products Forum, the Safe and Sustainable by Design Work Group and the Long Range Research Initiative.

Our experts represent us on CEFIC's Long-range Research Initiative projects which help to steer wider industry research efforts towards a better understanding of the potential impacts of chemicals on human health and the environment.

More details can be found: http://cefic-lri.org

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Reckitt Annual Report 2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 16-19, 20-21, 50-54, 61-65, 66-67, 73, 88-103, 141-147, 148-187

Reckitt's 2021 Annual Report is also available here:
https://www.reckitt.com/media/10007/annual-report-2021.pdf

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Reckitt Sustainability Insights 2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

Whole document; Climate Change and TCFD section (pages 47-65)

Reckitt's 2021 Sustainability Insight is also available here:
https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf

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. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our Board of Directors is responsible for the overall stewardship of the Company and delivery against strategy, through our executive leadership team. This includes setting our values and standards, and overseeing sustainability and corporate responsibility, including biodiversity. They have regular discussions about the risks and opportunities for the Company and conduct a formal review at least once a year. Sustainability itself, including the key issue of climate change, is considered one of the Company's principal risks. This reflects the growing importance of sustainability and its central role in supporting the Company's growth strategy – as it becomes a more important opportunity, so too does it become a greater risk. The Board delegates regular oversight of sustainability to a sub-committee, the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics and Compliance Committee (CRSECC). The Committee meets quarterly to review our progress against our sustainability strategy, and performance against our targets. Meetings are attended by the CEO, who has accountability for sustainability performance at executive level. He is joined at the meetings by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and other senior executives. The CRSECC is part of the Group's governance framework and supports the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in ensuring the integrity of the Group's corporate responsibility and sustainability, ethics and compliance strategies, policies, programmes and activities. The CRSEC Committee supports the Board in reviewing, monitoring, and assessing the Company's approach to sustainability, which includes climate change and biodiversity. The CRSEC Committee reports to the Board

		regularly at Board meetings, providing an update on sustainability objectives and progress against our targets. In 2021, the Board took part in listening sessions on the topics of ecosystems, biodiversity and nature-based solutions. At these sessions the Board heard perspectives from external panellists including investors, suppliers, academics and NGOs. Board members were invited to ask questions during the session and discuss next steps.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Other, please specify Reckitt has a commitment of: “Ecosystem protection, regeneration programmes with nature-based solutions in key value chains by 2030, through our brands and supply network”	SDG CITES Other, please specify Consumer Goods Forum Forest Positive Coalition, WBCSD

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity	Reckitt Protecting Our Ecosystems Insight 2021 - Pages 02-04 Reckitt Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy - whole document Reckitt Natural Raw Materials Standard - whole document 1, 2, 3

[1]Reckitt - Protecting Our Ecosystems Insight 2021.pdf

[2]Reckitt Natural Raw Materials Standard.pdf

[3]Reckitt Sourcing for Sustainable Growth Policy.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Marketing, Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	13,234,000,000

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

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

636.23

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

70.25

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf)

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

69,688.71

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 (2021 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/9990/reporting-criteria-2021.pdf).

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number of doses sold.

GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

CVS Health

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,063.69

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

CVS Health

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

117.46

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

CVS Health

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

116,510.21

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 (2021 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/9990/reporting-criteria-2021.pdf).

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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

639

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

70.56

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf),

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Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

69,992.45

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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

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Requesting member

Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

308.4

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

34.05

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

33,780.52

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 (2021 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/9990/reporting-criteria-2021.pdf).

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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD

GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

NHS England and NHS Improvement

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

268.09

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

NHS England and NHS Improvement

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29.6

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

NHS England and NHS Improvement

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29,364.95

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 (2021 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/9990/reporting-criteria-2021.pdf).

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GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Raia Drogasil SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

64.49

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Raia Drogasil SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7.12

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Raia Drogasil SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7,063.87

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 (2021 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/9990/reporting-criteria-2021.pdf).

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Requesting member

UNFI

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

24.92

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

UNFI

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2.75

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

UNFI

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2,730.08

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 (2021 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/9990/reporting-criteria-2021.pdf).

