Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction
Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Mondelēz International, Inc. (NASDAQ: MDLZ) is a global snacking powerhouse, with 2016 revenue of approx. $26 billion. Creating delicious moments of joy in 165 countries, we are a leader in chocolate, biscuits, gum, candy and powdered beverages, with many iconic brands including Nabisco, Oreo, LU, belVita, Cadbury, Milka, Cadbury Dairy Milk, Toblerone, Trident, Halls, and Tang. Mondelēz International is a proud member of the Standard and Poor's 500, NASDAQ 100 and Dow Jones Sustainability Index- World and North America.
Today, people around the globe are increasingly interested in well-being and ensuring a sustainable future We know people expect more from companies and the products they make and sell. We strongly believe our growth is linked to enhancing the well-being of the planet, the people who make and enjoy our products, and the communities we serve.
A key strategic goal for us is to Grow our Impact, and we seek to do that by sourcing our products sustainably, reducing the environmental impact of our operations and packaging, and being mindful of the limited resources available around the world. We continue to leverage our global operating scale to secure sustainable raw materials and work with suppliers to drive meaningful social and environmental changes, focusing on where we can make the most impact. For example, we have taken direct accountability for building a sustainable cocoa supply with our $400 million Cocoa Life program. And we're improving sustainability in our wheat supply by working with farmers in North America and through our Harmony program in Europe.
Growing our positive impact for people and the planet is not only at the core of who we are as a company, it also helps to accelerate our growth. Smart and sustainable use of natural resources to reduce our end-to-end environmental impact is necessary now more than ever.
Sustainability is about preserving our world and its people. We need to find ways to use less fossil-fuel energy, water and other resources, switching to renewable energy where feasible, as well as reduce the waste we generate. For many years, we've listened to and worked with smallholder farmers to promote sustainable supply chains. With our partners, we help increase the farmers' output, improve their livelihoods, build thriving communities and protect the environment.
We know we can't do everything, so our focus is in those areas where we can have the greatest impact: sustainable agriculture and reducing the environmental footprint of our own operations.
In 2015, we established new 2020 sustainability goals that placed us at the forefront of the fight against climate change and support our 2020 ambition to be the leader in well-being snacks while driving down costs and creating efficiencies to accelerate our growth.

Working with leading organizations, our sustainability goals focus on reducing key end-to-end environmental impacts – from the field through distribution. By 2020*, we will:

- Reduce absolute CO2 emissions from manufacturing by 15%. This aligns with current approaches to setting science-based targets to support the global effort to limit climate change to less than 2ºC.
- Reduce absolute incoming water use in manufacturing, focusing on priority sites where water is most scarce. We aim for 10% reduction at those priority sites.
- Reduce total manufacturing waste by 20%.
- Eliminate 65,000 tonnes of packaging, without contributing to food waste.

*By 2020 vs 2013 baseline, our first full year of operations.

In addition, we have set the following sustainable agriculture goals:
- All cocoa will ultimately be sustainably sourced
- Maintain 75% of Western European biscuits volume made with Harmony wheat
- Maintain 100% RSPO palm oil
- 100% palm oil traceable to the mill from suppliers with aligned policies
- 100% cage-free eggs in US, Canada by 2020 and EU by 2025

We will also implement deforestation interventions in key agriculture supply programs, such as Cocoa Life and our Palm Oil Action Plan, and as progress is made on the ground, will publicly report the resulting end-to-end carbon footprint reduction.

Our focus on climate change is also consistent with our environmental policy, which states:
“Mondelēz International is committed to reducing the environmental impact of our activities, preventing pollution and promoting the sustainability of the natural resources upon which we depend, while providing quality products that meet the needs of our consumers. We also are committed to the continuous improvement of our environmental performance and to meeting or exceeding the requirements of all applicable environmental laws and regulations. We expect all Mondelēz International employees to carry out their job responsibilities in accordance with this policy and to report any environmental concerns they have to management."
Done right, we know building sustainability into our business is good for the planet, people and, ultimately, our profits.

CC0.2

Reporting Year
Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.
The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.
We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.
Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD($)

CC0.6

Modules
As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, companies in the electric utility sector, companies in the automobile and auto component manufacturing sector, companies in the oil and gas sector, companies in the information and communications technology sector (ICT) and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco sector (FBT) should complete supplementary questions in addition to the core questionnaire.
If you are in these sector groupings, the corresponding sector modules will not appear among the options of question CC0.6 but will automatically appear in the ORS navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.
If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below in CC0.6.

Further Information

Visit www.mondelezinternational.com and www.facebook.com/mondelezinternational. The Dow Jones Sustainability Index selects the top 10% of global companies and top 20% of North American companies based on an extensive review of financial and sustainability programs within each industry. We improved our overall score to reach the 95th percentile of our industry and achieved perfect scores in health and nutrition, raw material sourcing and water-related risks.

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

For Mondelēz International, sustainability is part of one of our three global growth strategies “Grow our Impact” Our growth is linked to enhancing the well-being of the people who make and enjoy our products, the communities we serve and the planet and its limited resources. As consumers seek foods that taste delicious and match their lifestyle goals, we are committed to meeting their well-being needs by becoming a leader in tasty, accessible, well-being snacks. Our collective efforts are designed to enable our business to grow, operate more efficiently and help create a sustainable future for our suppliers, farmers and consumers.

We take a comprehensive approach to the Grow our Impact strategy, integrating it throughout our business processes. Our CEO is engaged in the review and progress of the strategy in conjunction with the Governance, Membership and Public Affairs Committee (“Governance Committee”) of our Board of Directors, which is responsible for overseeing sustainability as part of our strategy to Grow our Impact, with regular briefings from our Chief Well-being, Sustainability, Public & Government Affairs Officer.

Our strategy is managed by a cross-functional sustainability leadership team with members from our key global functions and regions. The team recommends sustainability strategy and goals and oversees their implementation and reporting of results. It is led by our Director, Global Sustainability, who reports to the Chief Well-being, Sustainability, Public & Government Affairs Officer who, in turn, reports on sustainability to our executive and the Governance Committee. In addition,

executive sponsorship is provided by our EVP and General Counsel, EVP Integrated Supply Chain, EVP Research Development and Quality and EVP and Region President.

Our sustainability goals are part of our strategic planning process, and therefore, progress and key activities are regularly reported to the Board and the business unit leadership teams. CO2 and hence energy are key focus areas in our sustainability strategy.

In 2015, we established new 2020 sustainability goals that placed us at the forefront of the fight against climate change and support our 2020 ambition to be the leader in well-being snacks while driving down costs and creating efficiencies to accelerate our growth. We adopted science-based targets to reduce absolute CO2 emissions from manufacturing as part of our ambitious end-to-end approach. This represents a transition from normalized (to production) targets to an absolute target. We will also implement deforestation interventions in key agriculture supply programs, such as Cocoa Life, and as progress is made on the ground, will publicly report the resulting end-to-end carbon footprint reduction.

Clear business goals have been set as part of the sustainability strategy led by the Chief Well-being, Sustainability, Public & Government Affairs Officer. In addition, each business unit is responsible for integrating sustainability into their strategic plans, including our operational goals such as CO2 reduction. They are responsible for developing a plan that will enable them to deliver sustainability performance that will contribute to the overall corporate sustainability goals.

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)		Incentives come in the form of internal recognition and external recognition (through press releases, customers, etc.).
All employees	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Energy reduction	Achievement of sustainability goals (including energy/CO2 reduction) as part of overall business unit goals may translate into monetary reward through standard monetary incentives at all levels and functions and according to performance.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
		target	

Further Information

Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	Global	> 6 years	We have a robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and managing risks, with oversight by the Risk and Compliance Committee (MRCC), which reports annually to the Audit Committee. The executive sponsors of the MRCC are the EVP and Chief Financial Officer, and the EVP and General Counsel. The purpose of the MRCC is to manage our

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
				process to identify and assess the most significant inherent risks to us so we may adequately mitigate them and/or monitor them across the company. All identified risks are vetted by the MRCC and remain under the MRCC's governance. Ownership of specific risks is assigned at the Leadership Team (MLT) level (MLT members report directly to the CEO). As owners of each specific risk, MLT members are responsible for verifying that appropriate mitigation controls and monitoring systems are in place. The risk universe considered during this process is wide and varied. Climate change is included in this risk universe.

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

Our ERM methodology is governed by the MRCC and includes annual reviews with all business regions, considering company level risks by using information gathered at the asset level (regions, countries, individual facilities and separate business units). The ERM process results in the identification of a variety of risks. The results of climate change risk are captured in commodities, reputation and brand image, unanticipated business disruptions, and changes in regulations. These risks can be both company level and asset level risks.
At the asset level, we do business continuity planning for a variety of business matters. We have a business plan to react to disruptions caused by a given crisis, including potential facility interruptions, key sourcing interruptions, and system interruptions. At the corporate level, we manage global reputational risks related to issues raised by continuity planning.
We use additional risk analysis tools for financial and business risks. Other examples come from operations, information systems, global environmental and safety (E&S) standards and agricultural commodities. For E&S standards, we operate a Global E&S Standards and Management System, that involve crisis preparedness / risk management. At the asset level, facilities worldwide are required to assess E&S risks including asset-level risks and facility–level risks, and implement these standards and address those risks.
Given the nature of challenges linked to sourcing agricultural commodities, at the corporate level, we have developed specific ways of looking at longer-term challenges and risks. Notably, we have assessed with the World Wildlife Fund the long-term sustainability risks for many of our main commodities. Also, with another third party, we mapped our total environmental footprint: carbon (air), land and water. This work provided us with a better understanding of the impacts across our supply chain and will enable us to focus activities.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

We use various multi-dimensional tools and models throughout the company to support the identification of risks to facilitate timely and effective risk response and to have an adequate level of controls and safeguards, including SWOT analysis (Strength/Weakness/Opportunity/Threat), risk maps and third-party sources.

For the corporation to assess the most important risks at a senior management level, we use a risk mapping process to help identify the impact and likelihood of the risk, based upon a uniform framework. The mapping process also includes an assessment of the controls in place to mitigate the risk. This allows senior management to rank financial, operational, compliance and strategic risks to verify the proper resources (including people, capital, time, and oversight) are in place. The MRCC is responsible for driving the risk culture through standard measurement and language for risk exposure. The Region Presidents and their staff are responsible for integrating the culture and measurement into existing business practices. To verify this process is being adhered to, the Internal Audit department verifies the control expectations set up by the MRCC through the course of the audits performed during the year and regional internal audit leads also participate as members of Region Risk and Compliance Committees.

Manufacturing: plants with the highest operating income (OI) impact must improve their property protection (against fire, flood, wind and earthquake losses to their property) to protect the company from loss. This focuses the capital dollars on the plants with the highest impact.

Procurement: critical single and sole source suppliers are prioritized for risk mitigation through contractual agreements, business continuity planning or qualification of secondary suppliers. Specific focus is given to suppliers supporting strategic product categories.

CC2.1d

Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

Main reason for not having a process	Do you plan to introduce a process?	Comment

CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

1. We perform annually a comprehensive analysis of our environmental footprint, which includes carbon, water and land impacts across our whole lifecycle. This work provides us with a better understanding of the impacts across our supply chain and enables us to focus activities where it matters.
2. A key strategic goal for us is to Grow our Impact, and we seek to do that by sourcing our products sustainably, reducing the environmental impact of our operations and packaging, and being mindful of the limited resources available around the world. We continue to leverage our global operating scale to secure sustainable raw materials and work with suppliers to drive meaningful social and environmental changes, focusing on where we can make the most impact.
3. Key aspects of climate change that influence our strategy are the need to mitigate the carbon footprint of our operations and supply chain. In addition, people around the globe are increasingly interested in well-being and ensuring a sustainable future. We know people expect more from companies and the products they make and sell. We believe our growth is linked to enhancing the well-being of the planet, the people, and the communities we serve.
Sustainability is about preserving our world and its people. We all depend on just one planet. Our sustainability journey has put us on a path that is making a real difference. We know we can't do everything, so our focus is in those areas where we can have the greatest impact: sustainable agriculture and reducing the environmental footprint of our own operations.
4. In 2015, we established new sustainability goals that placed us at the forefront of the fight against climate change and support our 2020 ambition to be the leader in well-being snacks while driving down costs and creating efficiencies to accelerate our growth.
Working with leading organizations, our sustainability goals focus on reducing key end-to-end environmental impacts – from the field through distribution. By 2020*, we will:

- Reduce absolute CO2 emissions from manufacturing by 15%.
- Reduce10% absolute incoming water use in manufacturing, focusing on sites where water is most scarce.
- Reduce total manufacturing waste by 20%.
- Eliminate 65,000 tonnes of packaging, without contributing to food waste.

*By 2020 vs 2013 baseline, our first full year of operations.

In addition, we have set the following sustainable agriculture goals

- All cocoa will ultimately be sustainably sourced
- 75% of Western European biscuits volume made with Harmony wheat since 2015
- Maintain 100% RSPO palm oil
- 100% palm oil traceable to the mill from suppliers with aligned policies
- 100% cage-free eggs in US, Canada by 2020 and EU by 2025

We will also implement deforestation interventions in key agriculture supply programs, such as Cocoa Life and our Palm Oil Action Plan, and as progress is made on the ground, will publicly report the resulting end-to-end carbon footprint reduction.
Our sustainability goals are applied across our business units and are included in their strategic plans.
We look at two key impact areas to reduce GHG emissions: direct and indirect control. Matters within our direct control are a relatively minor portion of our total footprint, but we have direct influence. From 2013-2016, we reduced energy-related emissions 7% on an absolute basis. For areas beyond our direct control, notably agriculture, which accounts for the largest share of our CO2e footprint, we have a longer-term strategy and consider our ability to secure the agricultural commodities we need to make our products and the impact that those agricultural commodities have on global warming.
We have focused where we may have better influence and opportunity to drive change. In 2012, through our Cocoa Life initiative, we have committed $400 million

over 10 years to this large and our most comprehensive program to date to support sustainable production and improve the livelihoods of cocoa farmers. We are also tackling other commodities, such as sugar, palm oil, wheat, and dairy.
We also expanded our buying of RSPO certificates and segregated palm oil during 2013 to cover 100 percent of our palm oil purchases – two years ahead of our commitment. In 2014, we launched an ambitious action plan laying out steps so that the palm oil we buy is produced on legally held land, doesn't lead to deforestation or loss of peat land and respects human rights. We updated the plan in 2016, setting out new milestones to increase suppliers' accountability for sustainability across their own operations and third-party suppliers.
We are using life-cycle thinking to help uncover ways to eliminate waste in manufacturing, measure how product and packaging innovations improve on previous designs, and provide a common system to measure and explain those benefits. We're leveraging our consumers and partners where we can and we have several success stories from packaging innovations in 2016:
• North America: 23% thinner packaging for Oreo biscuits eliminated 1,496 MT of cartons annually.
• Latin America: Primary and secondary packaging redesign for Tang powdered beverages led to the following material reductions: 5% in flexible films, 12% in cartons, 19% in corrugate and 46% in trucks required to transport the finished product.
5. Our long-term strategy will continue to be influenced by climate change as we implement our sustainability goals. Our CO2 reduction goal aligns with approaches to setting science-based targets to support the global effort to limit climate change to less than 2ºC. Likewise, our sourcing strategy will continue to take account of climate change as we seek to secure sustainable supplies of critical raw materials in the long term and to reduce the impact that those agricultural commodities have on climate change.
6. The Paris Agreement influenced the business strategy in two key ways:
First, we adopted the science-based target methodology to set our CO2 emissions reduction goal.
Secondly, we increased our commitments to address deforestation in our key agricultural supply chains, based on the insight from our lifecycle assessment that deforestation within our supply chain represents the largest contributor to our footprint. We announced our commitment to combat deforestation in cocoa at, COP21. We committed to lead private sector action in Côte d'Ivoire's national program to combat deforestation. Deforestation accounts for over 10 percent of global GHG emissions and represents a major opportunity to reduce CO2 release into the atmosphere.
8. We use forward-looking scenario analyses, including a 2ºC scenario, to inform our goal setting process. Our CO2 reduction goal aligns with approaches to setting science-based targets to support the global effort to limit climate change to less than 2ºC, and we plan energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in our operations to enable us to meet this goal.

CC2.2b

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we currently don't anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC2.2d

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price on carbon

CC2.3

Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Other

CC2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other: Sustainable palm oil	Support	We shared our commitment at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014 to extend our support for UNDP's plans to work with the Government of Indonesia and companies to support the scale up of sustainable palm oil in Indonesia via a commodity platform approach. In addition, we co-chair the Consumer Goods Forum's Palm Oil Working Group – which published palm oil sourcing guidelines for members during 2015, we work with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil and we supported the NY Declaration on Forests.	The goal is to support the scale up sustainable palm oil in Indonesia via a commodity platform approach.
Climate finance	Support	We announced our commitment to combat deforestation in cocoa at the UN Climate Summit COP21, where world leaders met in Paris to negotiate a new climate agreement. Mondelēz International committed to lead private sector action in Côte d'Ivoire's national program to combat deforestation in cocoa. These actions will contribute to the national United Nations sponsored REDD+ program, with financial support from the World Bank Forest Investment Program. We have voiced support for the World Bank's BioCarbon Fund million initiative for sustainable forest landscapes.	In Cote d'Ivoire, we will work together with the Ivorian government and other experts to map and monitor forested areas, and train farmers in good agricultural practices and agroforestry. The $280 million Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes,

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
		See:http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2013/11/20/biocarbon-fund-initiative-promote-sustainable-forest-landscapes	launched in November 2013, seeks to scale up land-management practices across large landscapes to protect forests and securing green supply chains.

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Consumer Goods Forum	Consistent	In 2010, we supported the Consumer Goods Forum’s resolutions to fight climate change by addressing deforestation and promoting sustainable refrigeration. In particular with regard to deforestation, policy plays an essential role.	We actively help develop CGF's refrigeration, deforestation and food waste positions and we resolved to do our part in achieving the Forum‘s goal of assisting countries achieve net-zero deforestation. We remain active in helping CGF develop its work in this area and co-chaired the development of sourcing guidelines for palm oil - published during 2015 - and contributed to discussions between CGF and the Tropical Forest Alliance.

CC2.3d

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

CC2.3e

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

In 2016, we were one of more than 600 US-based companies that signed the “Business Backs Low-Carbon USA” letter calling on US policy makers to continue to support the transition to a low-carbon economy and the Paris Agreement.

CC2.3f

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

Engagement is coordinated by a corporate sustainability team, which includes key functions involved in setting and delivering sustainability strategy, including the Corporate and Government Affairs function, which has responsibility for external engagement. Decisions to participate in engagement relating to climate change are reviewed by key members of the sustainability team and the Vice President External Affairs.

CC2.3g

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

Further Information

We have attached our 2015 Call for Well Being Report. Our 2016 report will be available in Summer 2017 at: http://www.mondelezinternational.com/well-being

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC2.Strategy/cfwbprogressreport2015.pdf

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Absolute target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Abs1	Scope 1+2 (location-based)	90%	15%	2013	1634193	2020	Yes, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative	In 2015, we established new 2020 sustainability goals that placed us at the forefront of the fight against climate change and support our 2020 ambition to be the leader in well-being snacks while driving down costs and creating efficiencies to accelerate our growth. We adopted science-based targets to reduce absolute CO2 emissions from manufacturing as part of our ambitious end-to-end approach. This represents a transition from normalized (to production) targets to an absolute target.

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment

CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment

CC3.1d

Please provide details of your renewable energy consumption and/or production target

ID	Energy types covered by target	Base year	Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh)	% renewable energy in base year	Target year	% renewable energy in target year	Comment

CC3.1e

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Abs1	43%	48%	In 2015, we established new 2020 sustainability goals that placed us at the forefront of the fight against climate change and support our 2020 ambition to be the leader in well-being snacks while driving down costs and creating efficiencies to accelerate our growth. We adopted science-based targets to reduce absolute CO2 emissions from manufacturing by 15% from base year 2013 as part of our ambitious end-to-end approach. This represents a transition from normalized (to production) targets to an absolute target.

CC3.1f

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

CC3.2

Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Group of products	We have changed packaging on numerous products. These changes have resulted in emissions avoidance because of the materials used and more efficient transportation.	Low carbon product	Other:	9%		Our Eco-Calc packaging tool is based on lifecycle principles to assess effects of packaging reduction, end of life (EOL), and sourcing It encourages material reduction, more recycled content, efficiency, and less CO2e and energy use.

CC3.3

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

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	248	
To be implemented*	2	
Implementation commenced*	5	230
Implemented*	347	74200
Not to be implemented	3	

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Energy efficiency: Building fabric	Projects include thermal insulation and leak repairing.	100	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary					
Energy efficiency: Processes	Projects include new air compressors, Energy Management Systems, Heat Recovery, Wastewater treatment and waste reduction.	49700	Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary					
Energy	Projects include boiler	13900	Scope 1	Voluntary					

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
efficiency: Building services	optimizations, new water heating systems, cooling tower automation, lighting upgrades, ventilation.		Scope 2 (location-based)						
Low carbon energy purchase	Shifting electricity source to a less intense source (cogeneration) in Thailand.	10500	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary					

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	At production facility level. Examples: EU Emission Trading Scheme (see relevant section of CDP); European IPPC legislation; UK Climate legislation
Employee engagement	Some examples: Earth Week initiatives, environmental volunteering initiatives, Green Teams, carpool networks, incentives for biking and running to work, parking spots dedicated for hybrid vehicles. Our employee communications and engagement programs at all of our manufacturing and office sites worldwide include energy/CO2 awareness activities.

CC3.3d

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

Further Information

3.3a Example of projects under investigation: Thermal insulation, compressed air, energy management system implementation, lighting upgrades, use of solar, biogas, and biomass as a source for energy.

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

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	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Annual report 10k filing, e.g., page 6 in business review and page 12 in risk factors	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/10k_2016.pdf	Available at: http://ir.mondelezinternational.com/secfiling.cfm?filingID=1193125-17-55858&CIK=1103982
In	Unde	2015	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate	The 2016 Call for Well Being Progress Report will be published in

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
voluntary communications	rway - previous year attached	Call for Well Being Progress Report (pages 6, 8-9, 20, 26-27, 31-32) and infographic	Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/cfwbprogressreport2015.pdf	Summer 2017 and available at: http://www.mondelezinternational.com/well-being
In voluntary communications	Complete	Cocoa Life and Climate Change: Position Paper (pages 1-8)	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/Cocoa_Life_Climate_Change_Position_Paper_053117.pdf	Report covers activity to the end of 2015 and is an example of our work in this area. Further work has been published during 2017, including Cocoa Life's new climate change strategy at https://www.cocoalife.org/~/media/CocoaLife/en/download//article/Cocoa_Life_Climate_Change_Position_Paper_053117.pdf
In voluntary communications	Complete	Page 3 of the easy-to-find corporate fact sheet (in About Us section of company site)	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/mondelez_intl_fact_sheet2017.pdf	Available at: http://www.mondelezinternational.com/~/media/MondelezCorporate/Uploads/downloads/mondelez_intl_fact_sheet.pdf
In voluntary	Complete	2020 sustaina	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared	Available at: http://ir.mondelezinternational.com/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=937669

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
communications		bility goals announcement (press release and infographic)	Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/MDLZ_News_2015_10_21_General_Releases.pdf	and at http://www.mondelezinternational.com/newsroom/our-stories/sustainability-2020
In voluntary communications	Complete	Palm oil: action plan update	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/Mondelez PO_Action_Plan_Update_Nov_2016 (1).pdf	This is an update of and refers to our 2014 policy, which is available at: http://www.mondelezinternational.com/~/media/MondelezCorporate/uploads/downloads/Palm_Oil_Action_Plan.pdf

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation
Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Other regulatory drivers	The main risks for us and other food companies are the following: cost of complying with regulatory targets. One example is taxes on carbon emissions.	Increased operational cost		Direct				Our sustainability strategy and our targets to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions in our operations constitute a concrete approach to mitigating these risks by anticipating regulatory requirements.	
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	Increased cost to generate and purchase energy.	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct				Our sustainability strategy and our targets to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emission in our operations constitute a concrete approach to mitigating these risks by anticipating regulatory requirements.	
Renewable energy regulation	Increased raw material cost due, among others, to the distortive effects of biofuel incentives.	Increased operational cost		Indirect (Client)				Our sustainability strategy and our targets to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emission in our operations constitute a concrete approach to mitigating these risks by anticipating regulatory requirements.	

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Other physical climate drivers	In our 2016 10K Annual Report risk factors, we disclose that the price of commodities and other inputs may be influenced by climate change risks, and provide examples of those risks. We also discuss reputational and supply chain risks. See “Commodity and other input prices...” section on page 12 of the 2016 10K Annual Report.	Increased operational cost	>6 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	Unknown	Unknown	"Although we monitor our exposure to commodity prices and hedge against input price increases, we cannot fully hedge against changes in commodity costs, and our hedging strategies may not protect us from increases in specific raw material costs.” See 2016 10k Annual Report at page 12.	Transforming our agricultural supply chains is an essential foundation for a sustainable future. We’ve launched innovative, industry-leading holistic programs in key commodities like cocoa and wheat. Cocoa Life: 10 years, $400 million investment, empowering more than 200,000 farmers and improving the lives of more than 1 million people. Harmony: our European wheat program, Harmony,	Starting in 2013, $400 million committed over 10 years to agricultural signature program, Cocoa Life.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								promotes biodiversity and good environmental practices in wheat production. Our palm oil action plan sets out milestones to increase suppliers' accountability for sustainability across their own operations and third-party suppliers. Beyond this, we're embedding sustainability into our sourcing practices across our commodities.	
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	In addition, localized episodic extreme weather events such as floods and severe storms have the potential to temporarily disrupt Mondelēz International's business	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown		We have in place several protocols, including special situations management and emergency preparedness and response procedures. These allow us to address and	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	operations (including raw material sourcing, manufacturing, and product distribution) in affected areas.							help mitigate adverse effects.	

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Changing consumer behavior	In our 2016 10K Annual Report, we acknowledge that “adverse publicity about . . . environmental and human and workplace rights risks in our supply chain could damage our reputation and brand image, undermine our customers’ confidence and reduce demand for	Reduced demand for goods/services	Unknown	Indirect (Client)	Unknown	Unknown		To stay abreast of evolving consumer attitudes regarding climate change we include questions related to sustainability in analyses of consumer attitudes and preferences. To avoid misleading marketing claims, we've developed a set of internal guidelines on environmental claims	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	our products, even if . . . these matters are immaterial to our operations." See 2016 10K Annual Report at 10.							to guide the business in making the right decisions when considering these types of claims. With regard to land use/ deforestation, we have engaged with suppliers, NGOs and the Consumer Goods Forum and, in specific cases, supported certain sustainability standards for commodities.	

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management

CC6.1b

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management

CC6.1c

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management

CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

There may be opportunities linked to climate change regulation. Due to our ongoing efforts to reduce energy use and CO2e emissions and the ambitious targets we set, we may be in a better position to anticipate regulatory requirements, avoid cost and gain competitive advantage. Carbon offsets may provide financial incentives for farmers in our supply chain, while also mitigating climate change effects and providing marketing opportunities for our brands by communicating to conscious consumers about improved farming practices. Further tightening of emission caps and a clarification of international rules could make these opportunities more attractive from a cost/benefit perspective. Promotion of more efficient biofuels that do not use food crops may limit the impact that biofuels incentives may have on our agricultural supply chain.
We work with some of our partners on activities aimed at preventing deforestation and mitigating related climate change effects. We announced our commitment to combat deforestation in cocoa at the UN Climate Summit COP21, where world leaders met in Paris to negotiate a new climate agreement. Mondelēz International committed to lead private sector action in Côte d'Ivoire's national program to combat deforestation in cocoa. These actions will contribute to the United Nations' sponsored REDD+ program. We have voiced support for the World Bank's BioCarbon Fund, which seeks to scale up land management practices across large landscapes to protect forests and secure green supply chains. As a member of the Consumer Goods Forum, we supported a call for governments to secure a

binding global climate deal and implement UN REDD+. We shared our commitment at the UN Climate Summit in September 2014 to extend support for UNDP's to support sustainable palm oil in Indonesia via a commodity platform approach. We also work with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil and support the NY Declaration on Forests.

CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

We have opportunities to strengthen supplier relationships to seek common, non-competitive, solutions to face potential climate change challenges like weather, water and crop-specific uncertainties in yields and production locations.

CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Climate change presents opportunities in the way we develop and market our products, especially in the EU and US. For example:

• We're working to bring more products to market that have sustainably grown ingredients.

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Tue 01 Jan 2013 - Tue 31 Dec 2013	857529
Scope 2 (location-based)	Tue 01 Jan 2013 - Tue 31 Dec 2013	889383
Scope 2 (market-based)	Tue 01 Jan 2013 - Tue 31 Dec 2013	939581

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
US EPA Climate Leaders: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion
US EPA Climate Leaders: Indirect Emissions from Purchases/Sales of Electricity and Steam
US EPA Climate Leaders: Direct HFC and PFC Emissions from Use of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment
Other

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

US EPA Climate Leaders: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources US EPA Climate Leaders: Design Principles US EPA GHG Reporting Regulations: 40 CFR 98

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference

Further Information

7.4: Emission factors are obtained from recognized sources, i.e. International Energy Agency, US EPA, Ecoinvent database, Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO-LCA) model and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. For electricity, country and site-specific CO2 emission factors are used.

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

812564

CC8.3

Please describe your approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions

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

CC8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
885535	987618	

CC8.4

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?

Yes

CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded
Some non-manufacturing buildings (e.g., offices, warehouses, etc.)	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Some non-manufacturing buildings are not included because data have not been validated. GHG emissions based on available data have been determined to be insignificant compared to available data from our other non-manufacturing buildings.
Some leased product	Emissions are	Emissions are	Emissions are not	Some leased product warehouses are operationally controlled but not

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded
warehouses	not relevant	not relevant	relevant	included. GHG emissions based on available data have been determined to be insignificant compared to available data from our other product warehouses.
Some leased sales cars	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	Some sales cars are operationally controlled but not included. GHG emissions are insignificant compared to owned sales fleet.

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Assumptions	1) Data variability associated with reported manufacturing data from those plants which have not yet fully implemented direct metering or sub-metering; 2) Some data gaps in warehouse energy data and sales vehicles.
Scope 2 (location-based)	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Assumptions	1) Data variability associated with reported manufacturing data from those plants which have not yet fully implemented direct metering or sub-metering; 2) Some data gaps in warehouse and office energy data.
Scope 2 (market-based)	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Assumptions	1) Data variability associated with reported manufacturing data from those plants which have not yet fully implemented direct metering or sub-metering; 2) Some data gaps in warehouse and office energy data.

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/Mondelez - GHG Verification Statement 2016 - REV1 (1).pdf	All	ISO14064-3	100

CC8.6b

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/Mondelez - GHG Verification Statement 2016 - REV1 (1).pdf	All	ISO14064-3	100
Market-based	Annual process	Complete	Reasonable assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/Mondelez - GHG Verification Statement 2016 - REV1 (1).pdf	All	ISO14064-3	100

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	
Year on year emissions intensity figure	

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

CC8.9a

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

113046

Further Information

We're using low-carbon renewable energy sources at some of our manufacturing sites. For example, our powdered beverage facility at Khon Kaen, Thailand, became the first manufacturing plant in Mondelēz International to switch from grid electricity and move to 100% renewable energy in 2016.

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
North America	266960
Europe	284450
Latin America (LATAM)	96639
Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa	164515

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By activity

CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude

CC9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Manufacturing	674303
Private Fleet	52005
Non-Manufacturing facilities	25886
Executive Transportation	1572
Sales Fleet	58829

Further Information

There were changes in the organizational structure of the regions from the previous year to the reporting year. Therefore, emissions per region are not comparable year on year. More comprehensive data, mainly for non-manufacturing facilities and private fleet, gathered this year resulted in increased emissions in some categories.

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
North America	220610	255675	534722	3581
Europe	311080	378098	840505	410
Latin America (LATAM)	70336	70336	284883	
Asia, Australasia, Middle East and Africa	283509	283509	510752	98

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By activity

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
Manufacturing	847534	942149
Non-manufacturing facilities	38001	45469

Further Information

There were changes in the organizational structure of the regions from the previous year to the reporting year. Therefore, emissions per region are not comparable year on year. Market-based emissions increased because the company did not purchase Guarantees of Origin Certificates (GOOs) in the reporting year, as in previous years. The increase in emissions from non-manufacturing results from having more robust data this year than prior years.

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

CC11.2

Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Heat	8987
Steam	61389
Cooling	0

CC11.3

Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year

3807092

CC11.3a

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Natural gas	3057764
Propane	5935
Butane	26087
Other: Light Fuel oil	99162

Fuels	MWh
Other: Heavy fuel oil	31342
Anthracite	40104
Wood or wood waste	21547
Other: Bagasse	31811
Biogas	1663
Other: Biomass/ biofuel	9923
Motor gasoline	118770
Diesel/Gas oil	277003
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	79056
Jet gasoline	6924

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
No purchases or generation of low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low carbon emissions factor			

CC11.5

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
2073880	2072085	1795	1795	1795	Electricity generated on site from solar and anaerobic digestion.

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

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

Increased

CC12.1a

Please 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

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities		No change	Our emissions reductions activities (e.g., energy saving projects, cleaner fuel use onsite) have reduced our emissions, using the location-based approach. Having access to more comprehensive data made overall Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions about the same when comparing 2016 vs 2015.
Divestment		No change	We divested a few small plants in 2016. Historical data were excluded, and we recalculated 2013 base year emissions.
Acquisitions		No change	We acquired a site in Algeria that was a joint venture manufacturing site and is now a fully owned site.

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
			The historical data related to this site were considered, and 2013 base year emissions were recalculated.
Mergers			
Change in output			
Change in methodology			
Change in boundary	1.5	Increase	We included in Scope 1 more comprehensive data was included for our distribution system (private fleet), refrigerant gases, and sales fleet. For Scope 2, we gathered more comprehensive data for non-manufacturing sites.
Change in physical operating conditions			
Unidentified			
Other	5	Decrease	Executive transportation emissions decreased 5% compared to 2015 due to reduced activity.

CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.0000658	metric tonnes CO2e	26000000000	Location-based	9	Increase	Mondelez generated 28,000 Million USD net revenue with 1,690,070 MT CO2e emissions in 2015 and 26,000 Million USD net revenue with 1,710,679 MT CO2e emissions in 2016.

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
19.01	metric tonnes CO2e	full time equivalent (FTE) employee	90000	Location-based	8	Increase	As of the end of 2015, we employed about 99,000 people worldwide. As of the end of 2016, we employed about 90,000.
0.327	metric tonnes CO2e	metric tonne of product	5233861	Location-based	1.85	Increase	Mondelez generated 5,357,414 MT of products in 2015 and 5,233,861 MT of products in 2016.

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

Yes

CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership
European Union ETS	Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016	40743	18000	58743	Facilities we own and operate

CC13.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

We periodically evaluate exposure to EU ETS and decide if this justifies a centralized approach or local management. During 2016 we coordinated activity across our sites and decided to cover a short position for our manufacturing site in Fallingbostel, Germany by buying the required amount of certificates at market to be in compliance with regulations. We continued to pursue a strategy of reducing emission at source, supported by evaluating internal trading before external trading.

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

CC13.2a

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits canceled	Purpose, e.g. compliance

Further Information

Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, calculated	9288253	EMISSIONS ACCURACY +/- 40%. Used regionalized LCI data, which also covers category 'Purchased Goods and Services – Cradle-to-Grave Emissions,' in our supply chain. Agricultural raw materials are the main source of CO2 scope 3 emissions, with packaging production contributing an important, but clearly secondary, source of emissions. Our most prominent commodities are: cocoa, wheat, dairy,		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			sugar, vegetable oils, and nuts. The supply chain was characterized based on the total mass of purchases of nearly 100 food input material categories and three packaging material categories. For each of these material categories, information on the life cycle GHG emissions was taken from a variety of sources, including the most prominent Ecoinvent database, scientific literature and other available data. In cases where data for the exact commodity or category could not be found, the most suitable proxy available was selected to avoid large gaps. Emissions are determined as the mass purchased multiplied by these factors of GHG emissions per weight. For packaging materials, processing to produce a finished package has been assumed based on emissions information from the Ecoinvent database. In the case of agricultural commodities that require additional processing beyond the level of their representation in the database, insufficient information is available to represent such processes, except in the case that it takes place in one of our facilities. We engaged third-party experts in 2011 to review and help improve our methodology and quality of data.		
Capital goods	Not relevant, explanation provided				Capital goods are not associated with our business.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, calculated	462304	EMISSIONS ACCURACY +/- 20% Emissions from all direct uses of energy have been calculated based on amounts of electricity and fuel used throughout the company and applying cradle-to-gate emission factors from the Ecoinvent database, consistent with the methodology used throughout the Scope 3 calculations described here. From this result, the Scope 2 emissions, described above, were subtracted.		
Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	1049737	EMISSIONS ACCURACY +/- 30% Data excludes warehouses. We use third-party transportation companies (common carriers) to transport raw materials to manufacturing facilities. The primary GHG emission source from common carriers is CO2 from diesel fuel		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			combustion. Transportation CO2 emissions for production materials were estimated based on a number of simplifying assumptions: average distance (e.g., source country to country of use), common modes of transport, average fuel efficiency, assumed shipment weights, etc. The calculation is based on the multiplication of life cycle emissions information for the relevant modes of transport (in units of emission per weight*distance) from the Ecoinvent database.		
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	74019	EMISSIONS ACCURACY +/- 50% Landfill, incineration, and recycling of operation waste, inbound packaging, etc.		
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	74623	EMISSIONS ACCURACY +/- 20% Employee air, car and rail business travel emissions were estimated using spend data and EIO-LCA emission model		
Employee commuting	Relevant, calculated	215465	EMISSIONS ACCURACY +/- 20%. Assumptions: Passenger car, 30 miles per day, 235 days/ yr.		
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				Not relevant.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	629249	EMISSIONS ACCURACY +/- 25% Data excludes warehouses. We use third-party transportation companies (common carriers) to supplement our need to transport finished product from manufacturing facilities to distribution centers, warehouses and customers. The primary GHG emission source from common carriers is CO2 from diesel fuel combustion. The calculation is based on the multiplication of life cycle emissions information for the relevant modes of transport per gallons consumed from the Ecoinvent database.		
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				Not relevant.
Use of sold products	Relevant,	93432	EMISSIONS ACCURACY +/- 40% The emissions reported here		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
	calculated		reflect a rough prediction of the emissions from the use of products. The end-of-life of the food products themselves is not included. The emissions during the use of products include refrigeration for dairy and cheeses. Assumptions have been made based on the proportion of the total of our products sold that are likely to undergo refrigeration. For simplicity, it has currently been assumed that all use activities are fueled by electricity. Approximations are then made of the amount of electricity use required per kilogram of product. These approximations are made based on preliminary estimates of typical consumer behaviors and are generic among product categories. The total amount of electricity use is then estimated based on emissions factors taken from the Ecoinvent database for several countries or an adapted dataset from IEA electricity statistics.		
End of life treatment of sold products	Relevant, calculated	691352	EMISSIONS ACCURACY +/- 40% The end-of-life of packaging is determined based on the amount of various categories of packaging material that have been purchased in the relevant time period (with the assumption that this is also representative of the amount of packaging disposed in the same period). The proportions of various fates (landfilling, recycling, and incineration) of each material have been determined by information available for several countries, which has then been applied as an approximation of disposal routes within each of the four global sales regions. Emissions information is taken from the Ecoinvent database to determine the amount of GHG emissions occurring during the landfilling, recycling, and incineration of any given material. Generally, an “avoided burden” approach is taken at the end-of-life routes that result in a beneficial co-product of disposal. For example, in the case of recycling a plastic, it is assumed that the production of virgin plastic is avoided, and for the combustion of a plastic, it is assumed that a given amount of heat and/or electricity has been recovered and therefore prevented the production of electricity or heat by other means.		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Downstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				Downstream leased assets are so far not associated with our business.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				Franchises are so far not associated with our business.
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				Investments are so far not associated with our business.
Other (upstream)	Not relevant, explanation provided				Not relevant to our business.
Other (downstream)	Not relevant, explanation provided				Not relevant to our business.

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/37/42037/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/Mondelez - GHG Verification Statement 2016 - REV1 (1).pdf	All	ISO14064-3	100

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Purchased goods & services	Change in methodology	16	Decrease	We have updated the datasets for most of the agricultural raw materials, according to the latest version of the World Food Lifecycle Database. Some of the emissions factors are then different from the ones used in the previous

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
				years.
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	Change in boundary	31	Increase	We have improved our accounting of non-manufacturing facility utility use relative to past years.
Use of sold products	Change in methodology	88	Decrease	We refined the methodology to better reflect our current portfolio.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Change in methodology	46	Decrease	We refined the methodology and got more accurate data.
Business travel	Emissions reduction activities	39	Decrease	There was less business travel in 2016 than in 2015.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our suppliers

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Type of engagement	Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Impact of engagement
Collaboration/innovation	4	21%	We engage with direct suppliers (Tier 1) and also farmers on climate change matters. The numbers here represent our engagement with direct suppliers for just one commodity: cocoa. In turn, these suppliers engaged in 2016 with 92,000 farmers. and we aim to reach 200,000 farmers and one million community members by 2022. Cocoa Life's long-term goal is to source all cocoa sustainably, mainly via Cocoa Life, which has a goal to reach over 200,000 cocoa farmers within the cocoa supply chain. See Further Information for more information.

CC14.4c

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

Further Information

Method of engagement: We engage our suppliers via our raw material sustainability programs. In Cocoa Life, Harmony (wheat) and our North America wheat program, we engage our suppliers as implementing partners in the program to help us change farming practices on the ground. In our palm oil action plan, we challenge suppliers to be accountable for sustainability in their own operations and third-party suppliers, and we assess their sustainability capability as part of supplier selection. We prioritize engagement according to systematic assessment of our raw material footprint. For carbon, we have undertaken a global footprinting assessment with Quantis International annually since 2011. This is an ongoing study – updated every year - that not only looks at climate change, but also water and land footprint. We regularly review the assessment to determine where the greatest impacts are, consider what our role is to address them, and develop programs to reduce our impacts. Across the three parameters, agriculture provides the main impact. This guides our focus on sustainable agriculture. Our sustainable agriculture programs all address environmental impacts in ways that can be expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions over time. We increased our commitments to address deforestation in our key agricultural supply chains, primarily cocoa and palm, based on the insight from our lifecycle assessment that deforestation within our supply chain represents the largest single contributor to our carbon footprint. we have set the following sustainable agriculture goals • All cocoa will ultimately be sustainably sourced • Maintain 75% of Western European biscuits volume made with Harmony wheat • Maintain 100% RSPO palm oil • 100% palm oil traceable to the mill from suppliers with aligned policies • 100% cage-free eggs in US, Canada by 2020 and EU by 2025 We will also implement deforestation interventions in key agriculture supply programs, such as Cocoa Life and our Palm Oil Action Plan, and as progress is made on the ground, will publicly report the resulting end-to-end carbon footprint reduction.

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Jonathan Horrell	Director, Global Sustainability	Environment/Sustainability manager

Further Information

Module: FBT

Page: FBT1. Agriculture

FBT1.1

Are agricultural activities, whether in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain, relevant to your climate change disclosure?

FBT1.1a

Please explain why agricultural activities are not relevant to your climate change disclosure

FBT1.2

Are the agricultural activities that you have identified as relevant undertaken on your own farm(s), elsewhere in your value chain, or both?

FBT1.2a

Please explain why agricultural emissions from your own farms are not relevant

FBT1.3

Do you account for greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities undertaken on your own farm(s) as part of the global gross Scope 1 emissions figure reported in CC8.2, and/or the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a of the core climate change questionnaire?

FBT1.3a

Please select the form(s) in which you wish to report the greenhouse gas emissions produced by agricultural activities (agricultural emissions) undertaken on your own farm(s)

FBT1.3b

Please report your total agricultural emissions produced on your own farm(s) and identify any exclusions in the table below

Scope	Agricultural emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Methodology	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment

FBT1.3c

Please report your agricultural emissions produced on your own farm(s), disaggregated by category, and identify any exclusions in the table below

Emissions category	Agricultural emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Methodology	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment

FBT1.3d

Please explain why you do not account for greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities undertaken on your own farm(s), and describe any plans for the collection of this data in the future

FBT1.4

Do you implement agricultural management practices on your own farm(s) with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

FBT1.4a

Please identify agricultural management practices undertaken on your own farm(s) with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit. Complete the table

Activity ID	Agricultural management practice	Description of agricultural management practice	Climate change related benefit	Comment

FBT1.4b

Does your implementation of these agricultural management practices have other impacts? Complete the table

Activity ID	Impact on yield	Impact on cost	Impact on soil quality	Impact on biodiversity	Impact on water	Other impact	Description of impacts	Comment

FBT1.4c

Do you have any plans to implement agricultural management practices in the future?

FBT1.4d

Please detail your plans to implement agricultural management practices in the future

FBT1.5

Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your own farm(s) relevant to your climate change disclosure?

FBT1.5a

Please report biogenic carbon data pertaining to your own farm(s) in the table below

CO2 flux	Emissions/ Removals (metric tonnes CO2e)	Methodology	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment

FBT1.6

Do you account for greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities in your value chain as part of the Scope 3 category "Purchased goods and services" reported in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire?

FBT1.6a

Please report these agricultural emissions from your value chain and identify any exclusions in the table below

Scope	Agricultural emissions (% of the emissions reported in the category “Purchased goods and services”)	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment

FBT1.6b

Please explain why you do not account for greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities in your value chain as part of the Scope 3 category “Purchased goods and services” reported in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire

FBT1.7

Do you encourage your agricultural suppliers to undertake any agricultural management practices with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

FBT1.7a

Please identify agricultural management practices with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit that you encourage your suppliers to implement. Complete the table

Activity ID	Agricultural management practice	Description of agricultural management practice	Your role in the implementation of this practice	Explanation of how you encourage implementation	Climate change related benefit	Comment

FBT1.7b

Does the implementation of these agricultural management practices in your value chain have other impacts? Complete the table

Activity ID	Impact on yield	Impact on cost	Impact on soil quality	Impact on biodiversity	Impact on water	Other impact	Description of impacts	Comment

FBT1.7c

Do you have any plans to engage with your suppliers on their implementation of agricultural management practices?

FBT1.7d

Please detail these plans to engage with your suppliers on their implementation of agricultural management practices

Further Information

Page: FBT2. Processing

FBT2.1

Are processing activities, whether in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain, relevant to your climate change disclosure?

FBT2.1a

Please explain why processing activities are not relevant to your climate change disclosure

FBT2.2

Are the processing activities that you have identified as relevant undertaken in your direct operations, elsewhere in your value chain, or both?

FBT2.2a

Please explain why emissions from processing activities in your direct operations are not relevant

FBT2.3

Do you account for emissions from processing activities in your direct operations as part of the global gross Scope 1 emissions figure reported in CC8.2 and/or the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a of the core climate change questionnaire?

FBT2.3a

Please report these emissions from processing activities in your direct operations and identify any exclusions in the table below

Scope	Emissions from processing activities (metric tonnes CO2e)	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment

FBT2.3b

Please explain why you do not account for emissions from processing activities in your direct operations, and describe any plans for the collection of this data in the future

FBT2.4

Do you account for emissions from processing activities in your value chain as part of the Scope 3 category "Purchased goods and services" and/or "Processing of sold products" reported in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire?

Further Information

Page: FBT3. Distribution

FBT3.1

Are distribution activities, whether in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain, relevant to your climate change disclosure?

FBT3.1a

Please explain why distribution activities are not relevant to your climate change disclosure

FBT3.2

Are the distribution activities that you have identified as relevant undertaken in your direct operations, elsewhere in your value chain, or both?

FBT3.2a

Please explain why emissions from distribution activities in your direct operations are not relevant

FBT3.3

Do you account for emissions from distribution activities in your direct operations as part of the global gross Scope 1 emissions figure reported in CC8.2 and/or the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a of the core climate change questionnaire?

FBT3.3a

Please report these emissions from distribution activities in your direct operations and identify any exclusions in the table below

Scope	Emissions from distribution activities (metric tonnes CO2e)	Exclusions	Explanation	Comment

FBT3.3b

Please explain why you do not account for emissions from distribution activities in your direct operations, and describe any plans for the collection of this data in the future

FBT3.4

Do you account for emissions from distribution activities in your value chain as part of the Scope 3 category "Upstream transportation and distribution" and/or "Downstream transportation and distribution" in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire?

Further Information

Page: FBT4. Consumption

FBT4.1

Are emissions from the consumption of your products relevant to your climate change disclosure?

FBT4.1b

Please explain why emissions from the consumption of your products are not relevant to your climate change disclosure

FBT4.1a

Do you account for emissions from the consumption of your products as part of the Scope 3 category "Use of sold products" and/or "End of life treatment of sold products" in CC14.1 of the core climate change questionnaire?

Further Information

CDP 2017 Climate Change 2017 Information Request