The total carbon footprint is a measure of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with Reckitt products sold during a 12-month period (1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021). GHGs comprise, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WRI & WBSD, 2004), (carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). The performance is reported based in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). The scope is GHG Protocol Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (i.e. those associated with the entire life cycle of Reckitt products sold including the raw and packaging material supply chain, product manufacturing, distribution, retail operations, consumer use, and subsequent disposal/recycling of the product and its packaging). This includes the life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Company's own manufacturing facilities as well as those manufactured by external third-party facilities producing products for Reckitt under contract. On consumer use, we quantify both direct and indirect emissions in line with the GHG protocol, but the scope of our target only includes direct consumer use emissions. Our GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying publicly available emission factors sourced predominantly from Ecoinvent (https://www.ecoinvent.org/), by amounts of materials and packaging included in products sold, energy used and distances travelled. Where available, primary data has been sourced directly from Reckitt's product libraries, environmental reporting and other business management systems and its suppliers/ contractors. Where this has not been available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of industry/product/ consumer use data. Where available and relevant, this data is region-specific to account for differences in regional production. Sales data has been sourced from Reckitt's sales ledger, Fusion. The impact of the RPs is then scaled up by sales data across our countries and brands for the reporting year. The impacts are calculated per dose of product used and scaled up to the global portfolio using the number of doses sold.

GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
765.43

Uncertainty (±%)
5

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

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

84.52

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

83,840.68

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 (2021 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/9990/reporting-criteria-2021.pdf).

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sources of industry/product/ consumer use data. Where available and relevant, this data is region-specific to account for differences in regional production. Sales data has been sourced from Reckitt's sales ledger, Fusion. The impact of the RPs is then scaled up by sales data across our countries and brands for the reporting year. The impacts are calculated per dose of product used and scaled up to the global portfolio using the number of doses sold.

GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11,954.54

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,320.06

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity, heat or steam

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1,309,430.84

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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 (2021 Reporting Criteria – see https://www.reckitt.com/media/9990/reporting-criteria-2021.pdf).

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1, 2 & 3 emissions (i.e. those associated with the entire life cycle of Reckitt products sold including the raw and packaging material supply chain, product manufacturing, distribution, retail operations, consumer use, and subsequent disposal/recycling of the product and its packaging). This includes the life cycle GHG emissions associated with products manufactured at the Company's own manufacturing facilities as well as those manufactured by external third-party facilities producing products for Reckitt under contract. On consumer use, we quantify both direct and indirect emissions in line with the GHG protocol, but the scope of our target only includes direct consumer use emissions. Our GHG emissions are calculated by multiplying publicly available emission factors sourced predominantly from Ecoinvent (https://www.ecoinvent.org/), by amounts of materials and packaging included in products sold, energy used and distances travelled. Where available, primary data has been sourced directly from Reckitt's product libraries, environmental reporting and other business management systems and its suppliers/ contractors. Where this has not been available, secondary data has been obtained from sources including publicly available LCA databases, journal articles and sources of industry/product/ consumer use data. Where available and relevant, this data is region-specific to account for differences in regional production. Sales data has been sourced from Reckitt's sales ledger, Fusion. The impact of the RPs is then scaled up by sales data across our countries and brands for the reporting year. The impacts are calculated per dose of product used and scaled up to the global portfolio using the number of doses sold.

GHG emissions are identified, calculated and reported in line with the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and verified as part of our annual Independent Limited Assurance (See Reckitt's 2021 Sustainability Insights pages 7-9, 47-55 https://www.reckitt.com/media/10000/reckitt-sustainability-insights-2021.pdf).

SC1.2

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

1. Reckitt 2021 Sustainability Governance, Reporting and Assurance
https://www.reckitt.com/media/9968/sustainability-governance-reporting-assurance-2021.pdf

2. Reckitt 2021 Climate Change Insight
https://www.reckitt.com/media/9977/climate-change-2021.pdf

3. Reckitt 2021 Reporting Criteria
https://www.reckitt.com/media/9990/reporting-criteria-2021.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. Some customers may have a strong presence in one geography but not necessarily across all of Reckitt's operations; limiting the accuracy. This is further complicated by mergers, acquisitions and divestments which have to be accounted for, frequently during the course of a reporting year. To help overcome these challenges, more consistency between what customers ask for as well as increasing the ability to 'harvest' data from what we publish online already would be needed rather than having to resubmit.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

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

We do not plan to develop our approach further due to excessive resource impacts with currently limited additional benefits in driving GHG emission reductions.

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

No

SC4.1

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

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms