



Ahold Delhaize

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ EUR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Ahold Delhaize is one of the world's largest food retail groups. We are a leader in supermarkets, and e-commerce and a company at the forefront of sustainable retailing. We form a family of great local brands that share a passion for delivering great food, value and innovations, and for creating inclusive workplaces that provide rewarding professional opportunities.

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

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

Select from:

☒ 1 year

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

Select from:

☒ 1 year

[Fixed row]

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

89400000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NL0011794037

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

AD

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Romania

☒ Luxembourg

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data</p>	n/a

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Boards, plywood, engineered wood

☒ Cellulose-based textile fiber

☒ Paper

☒ Primary packaging

☒ Secondary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Wood fiber products are a small part of our sales as we are primarily a food retailer, however wood fiber based packaging is used for many of our products. The wood fiber used in our products comes from all over the world. Our wood fiber policy accepts any FSC certified wood fiber, PEFC certified wood fiber from low risk countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA only), or recycled wood fiber. Timber-related products are also used in Not-For-Resale products that support our retailing activities (such as Marketing materials, office paper, pallets, display cases, store construction materials). Our brands report on the number of own-brand products that are certified against an accepted standard so we don't know the volume.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Palm oil derivatives
- ☒ Refined palm oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Palm oil is used as an ingredient in products (such as cookies, noodles, shampoo, etc) we buy from our suppliers. The total volume is calculated based on ingredient declarations provided to us by our suppliers. These figures, including the total volume of palm oil purchased are confidential and we don't report on them. We report on the percentage of palm oil in our OB brands that is physically certified against the RSPO standard.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Beef

☒ Hides/ leather

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Cattle & beef products are not part of our critical commodity list in our supply chains because our exposure to beef from high-risk countries is considered very low.

(1.22.19) Please explain

When we set our DCF targets, beef was decided not to be in scope because our exposure to beef from areas known as high-risk for deforestation was considered low.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Mixture of embedded soy and direct soy

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Embedded soy [soy row only]

☒ Whole soybeans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

We use very little soy directly. The majority of the soy in our supply chains is embedded (via animal feed) in our animal protein products. Our brands calculate through RTRS conversion factors how much soy would be embedded in the final product. We cover the total volume of high-risk soy with accepted standards or credits, but we don't disclose the total volume of soy or what % of our total purchase value that is.

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Embedded in consumer goods

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Small procurement spend

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Rubber and rubber products are not a significant part of our revenue.

(1.22.19) Please explain

we only source rubber as an ingredient in other products, e.g. the rubber handle of a kitchen utensil, or as rubber gloves for example. The total volume is considered not material.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :confectionery products

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Our brands report on the number of own-brand products that are certified against an accepted standard (Rainforest Alliance or Fairtrade) so we don't know the volume or % of procurement spend.

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :coffee beans, ground coffee, coffee as an ingredient in consumer products

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Our brands report on the number of own-brand products that are certified against an accepted standard (Rainforest Alliance or Fairtrade) so we don't know the volume or % of procurement spend.

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☒ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Ahold Delhaize and its brands strive to be inclusive of all farms and producers in their supply chains, regardless of size or scale of production, including small producers and smallholder farms. Ahold Delhaize supports credible group audit approaches, which enable smallholder farms to meet our social requirements and participate in global supply chains. In addition, Ahold Delhaize participates in multistakeholder initiatives that address issues concerning small-scale farmers, including the Sustainable Rice Platform, the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil and the Round Table for Responsible Soy. Ahold Delhaize has conducted a double materiality assessment, in line with the CSRD. The key starting point of a double materiality assessment is impact materiality, which mirrors the first step of sustainability due diligence. As part of our due diligence work we assess the risk of salient impacts throughout the supply chain and we go beyond the tier 1 suppliers in this process.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	<div>Select from:</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain</div>	<div>Select all that apply</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upstream value chain</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Downstream value chain</div>

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

Cocoa

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

Coffee

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Short-term time horizons allow us to set targets and identify/assess environmental impacts, risks and opportunities relevant for the upcoming year. ESG and climate related risks are considered annually (since 2020) and targets are set annually and form the basis for our annual financial planning & budget process. [Note: in 2023, we conducted our first tool-based quantitative physical climate risk assessment which leverages scenario analysis to consider varied levels of climate-change related risk exposure over the short, medium and long-term, which related to the next 5 years, 10 years, and by 2040 respectively. In 2024, we reviewed our risk time horizons to improve alignment between our environmental and climate risk assessments, our ERM process and our strategic and financial planning].

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

We leverage 3-year plans to work on more medium-term projects that help us achieve our goals. For example, we have defined a 3-year roadmap to further professionalize our ESG data collection, reporting and performance measurement processes. For the period 2023 - 2025 we have outlined specific ESG-related focus KPIs for which we will direct additional attention and resources to improve overall data collection, management, processes & controls and reporting. [Note: in 2023, we conducted our first tool-based quantitative physical climate risk assessment which leverages scenario analysis to consider varied levels of climate-change related risk exposure over the short, medium and long-term, which related to the next 5 years, 10 years, and by 2040 respectively. In 2024, we reviewed our risk time horizons to improve alignment between our environmental and climate risk assessments, our ERM process and our strategic and financial planning].

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

We use 3 - 10 year plans to set out our longer-term environmental and sustainability-related ambitions. For example, in December 2023 we launched our updated Climate Plan which outlines our net-zero pathway and action plans to be achieved by 2030. These longer-term ambitions are expressed in our SBTi approved absolute emission reduction and net zero targets that are covering all 3 scopes. Detailed information about our targets is available in chapters 7.53.1 and 7.54.3. These longer-term ambitions help our brands to set their medium and short term targets. [Note: in 2023, we conducted our first tool-based quantitative physical climate risk assessment which leverages scenario analysis to consider varied levels of climate-change related risk exposure over the short, medium and long-term, which related to the next 5 years, 10 years, and by 2040 respectively. In 2024, we reviewed our risk time horizons to improve alignment between our environmental and climate risk assessments, our ERM process and our strategic and financial planning].

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ National
- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cold wave/frost
- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat waves

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Soil degradation
- ☒ Water stress

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health
- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Regulators

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers

- ☒ Local communities

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

GENERAL: Through our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process we assess & identify ESG-related risks & opportunities (incl. climate change) in the same way that we identify other material risks/opportunities for our organization (see 2024 Annual Report p72-74). In 2023, we identified 2 principal enterprise-level ESG-related risks via ERM & related mitigating/management actions. They are 'Climate & Nature related risks' & 'Stakeholder Expectations on Material Topics'. The former covers risks related to climate & nature (incl. biodiversity) in our own operations & value chain, considering the impact of both physical & transition risks to our business for both topics. The latter encompasses risks/opportunities related to stakeholder expectations on material ESG topics across our operations & value chain. Such topics were identified through a thorough materiality assessment & include Sustainable Packaging & Sustainable Products. The risk concerns the potential impact that evolving stakeholder expectations in relation to these topics may have on our business, including the potential impact of consumer perceptions on our efforts to minimize virgin plastic packaging use or eliminate deforestation/land conversion from our supply chain. We evaluate risk drivers & related management actions of both of these ESG-related risks through our ERM process. We also began preparations for the incoming Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK ASSESSMENT: From 2023, we enhanced our internal climate scenario & risk/opportunity modelling capabilities to strengthen our process for identifying & assessing physical climate change-related risks in our own operations, across 5 climate scenarios in 3 time horizons – short-term (5 year), medium (10 year) and long-term (2040). We partnered with external consultants to implement a climate risk assessment (CRA) tool which leverages the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) climate narratives, used in the IPCC's development of the 6th Assessment Report (AR6). For technical details on the scenario analysis methodology, refer to section '5.1 Business Strategy' within this CDP response. We leveraged the tool to identify material physical climate hazards that have the potential for financial impact to assets and/or revenue disruption in our own operations. Scenario analysis was conducted at individual site (distribution centers&stores) to develop physical risk profiles for individual assets, as well as for consolidated brand & Ahold Delhaize levels. Our initial analysis covered over 5,700 own-operations locations across the U.S. and Europe, representing approx. 89% of group revenue & 67% of the facilities in terms of numbers of assets. The assessment will be expanded to incorporate all brands & revenue in future. This analysis provides insight into physical climate hazard exposure across our operations, brands and regions & provides an initial guide for brands to further investigate the effectiveness of climate change mitigation/adaptation solutions already implemented & to consider future enhancements. We plan to use the results to evaluate existing resilience strategies, such as design standards, business continuity plans and local climate action plans, to further understand the residual risk these facilities face from a changing climate. The results from the assessment were incorporated into the screening of the 'Climate & Nature' ERM risk.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Encore tool
- ☒ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☒ External consultants

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

☒ Soil degradation

☒ Change in land-use

☒ Declining water quality

☒ Declining ecosystem services

☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☒ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☒ Changes to national legislation

☒ Increased pricing of water

☒ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market

☒ Other market, please specify :Consumer preferences for nature-positive/low carbon products

Reputation

☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024 we conducted a detailed nature impact, dependency and risk assessment, focused predominantly on our upstream supply chain, with light touch coverage of our own operations. Detailed guidance on the process undertaken is included in our 2024 Annual Report (pages 120-123). Our impact assessment considered potential impacts on nature and biodiversity with a focus on 27 high impact commodities in our own brand value chains. In evaluating these impacts, we considered both the pressure these commodities place on nature and biodiversity, and the state of nature in the actual or estimated production location. To assess pressure, we conducted life-cycle assessments over several nature pressure categories, including water use, water pollution, soil pollution, air pollution and land use. The State of Nature assessment included consideration of the state of nature (for e.g. water stress) in each location. The dependency assessment considered dependency of our brands' own-brand supply chains on four ecosystem services that are considered to have high or very high importance to the food and agriculture sector (water supply and quality, soil fertility and quality, biomass supply and pollination). The assessment drew on tools including ENCORE and the TNFD's Food and Agriculture Sector Guidance. Building on the risks and opportunities identified through the DMA, we conducted a more detailed risk and opportunity assessment, focusing on physical and transition risks in our upstream value chain. We assessed the likelihood and magnitude of 21 risks and opportunities in our upstream value chain using

the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter, the results of our impact and dependency assessments, and desk-based research. The risks and opportunities identified through this process are embedded in our ERM process and reviewed regularly.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

As part of our strategy to support a healthier planet, we measure and manage Ahold Delhaize's environmental impacts using three pillars: climate, circularity and nature. Taking a double materiality perspective, we consider the impact that our business can have on climate and nature related topics, but also how climate and nature can financially impact our organization, as we know our business, broader value chain and communities depend on highly functioning natural environments and stable climate. In alignment with these pillars, we perform a biannual Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) assessment (in June and December of every year) which is designed to identify, assess and take action on risks and opportunities in line with our strategic operational, financial, compliance and ESG-related business objectives (see 2024 Annual Report, p72 for further details). Our ERM program follows a top-down and bottom-up approach to risk & opportunity identification. Leadership within each brand & global function review their principal risks and mitigating actions twice per year, and our Executive Committee performs a group-level review of all risks as well as the aggregated outcomes reported by brands in an ERM report that is presented to the Management Board and Supervisory Board biannually, as required by the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. Our organization-wide ERM process has identified "Climate and Nature related risks" as a principal risk to our organization, such that we consider interconnections between physical climate & nature related risks (e.g., flooding, soil degradation, or the collapse of pollinator populations) and climate & nature related transition risks (i.e., risk associated with the move to a low-carbon, nature conscious economy). This principal risk considers the potential for adverse effects on lives, livelihoods, health, assets, services, biodiversity, ecosystems, supply chain and infrastructure resulting from changes in climate norms, increasing temperature and other nature-related activities. We are leveraging a third-party climate risk assessment (CRA) tool using detailed physical climate data & scenario analysis capabilities to support our execution of a facility-level CRA to simulate the potential for asset damage or revenue disruption to our own operations across 5 climate scenarios in the short, medium and long term. Furthermore, we recognize the potential for climate/nature impacts across our supply chain as well as the likely interdependencies between climate nature related risks e.g., the adverse impacts which deforestation and land conversion can have on biodiversity and carbon capture and climate change mitigation. Therefore, in 2023 we also developed a new approach to better understand nature-climate interdependencies across our supply chain, which was enhanced in 2024. As part of CSRD readiness, our 2024 Double Materiality Assessment supported the identification of interdependencies between material climate/nature topics.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests
- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity
- ☒ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Our impact assessment considered potential impacts on nature and biodiversity with a focus on 27 high impact commodities in our own brand value chains. In evaluating these impacts, we considered both the pressure these commodities place on nature and biodiversity, and the state of nature in the actual or estimated production location. To assess pressure, we conducted life-cycle assessments over several nature pressure categories, including water use, water pollution, soil pollution, air pollution and land use. The State of Nature assessment included consideration of the state of nature (for e.g. water stress) in each location. We used this to identify priority commodity value chains, which were disclosed in our 2024 Annual Report (pages 120-123). In the coming years, we will further prioritise these value chains, through engagement with our brands, NGOs and value chain partners and will investigate potential actions.

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

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Shareholder value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☒ Other, please specify :Severity of impact, should it occur

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We use our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework & Materiality Assessment (MA) to assess substantive financial or strategic effects on our business. Our ERM assessment is designed to identify, assess & mitigate risks & opportunities in line with our strategic, operational, financial & regulatory business objectives. The most significant “principal” ERM risks identified are considered to present a substantive material financial/strategic risk to our business. With regard to our principal risks identified in our 2024 annual report, ‘Critical’ principal risks refer to risks resulting in a permanent reduction of global or local brand reputation/monetary loss >€100 million; ‘High’ principal risks mean long-term impairment of global or local brand reputation/monetary loss <€100 million. For each principal ERM risk, we consider likelihood, potential severity of impact, and the time horizons in which they might occur. [ERM substantive monetary impact thresholds was reviewed in 2024 to ensure alignment between ERM, our Double Materiality Assessment, and the materiality thresholds used by our external auditors]. Our ERM follows a top-down & bottom-up approach. Biannually, the leadership of each of our brands & global functions review their strategic, operational, financial, regulatory & ESG risks and related mitigating actions. ‘Climate & Nature Related Risk’ and “Stakeholder expectations is considered continued to be 2 main sustainability principal risks in 2024 with an increasing trend (p72, 2024 Annual Report). This demonstrates a likely substantive effect on our organization (taking into account financial & qualitative impacts). Our ExCo performs a group-level biannual review of all risks reported (in June and December every year). The outcome is aggregated into the ERM report presented to Management & Supervisory Boards (MB/SB), per Dutch Corporate Governance Code. Our MB & SB have updated risk appetite for ESG to 'Moderate-Low' in 2024. In addition to ERM, we identify strategically important/substantive topics via our MA. As part of the latest assessment, we categorize material topics as Tier 1 (i.e. climate change, food waste & healthy products) or Tier 2 (e.g. sustainable products, workplace conditions & sustainable packaging) – see 2024 annual report. With an integrated approach, we link the most material ESG topics with ERM principal risks to effectively prioritize substantive ESG topics for our business.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Shareholder value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring
- ☒ Other, please specify :Level of benefit of the opportunity, should it occur. Note: currently, substantive opportunities identified via ERM or MA are considered using the same financial materiality thresholds as applicable to risks identified in this process.

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We also use our ERM framework & Materiality Assessment (MA) to consider potential substantive financial /strategic opportunities for our business. Our ERM is designed to identify, assess & take action on “principal” opportunities & risks that may present a substantive opportunity to our business, in line with our strategic/operational/financial & regulatory objectives. Considering principal risks identified in our 2024 annual report, ‘Critical’ and ‘High’ principal risks are defined in the risk line above. Within ERM, opportunities related to each principal risk are also identified. For each substantive effect, we consider the likelihood, extent of opportunity, and time horizon in which it may occur. ERM substantive monetary impact thresholds (noted in risk line above) were reviewed in 2024 to ensure alignment between ERM, Double Materiality Assessment, and the materiality thresholds used by our external auditors. Efforts are also planned to improve recognition of opportunity. Our biannual ERM follows a top-down & bottom-up approach. Leadership of brands& global functions review their strategic, operational, financial, regulatory & ESG risks and associated opportunities, as relevant. In 2023, we identified 2 material ESG principal risks in our ERM risk profile. ‘Climate & Nature Related Risk’ is assessed as a critical principal risk & ‘Stakeholder expectations’ is considered as a high principal risk (p72, 2024 Annual Report). As listed in this disclosure, opportunities related to climate / ESG are also identified for our business. Our ExCo performs a biannual group-level ERM review (in June and December of every year), and MA topics are reported in relevant ESG Steering Committees. In 2024 Our Management & Supervisory Board updated risk appetite to ‘Medium - Low’ which provides scope & incentive for taking related opportunities.. Beyond ERM, we identify strategically important material topics, categorized as as Tier 1 (i.e. climate change, food waste and healthy products) or Tier 2 (e.g. sustainable products, workplace conditions and sustainable packaging) topics – see 2024 Annual Report. Taking an integrated approach with ERM & MA, we identify & prioritize focus on opportunities linked to our most material ESG topics.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

The water used in our operations is primarily used for cleaning, staff and sanitation. The possible pollutants are well within legal boundaries so are not measured. In all countries where we operate, legionella testing is covered by government testing schemes. According to EU directive 2020/2184 and the local regulations following this directive, our businesses in most countries are excluded from assessing Legionella and mandatory lab testing.

[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Evaluation ongoing

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Evaluation ongoing

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Financial risk as identified in our DMA "Regulatory and reputational risks due to new or stricter regulations regarding the use and sale of (products containing) microplastics resulting in failure to meet stakeholder expectations. Regulatory requirements could impact product assortment, requiring reformulation or discontinuing of products."

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Romania

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. The impact of Carbon Pricing Mechanisms on Gross Margin was identified as a key transition risk for our business in our 2021 global

analysis of climate risks, and remains relevant in 2024 (see 2024 Annual Report, p113 for more details). The introduction of regulation or pricing on GHG emissions, such as carbon taxes or voluntary removal or offset costs, on a regional or national level, can lead to higher costs of products and impact margins since it may not always be possible to pass on increased costs to customers, particularly in the current challenging economic environment. Product categories considered carbon intensive, such as dairy, are expected to be more impacted than fruits and vegetables.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

Carbon pricing on own operations and supply chain may increase Ahold Delhaize's costs of operations and compliance with carbon pricing regulations. Inability to pass cost costs downstream may reduce our overall revenue / gross margins. Certain products (e.g., dairy) are expected to be more severely impacted than others (e.g., vegetables), and such cost increases may reduce our overall sales of those products.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

☒ Implement internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk has yet to be fully assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Ahold Delhaize takes a number of actions to mitigate the impact of this risk (should regulation be introduced). We aim to reduce our carbon footprint by, for example, identifying & implementing ways of making equipment in use & buildings more energy efficient; and by expanding our brands' ranges to include more low-carbon products. Our 2024 mix of refrigerant types and associated leakage accounts for 46% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions. To achieve net-zero, we need to replace or retrofit our refrigeration systems with low-climate-impact alternatives that can use natural or low-GWP refrigerants, minimize leakage and consume less energy. Our brands are executing these efforts, in line with local climate plans. Delhaize Belgium highlights Belgian products to consumers through special "BEL-haize" branding on packages, to strengthen consumer awareness for locally sources products with smaller CO2 footprints. In 2023, Albert Heijn undertook a project to identify carbon emissions for own-brand products and recipes and report these on own-brand product packaging and recipes from 2024 (launched in April 2024, making AH the first supermarket in the Netherlands to do this). The intention is to make it easier for consumers to understand the varied impacts of different types of food and drinks on the climate.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Romania

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Changes to a nature-positive economy may entail policy, legal, technology and market changes. Regulatory reporting and compliance requirements relating to nature have increased in recent years (EUDR, CSRD, CSDDD, Nature Restoration Law) and continue to be a subject of much discussion. As with all topics, an evolving regulatory framework increases the compliance workload and the risk of non-compliance on challenging implementations, and could generate potential liabilities. Future regulation could result in changes to products and packaging, for example, necessitating redesign, or changes to sourcing locations or practices, which could bring about increased costs. Note the risk is not limited only to countries of operation, but also to key sourcing regions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

Increasing nature-related regulation and policy that affects existing products and services has the potential to increase compliance and operating (workload) costs as well as potentially sourcing costs in some instances.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☒ Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk has yet to be fully assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are working to mitigate nature-related policy and regulatory risks through our work on sustainable packaging, sustainable sourcing (for example own brand sustainable seafood sourcing and deforestation and conversion free targets), reformulation of own-brand products, product transparency, and the expansion of our brands' ranges to include more plant-based products (e.g., meat and dairy alternatives). Where needed, we also develop regulation specific responses and systems, for example on EUDR.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Czechia
- ☒ Romania

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Changes to a nature-positive economy may entail policy, legal, technology and market changes. Regulatory reporting and compliance requirements relating to nature have increased in recent years (EUDR, CSRD, CSDDD, Nature Restoration Law) and continue to be a subject of much discussion. As with all topics, an evolving regulatory framework increases the compliance workload, the risk of non-compliance on challenging implementations and could generate potential liabilities. Future regulation could result in changes to products and packaging, for example, necessitating redesign, or changes to sourcing locations or practices, which could bring about increased costs. Note the risk is not limited only to countries of operation, but also to key sourcing regions.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased compliance costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Increasing nature-related regulation and policy that affects existing products and services has the potential to increase compliance and operating (workload) costs as well as potentially sourcing costs in some instances, for example where there are new water-related regulations in key sourcing regions.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk has yet to be fully assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are working to mitigate nature-related policy and regulatory risks through our work on sustainable packaging, sustainable sourcing (for example own brand sustainable seafood sourcing and deforestation and conversion free targets), reformulation of own-brand products, product transparency, and the expansion of our brands' ranges to include more plant-based products (e.g., meat and dairy alternatives). Where needed, we also develop regulation specific responses and systems, for example on EUDR.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☒ Other reputation risk, please specify :Financial risk as identified in our DMA "Regulatory and reputational risks due to new or stricter regulations regarding the use and sale of (products containing) microplastics resulting in failure to meet stakeholder expectations.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Romania

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Financial risk as identified in our DMA "Regulatory and reputational risks due to new or stricter regulations regarding the use and sale of (products containing) microplastics resulting in failure to meet stakeholder expectations. Regulatory requirements could impact product assortment, requiring reformulation or discontinuing of products."

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption to sales

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

Financial risk as identified in our DMA "Regulatory and reputational risks due to new or stricter regulations regarding the use and sale of (products containing) microplastics resulting in failure to meet stakeholder expectations. Regulatory requirements could impact product assortment, requiring reformulation or discontinuing of products."

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

- ☒ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Evaluation in progress

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Romania

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Reporting and compliance requirements relating to Climate and ESG topics is increasing or expected to increase in many jurisdictions. An evolving ESG regulatory framework increases the compliance workload and the risk of non-compliance on challenging implementations. Product labelling regulations and/or product composition regulations (e.g., restrictions or bans on the use of certain GHG-intensive components or other ingredients or sales of everyday products) could expand significantly due to pressure from regulators and consumers. Products and packaging may need to be redesigned or sourced from alternative regions in order to comply with potential legislation, and this could ultimately increase costs. Sourcing transparency regulations could lead to disclosure compliance risks and rising commodity costs linked to a radical transition to a more transparent supply chain, as well as a potential loss of market share to more transparent competitors.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

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

Mandates and / or regulation on existing products and services has the potential to increase compliance costs and the operating costs (workload) associated with achieving compliance,. Product regulations may also restrict sales of certain products, thus reducing revenues and increasing costs to redevelop product compositions.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please specify :We mitigate regulatory risks through work on sustainable packaging, sustainable sourcing, reformulation of own-brand products, product transparency, & expansion of low-carbon brands' ranges (e.g., meat & dairy alternatives)

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk has yet to be fully assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are working to mitigate regulatory risks through our work on sustainable packaging, sustainable sourcing, reformulation of own-brand products, product transparency, and the expansion of our brands' ranges to include more low-carbon products (e.g., meat and dairy alternatives). Additionally, Albert Heijn plans to halt the sale of tobacco products 6 months ahead of the ban implemented by the Dutch government on 1 July 2024.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Other acute physical risk, please specify :Acute and chronic physical risks identified including cold wave/frost, temperate/tropical windstorms, drought/water stress, sea level rise, coastal/riverine/flash flood events, changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water), heatwave etc.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Greece
- ☒ Serbia
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Czechia
- ☒ Romania
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We define climate risk as the potential for adverse effects on lives, livelihoods, health, assets, services, biodiversity, ecosystems, supply chain & infrastructure resulting from changes in climate norms, increasing temperatures and other nature-related issues. We record climate risk as a principal risk within our ERM process, noting the potential for substantive effects on Ahold Delhaize. Physical climate risks concern the increasing severity & frequency of climate/weather-related events, such as increased incidents of flood & tropical storms (acute), and drought & sea-level risk (chronic). Physical climate events may result in losses arising from asset damage or operational disruption to Ahold Delhaize's own operations & value chain. In 2023, we enhanced our process for identifying, assessing & managing physical climate risks by leveraging climate scenario modelling to identify material physical hazards for each of our brands in 5 climate scenarios over the short-, medium- and long-term (see 'Section 5 Business Strategy' for more details on scenario analysis process).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Physical risks resulting from climate change can be event-driven (acute) or longer-term (chronic) shifts in climate patterns. Following our first global climate assessment from 2020 – 2022, we noted the potential for physical risks to have a financial impact on our organization via revenue loss or direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from supply chain disruption. Organizations' financial performance may also be affected by changes in water availability, sourcing and quality; food security; and extreme temperature changes affecting their premises, operations, supply chain, transport needs and associate safety. To better understand the potential material physical risks to our business and to further quantify the financial impact at site-specific and national level, we enhanced our climate risk assessment, incorporating scenario analysis to identify financial impacts a No Policy (+4 degrees warming), Current Policy, and Paris Ambition (+1.5 degrees) warming scenarios. We had identified that in a 'No Policy' scenario, the model suggests that flash flood, riverine flood and heatwave may post the most significant threat to our business, with their impact categorized as "very high". Conversely, a Paris Ambition scenario revealed a more nuanced risk landscape whereby flash & riverine floods may still pose a "very high" impact, while heat wave is downgraded to a "high" impact level. A final conclusion about the potential financial value at risk as a result of revenue loss or asset damage impact has not yet been drawn. Our current assessment reviews potential gross risk, as it does not account for adaptation or mitigation efforts, thus further work is required to quantify the impact of physical climate hazards on our financial position, performance and cash flows. However, in line with our ERM financial impact thresholds, those physical climate hazards identified thus far as having a potentially material impact on our business are considered to pose a long-term or permanent impact on revenue of €100 million or greater. Going forward, we will refine this financial analysis.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

1

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

1

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

1

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

1

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

1

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

1

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial effects have been calculated but we are in the process of refinement and are not ready for public disclosure. We are working on improving our financial modeling. Information will be available in near future.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :Develop climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation plans for each material hazard and ensure appropriate business continuity management plans are in place to appropriately respond to physical climate risk impacts if and when they occur.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk has yet to be fully assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate our impact on climate change, we updated and enhanced our Climate Plan and we continue to develop and enhance our GHG reduction roadmaps with the ambition of becoming net zero across our own operations (scope 1 and 2) by 2040 and across our entire value chain by 2050. We have engaged the services of a third-party consultant to develop a customized climate risk assessment tool to utilize detailed physical climate data and scenario analysis for the execution of climate-risk assessments at a facility level. Science based insights into the exposure of our assets and operations to material physical risks allows us to better identify and target necessary climate adaptation and mitigation plans, which will be further developed going forward, following the identification of material acute and chronic physical risks via scenario analysis. We are taking steps to increase our resilience to physical risks, for example, our diversified supply chain approach helps to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change on particular areas, and our large physical store footprint, widespread reach and multi-channel business provides some resilience to potential localized climate impacts such as flooding or hurricanes.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☒ Other reputation risk, please specify

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Greece
- ☒ Serbia
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Czechia
- ☒ Romania

- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Failure to act in accordance with stakeholders expectations of Ahold Delhaize on nature could result in reputational damage. In this instance, key stakeholders include investors, media and NGOs and customers (with regulators captured separately).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

We have not quantified that potential financial impact of reputational damage linked to poor nature-related outcomes in our operations or upstream value chain.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk has yet to be fully assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We work to mitigate nature-related reputational risks through our work on sustainable packaging, sustainable sourcing (for example own brand sustainable seafood sourcing and deforestation and conversion free targets), stakeholder engagement and the expansion of our brands' ranges to include more plant-based products (e.g., meat and dairy alternatives).

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☒ Other reputation risk, please specify

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Romania

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Failure to act in accordance with stakeholders expectations of Ahold Delhaize on nature could result in reputational damage. In this instance, key stakeholders include investors, media and NGOs and customers (with regulators captured separately).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

We have not quantified that potential financial impact of reputational damage linked to poor nature-related outcomes in our operations or upstream value chain.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☒ Increased use of sustainably sourced materials

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk has yet to be fully assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We work to mitigate nature-related reputational risks through our work on sustainable packaging, sustainable sourcing (for example own brand sustainable seafood sourcing and deforestation and conversion free targets), stakeholder engagement and the expansion of our brands' ranges to include more plant-based products (e.g., meat and dairy alternatives).

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Other chronic physical risk, please specify

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Greece
- ☒ Serbia
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Czechia
- ☒ Romania

- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We identified "Climate & Nature-related risk" as a principal risk in our ERM profile in 2024. We define nature related risks are those physical and transition risks which may result in impacts on our financial performance, assets, or operations due to a loss of biodiversity and/or ecosystem services. We record nature as a principal risk within our ERM process, noting the potential for nature related risks to have substantive effects on Ahold Delhaize. Of relevance to both water and forests, we have assessed physical nature-related risks including water availability and quality, soil fertility, pests, diseases and invasive species, loss of pollinators, loss of genetic diversity, herbicide resistance, air pollution and habitat loss. These risks are concentrated in our upstream value chain, and in some circumstances could result in supply chain disruptions, reduced availability or increased prices.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Physical nature risks can be either event-driven (acute) or longer-term (chronic), and are most likely to affect our upstream supply chain. These physical risks can result in supply chain disruptions, reduced availability or increased raw material prices which could result in revenue loss. We have not quantified these potential impacts as yet.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :Additional detail at right

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk has yet to be fully assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We mitigate our risks to physical nature risks in our upstream value chain through several approaches. For example, we are taking steps to increase our resilience to physical climate and nature risks by continuing to pursue a diversified supply chain approach. This helps to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of nature loss and climate change on particular regions. In addition, we are engaging with suppliers to implement sustainable agricultural practices in order to mitigate risks around agricultural yields and product procurement driven by climate and nature risk. We are also working to improve our understanding of nature risk, having conducted a detailed nature risk assessment over our upstream value chains in 2024.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Other chronic physical risk, please specify

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Romania

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Unknown

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We identified “Climate & Nature-related risk” as a principal risk in our ERM profile in 2024. We define nature related risks are those physical and transition risks which may result in impacts on our financial performance, assets, or operations due to a loss of biodiversity and/or ecosystem services. We record nature as a principal risk within our ERM process, noting the potential for nature related risks to have substantive effects on Ahold Delhaize. Of relevance to both water and forests, we have assessed physical nature-related risks including water availability and quality, soil fertility, pests, diseases and invasive species, loss of pollinators, loss of genetic diversity, herbicide resistance, air pollution and habitat loss. These risks are concentrated in our upstream value chain, and in some circumstances could result in supply chain disruptions, reduced availability or increased prices.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in upstream value chain

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Physical nature risks can be either event-driven (acute) or longer-term (chronic), and are most likely to affect our upstream supply chain. These physical risks can result in supply chain disruptions, reduced availability or increased raw material prices which could result in revenue loss. We have not quantified these potential impacts as yet.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of responding to this risk has yet to be fully assessed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We mitigate our risks to physical nature risks in our upstream value chain through several approaches. For example, we are taking steps to increase our resilience to physical climate and nature risks by continuing to pursue a diversified supply chain approach. This helps to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of nature loss and climate change on particular regions. In addition, we are engaging with suppliers to implement sustainable agricultural practices in order to mitigate risks around agricultural yields and product procurement driven by climate and nature risk. We are also working to improve our understanding of nature risk, having conducted a detailed nature risk assessment over our upstream value chains in 2024.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Assets, Revenue and Shareholder Value

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We are in the process of evaluating the financial impact. Currently we categorize the impact into high, mid, and low impacts. See our Annual report for more details page 114

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Revenue and shareholder value

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have not quantified the potential impacts of nature-related risks.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Revenue and shareholder value

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have not quantified the potential impacts of nature-related risks.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☒ Unknown

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

0

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

0

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

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2024, we assessed our own brand, upstream value chains for water related risks. We have identified value chains (country x commodity pairs) in areas with high levels of water stress/low levels of water availability. This was performed at the commodity level (rather than the facility level) as this is more relevant for agricultural value chains.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>We are not aware of any fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties issued to Ahold Delhaize for water-related regulatory violations.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Romania

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Long term savings from energy use: As part of our net-zero ambition, Ahold Delhaize has identified renewable energy as a way to reduce our carbon emissions and to promote energy efficiencies in a cost-efficient manner. We invest in a transition to a more efficient and less centralized system of energy supply and consumption

(e.g., through on-site renewable energy generation and storage). In addition to our efforts to reduce overall consumption (seizing opportunities in resource efficiency by focusing on reducing our overall kWh usage) and generate our own renewable energy, Ahold Delhaize and brands also actively pursue the acquisition of other sources of renewable energy, such as Power Purchase Agreements for green energy. In 2023, our Dutch brand Albert Heijn announced that it will purchase green energy from Eneco, produced on a wind farm still to be built, securing approximately half of its own electricity needs from 2027 onwards.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Further efforts are required to quantify potential financial impact.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Additional assessment would be needed to identify the cost of this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our Not For Resale (NFR) sourcing team has developed a Renewable Energy programme with three main streams: 'Use Less' (UL), 'Make Our Own' (MOO), and 'Buy Green' (BG). The UL programme allows us to seize opportunities in resource efficiency by focusing on reducing our overall kWh usage; and with MOO and BG we generate renewable energy, where feasible, and/or work to secure the availability of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) in the most cost-efficient way – for example, via Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), already in place for some brands.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Greece
- ☒ Serbia
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Czechia
- ☒ Romania
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The transition to a more nature-positive economy could bring opportunities (as well as risks) for Ahold Delhaize. As stakeholders, and especially consumers, become increasingly nature and climate aware, it can lead to shifts in consumer expectations and diets. These changing diets and expectations may result in increased preferences for plant based, organic, regeneratively grown products or more diversified diets. Changing consumption patterns ultimately have the ability to impact our gross margins. We are already engaging on many of these opportunities. For example, our European brands announced a new protein target in January 2025, with the aim of achieving for 50% of food sales to be plant based by 2030. When it comes to regenerative agriculture, many of our brands are engaging in projects relating to regenerative agriculture, for example ADUSA's work with the Campbell's Company and General Mills. Similarly, our brands sell organic products – for example Albert Heijn sells approximately 1900 organic products, and remains the largest organic food provider in the Netherlands, with 9.1% of unprocessed fruit and vegetables being organic.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Further efforts are required to quantify potential financial impact.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Additional assessment would be needed to identify the cost of this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Capitalize on innovative product opportunities and increase sale of plant based products, including by increasing the range where relevant.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Romania

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The transition to a more nature-positive economy could bring opportunities (as well as risks) for Ahold Delhaize. As stakeholders, and especially consumers, become increasingly nature and climate aware, it can lead to shifts in consumer expectations and diets. These changing diets and expectations may result in increased preferences for plant based, organic, regeneratively grown products or more diversified diets. Changing consumption patterns ultimately have the ability to impact our gross margins. We are already engaging on many of these opportunities. For example, our European brands announced a new protein target in January 2025, with the aim of achieving for 50% of food sales to be plant based by 2030. When it comes to regenerative agriculture, many of our brands are engaging in projects relating to regenerative agriculture, for example ADUSA's work with the Campbell's Company and General Mills. Similarly, our brands sell organic products – for example

Albert Heijn sells approximately 1900 organic products, and remains the largest organic food provider in the Netherlands, with 9.1% of unprocessed fruit and vegetables being organic.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Further efforts are required to quantify potential financial impact.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Additional assessment would be needed to identify the cost of this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Capitalize on innovative product opportunities and increase sale of plant based products, including by increasing the range where relevant.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Serbia

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Netherlands

☒ United States of America

☒ Romania

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Ahold Delhaize sells products that require cooling in order to maintain food safety and quality for customers. Our 2024 mix of refrigerant types and associated leakage accounts for 46% of our total scope 1 and 2 emissions. Reducing the use of chemical refrigerants and switching to low-Global Warming Potential (GWP) refrigerants is our greatest opportunity to reduce our negative impact and achieve our climate plans (see p108, 2024 Annual Report for further details). Additionally, to reduce overall energy consumption, we are installing energy efficient equipment, such as LED lights, doors on cabinets, heat recuperation, heat pumps, and improved insulation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

Replacing or retrofitting our refrigerant systems with low-climate impact alternatives that can use natural or low-GWP refrigerants, minimize leakage and consume less energy is required to help us mitigate our climate impact and achieve our net-zero plan. Additional CapEx will be required in the coming years to make this

switch, but opportunities exist to benefit from improved energy efficiency and resulting lower maintenance costs. Additionally, if regulatory change occurred to implement a price on carbon, we would benefit further from reduce carbon pricing due to overall emissions reductions.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Additional assessment would be needed to identify the cost of this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Invest in low-emissions tech by replacing or retrofitting refrigerant systems with low-GWP or natural refrigerants.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

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

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Greece
- ☒ Serbia
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Czechia
- ☒ Romania
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Ahold Delhaize believes that all stakeholders are growing increasingly climate-aware, including our consumers, our associates, and our prospective talent. This increased climate awareness presents both a risk and an opportunity to our business, and consumer expectations and diets shift. Changing consumption patterns have the ability to impact our gross margins. Albert Heijn launched its new AH Terra own-brand product line, offering around 200 plant-based products – including 58 new products – as alternatives to traditional products. The plan is to continue to add more items under this product line in the future.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Efforts are ongoing to diversify our product range and engage with strategic suppliers via our supplier engagement program to understand the impacts of this opportunity. A shift in consumer preferences towards lower-climate impact products has the potential to increase our gross margins as we work to offer a larger range of lower-emission products.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Additional assessment would be needed to identify the cost of this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Capitalize on innovative product and service opportunities and increase sale of low-emitting products by offering a range of plant-based products.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :N/A Opportunities have been identified, but further efforts are required to accurately quantify the impact of these opportunities.

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Alongside climate and nature related risks, Ahold Delhaize recognizes opportunities associated with the shift to a low-carbon, nature-positive economy. Assessing and financially quantifying the impacts of climate and nature related opportunities is complex. Both qualitative and quantitative aspects must be considered when considering the financial value thresholds for climate and nature related opportunities, and further analysis is required in order to determine and disclose the likely financial impact of climate and nature related opportunities. While further analysis is needed to quantify opportunities, we note that changing consumer preferences and future policy and regulation associated with the shift to a low-carbon and nature-positive economy presents opportunities to develop new sustainable products with the potential for increases in gross margin; implement resource efficiencies and benefit from cost savings; and further strengthen our internal data management and reporting processes to aid compliance with new regulations. Additionally, climate change and nature adaptation and mitigation efforts present potential benefits and increased resilience to climate and nature related events in our operations and supply chain.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :N/A Opportunities have been identified, but further efforts are required to accurately quantify the impact of these opportunities.

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

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Alongside climate and nature related risks, Ahold Delhaize recognizes opportunities associated with the shift to a low-carbon, nature-positive economy. Assessing and financially quantifying the impacts of climate and nature related opportunities is complex. Both qualitative and quantitative aspects must be considered when considering the financial value thresholds for climate and nature related opportunities, and further analysis is required in order to determine and disclose the likely financial impact of climate and nature related opportunities. While further analysis is needed to quantify opportunities, we note that changing consumer preferences and future policy and regulation associated with the shift to a low-carbon and nature-positive economy presents opportunities to develop new sustainable products with the potential for increases in gross margin; implement resource efficiencies and benefit from cost savings; and further strengthen our internal data management and reporting processes to aid compliance with new regulations. Additionally, climate change and nature adaptation and mitigation efforts present potential benefits and increased resilience to climate and nature related events in our operations and supply chain.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :N/A Opportunities have been identified, but further efforts are required to accurately quantify the impact of these opportunities.

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

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Alongside climate and nature related risks, Ahold Delhaize recognizes opportunities associated with the shift to a low-carbon, nature-positive economy. Assessing and financially quantifying the impacts of climate and nature related opportunities is complex. Both qualitative and quantitative aspects must be considered when considering the financial value thresholds for climate and nature related opportunities, and further analysis is required in order to determine and disclose the likely financial impact of climate and nature related opportunities. While further analysis is needed to quantify opportunities, we note that changing consumer preferences and future policy and regulation associated with the shift to a low-carbon and nature-positive economy presents opportunities to develop new sustainable products with the potential for increases in gross margin; implement resource efficiencies and benefit from cost savings; and further strengthen our internal data management and reporting processes to aid compliance with new regulations. Additionally, climate change and nature adaptation and mitigation efforts present potential benefits and increased resilience to climate and nature related events in our operations and supply chain.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Executive Committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our commitment to addressing climate change is established and supported globally through the Executive Committee and our Supervisory Board and is implemented locally through our brands. Regional and brand leadership teams are responsible for implementing climate related actions in the brands. They do this upon approved targets and climate related investments from the Executive Committee.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Executive Committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

See above.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Executive Committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

See above.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Executive Committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

See above.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO has a responsibility for the oversight of our climate change agenda. This includes leading policy development for our climate change agenda and bringing dedicated executive oversight to this important strategic issue. Updates are tabled for discussion by the management board en executive committee as well as the Health and Sustainability Committee of the supervisory board, in line with our risk review cycle.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

See above.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

See above.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- ☒ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

See above.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

Please refer to pages 240-242 of our Annual Report 2024 where we explain the sustainability related targets of the STI (short-term incentives) and LTI (long-term incentives).

Forests

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

n/a

Water

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

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

n/a

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Director on board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Please refer to pages 240-242 of our Annual Report 2024 where we explain the sustainability related targets of the STI (short-term incentives) and LTI (long-term incentives).

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

To underpin the importance of decarbonizing our business, we linked the achievement of our scope 1 and 2 GHG-emissions-reduction targets to remuneration under our long-term incentive plan. These carbon emissions reduction targets are core to our climate commitments.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Ahold Delhaize sustainability policy and supporting Standards (not public) provide a common foundation that enables Ahold Delhaize and its brands to lead the transition to a healthy and sustainable food system. It describes the purpose and guidelines for Ahold Delhaize's global Sustainability and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) topics. The policy includes information on the key Sustainability and ESG topics for Ahold Delhaize, at the same time Ahold Delhaize has standalone policies in place for several other topics like remuneration or corporate governance elements. Each year a review of this policy will be conducted, and topics will be added or updated where relevant.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Forests-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2025 (for own brand products across critical commodities)

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of commodities covered by the policy

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize-hi_res.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B Corporation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Global Compact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) | |

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

B Corp (bol and AH), membership of CGF, EMA Foundation, RSPO and SFI. SBTi validated targets scope 1 & 2 and scope 3 pending validation. Signatory to UN Global Compact.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize-sustainability-statements (1).pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Ahold Delhaize is registered in the EU Transparency Register under the identification number 914893310703-33

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Our internal policy on engaging with public policy makers that Ahold Delhaize and our brands adhere to when conducting any political activity or outreach is disclosed on our website. In line with our internal policy, Ahold Delhaize and its brands engage with public authorities in view of working towards positive outcomes for both business and society. Central to our efforts in engaging with public policy makers directly or via associations in 2024 is our Ahold Delhaize Leading Together Strategy and our four long-term growth drivers, including elevating healthy and sustainable and the associated climate commitments, that help us to prepare our brands and businesses for tomorrow. As per our internal policy, we routinely review our trade association memberships to ensure that our corporate values and business objectives align on the issues most important to us. In the event when consensus could not be reached or we clearly disagree with positioning of one of our industry associations, we share that with the association and reserve our right to position as an individual company or as part of a group of like minded companies or organizations.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

We have been engaging directly on CSRD and on how to reach our scope 1, 2 and 3 emission reduction targets.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- ☒ Emissions – CO2
- ☒ Emissions – methane

☒ Emissions – other GHGs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Number of datapoints which have to be collected relatively high

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Ad-hoc meetings

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☒ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

At Ahold Delhaize, we believe that the long-term resilience of our Company is linked to the well-being of our planet and the people who help our brands bring products to customers, both within our brands' value chains and own operations. Reporting on how we manage these impacts is an important step in helping us continuously improve. We welcome the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the new European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and are proud to have presented our 2024 Annual Report in accordance with CSRD and ESRS.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :EuroCommerce

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

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

Select from:

☒ Consistent

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

Select from:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

In 2024 we have with Eurocommerce contributed to the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) public consultation on draft European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), that is to say reporting standards used to specify in detail what information companies must disclose to comply with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). We were aligned with the EuroCommerce position that the drafts were generally clear and useable. We further with EuroCommerce collaborated in 2024 in a project with management consultancy Oliver Wyman on the challenges the retail sector from 2024 onward faces regarding new climate-related legislation, such as the CSRD that took effect in the EU in 2024. In addition to Scope 1 and 2 emissions, CSRD mandates the disclosure of Scope 3 emissions produced by suppliers upstream and consumers downstream. According to Oliver Wyman advanced retail have begun to implement sophisticated methods for quantifying Scope 3 emissions. Some of our company's practices were singled out as best practice, see Oliver Wymann and EuroCommerce report: Net Zero Game Changer - Tackling the hidden carbon footprint in European retail and wholesale value chains. Link to report:

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

63688

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

Promoting and defending EU retail industry policy interests.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ ESRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water pollution indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deforestation and conversion footprint |

☒ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Sustainability statements, pages 84-171.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ad_annual-report_2024_interactive.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Please see our Annual Report 2024 which includes our sustainability statements.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ First time carrying out analysis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ First time carrying out analysis

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate
- ☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :direct impact of climate on operational disruption and lost revenue

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis used for physical climate risk assessment relied on CMIP5 and CMIP6 models which take the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) as input factors. Each SSP assumes varying rates of development, economic growth, population growth, equality,

and levels of climate change mitigation or adaptation (among other socioeconomic conditions) to create a narrative of the world in future time horizons. Each SSP is comparable to the RCPs which assume a particular level of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentration by 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Considered the most pessimistic or "worst case" scenario, this scenario was selected to examine the potential impact of material physical climate hazards on Ahold Delhaize's business activities in a high emission climate scenario where global heating is estimated to be at 4 degrees Celsius or more. This aligns with CSRD-related reporting requirements which requests undertakings to identify and assess climate-related physical risks in own operations in at least a high emission climate scenario (likewise, the SSP1 scenarios were selected to examine climate-related risks and opportunities in a climate scenario in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C, in line with expectations listed in the regulation). Qualitative considerations are also taken into account during our biannual ERM process, in which key senior leadership provide their views on climate (and nature) related risks and opportunities.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available forests scenario, please specify :TNFD scenario analysis guidance

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Country x commodity pair level

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We utilized scenario assessment to understand the way that six of the most severe risks might evolve under a pessimistic scenario. To do so, we drew upon the TNFD's critical uncertainties matrix, utilizing scenario #3, "sand in the gears." We did not explicitly consider systemic risk in this assessment

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used the TNFD's guidance on scenario analysis - and selected the most pessimistic scenario 'sand in the gears'

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Country x Commodity pair level

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

We utilized scenario assessment to understand the way that six of the most severe risks might evolve under a pessimistic scenario. To do so, we drew upon the TNFD's critical uncertainties matrix, utilizing scenario #3, "sand in the gears." We did not explicitly consider systemic risk in this assessment

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We used the TNFD's guidance on scenario analysis - and selected the most pessimistic scenario 'sand in the gears'

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

- ☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :direct impact of climate on operational disruption and lost revenue

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Please refer to response in Row 1 (climate change - RCP8.5; SSP5) above (each SSP / RCP applies similar assumptions)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario best reflects current governmental policy and organizational behaviours. It was selected as it is considered one of the more likely scenarios to transpire, and therefore provides useful insights for our organization's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. Qualitative considerations are also taken into account during our biannual ERM process, in which key senior leadership provide their views on climate (and nature) related risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- ☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate
- ☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :direct impact of climate on operational disruption and lost revenue

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Please refer to response in Row 1 (climate change - RCP8.5; SSP5) above (each SSP / RCP applies similar assumptions)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario considers the climate-related policies which governments and organizations have stated their intention to implement and abide by. The scenario was selected to consider potential climate related risk and opportunities likely to arise if these policies are achieved, and was selected for this reason as part of our quantitative scenario analysis. Qualitative scenarios are also considered as part of our biannual ERM process, in which key senior leadership provide their insights on climate (and nature) related risks and opportunities facing our business in the short, medium and long term.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :direct impact of climate on operational disruption and lost revenue

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Please refer to response in Row 1 (climate change - RCP8.5; SSP5) above (each SSP / RCP applies similar assumptions)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Selected as aligned with Paris Agreement - demonstrates potential exposure to physical climate hazards (and opportunities) if there world was to achieve commitments made under the Paris Agreement (aim to limit warming to 2 degrees). Qualitative considerations are also taken into account during our biannual ERM process, in which key senior leadership provide their views on climate (and nature) related risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate
- ☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :direct impact of climate on operational disruption and lost revenue

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Please refer to response in Row 1 (climate change - RCP8.5; SSP5) above (each SSP / RCP applies similar assumptions)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Considered the most optimistic, 'sustainable' scenario, this SSP was selected to examine the potential (financial) impact of material physical risks on Ahold Delhaize's assets, revenue, and overall financial position in a 1.5 degree world aligned with the Paris Agreement. In this scenario, physical risk exposure is assumed to be at its lowest (whilst transition risks and opportunities will likely be more significant). Thus, this scenario allows for a useful comparison outcomes between a world which remains largely dependent on fossil fuels vs. a world with high levels of global cooperation that ultimately minimizes material resource and energy usage. Qualitative considerations are also taken into account during our biannual ERM process, in which key senior leadership provide their views on climate (and nature) related risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Changes to energy prices as a result of climate change

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Scenario analysis included a number of assumptions, for example: a range (lower and a higher end carbon price by IEA and IIASA) to accommodate for the uncertainty in carbon prices by using two plausible carbon price forecast databases; scientific literature reviewed and leveraged to apply assumptions on yield changes in 2 and 4 degree warming scenarios by 2030; and assumptions on make up of future energy costs and usage at various facilities (stores, offices, Distribution centers) e.g., energy prices are assumed to consist of future projections of 1/3 energy tax, 1/3 production costs and 1/3 transportation costs.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As with physical climate risk, scenario selected to determine likely levels of transition risk in a pessimistic scenario whereby transition risks are assumed to be less impactful in the nearer term. This scenario assumes a slower / later shift of governments, organizations and consumers to low-carbon economy practices. PLEASE NOTE: Transition risk scenario analysis was performed in 2021 as a pilot for 2 brands. These risks have been reevaluated in 2022 and 2023 and were deemed to still be relevant (reported in 2023 Annual Report, please refer to climate section therein for further details). However, it is important to note that scenario was not reperformed for transition risks in 2022 or 2023 (in question 5.1 above we list that scenario analysis is performed annually - this is the case for physical risks but the question format does not allow us to specify that transition risk scenario analysis is less frequent). In 2022 and 2023, Transition risk updates were considered qualitatively via our ERM process. We have plans in place to refresh and reperform our scenario analysis for Transition risks in 2024 and early 2025.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☒ Other direct interaction with climate driving forces, please specify :Changes to energy prices as a result of climate change

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Scenario analysis included a number of assumptions, for example: a range (lower and a higher end carbon price by IEA and IIASA) to accommodate for the uncertainty in carbon prices by using two plausible carbon price forecast databases; scientific literature reviewed and leveraged to apply assumptions on yield changes in 2 and 4 degree warming scenarios by 2030; and assumptions on make up of future energy costs and usage at various facilities (stores, offices, Distribution centers) e.g., energy prices are assumed to consist of future projections of 1/3 energy tax, 1/3 production costs and 1/3 transportation costs.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As with physical climate risk, this scenario was selected to determine likely levels of transition risk in a more optimistic or 'sustainable' scenario whereby transition risks and opportunities are assumed to be more significant in the shorter term as governments, organizations and consumers adopt climate-friendly practices more rapidly. Results from this scenario can be compared to outcomes of the IEA STEPS scenario to make the case for a transition to low-carbon economy and inform decision making. PLEASE NOTE: Transition risk scenario analysis was performed in 2021 as a pilot for 2 brands. These risks have been reevaluated in 2022 and 2023 and were deemed to still be relevant (reported in our Annual Report, please refer to climate section therein for further details). However, it is important to note that scenario was not re-performed for transition risks in 2022 or 2023 (in question 5.1 above we list that scenario analysis is performed annually - this is the case for physical risks but the question format does not allow us to specify that transition risk scenario analysis is less frequent). In 2022 and 2023, Transition risk updates were considered qualitatively via our ERM process. We have plans in place to refresh and reperform our scenario analysis for Transition risks in 2024 and early 2025.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

SCENARIO NARRATIVES USED: As noted in the response to 5.1.1, five SSPs were used to perform scenario analysis in the short- (5 years), medium- (10 years) and long-term (2040). Each scenario leveraged different plausible expectations of economic and population growth, resource use, atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations by the year 2100, equality and other socioeconomic condition to create likely narratives and expectations of shifting climate normal for the future. The scenarios were used to assess 8 physical climate hazards (i.e., floods, windstorms, heatwaves, freeze events and drought/water stress) and assess their potential likelihood of occurrence as well as the expected severity and impact of each hazard to understand and quantify potential impact (via damage to our assets or disruption of revenue streams) to Ahold Delhaize's own operations. CALCULATION METHODOLOGY: Two primary risk elements were considered in the assessment: increasing costs resulting from asset damage due to climate events and revenue losses resulting from disruption of stores and distribution centers (operations) due to physical climate events. Assessment of risk impact is based on the interactions between the hazard type (a climate change related event), the exposure of our assets and operations to those events, and overall vulnerability to that exposure (i.e., whether adaptation / mitigation plans are in place to increase our resilience to climate change related physical risks or not). Potential financial consequences are calculated based on potential damage to asset value and impact on revenue streams. The estimated Total Revenue Impact is a combination of the modeled revenue impact from each of the climate hazards, which inherently assumes that all hazards occur to the most extreme extent in the given time period. Since it is unlikely that all hazards will materialize in such a way, it is important to take this methodology assumption into account when assessing the impacts. RESULTS: quantitative results demonstrated that based on current policy scenarios (SSP3-7.0), flood events (coastal, fluvial and/or riverine) presents a material risk to each brand in our operations, without considering potential vulnerability-reduction factors of existing or planned adaptation and mitigation efforts. In the more pessimistic climate scenario (SSP5-8.5), heatwave impact is also material for most brands in our operations. Please refer to p.123-124 of our 2023 Annual Report for further details on material risks identified. BUSINESS RESILIENCE: Considering the material physical risks identified, Ahold Delhaize makes use of a number of financing options to increase our business resilience and support the achievement of our climate-related targets, and adaptation/mitigations plans. For example, in March 2023, Ahold Delhaize announced that it successfully launched and priced a €500 million Green Bond, with a term of five years, maturing on April 4, 2028. The issuance was priced at 99.851% and carries an annual coupon of 3.5%. The settlement of the bond issue took place on April 4, 2023. The transaction marks Ahold Delhaize's inaugural Green Bond issuance and follows its Sustainability Bond issuance in 2019, the €1bn Sustainability-Linked RCF launched in 2020 and refinanced to €1.5bn in 2022, and the Sustainability-Linked Bond issuance in 2021. All these ESG-labelled financings together reinforce the continued alignment of the company's funding strategy to its sustainability strategy and overall ESG ambitions (see here for further details: <https://www.aholddelhaize.com/investors/green-bond-march-2023/>).

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Value chain - country x commodity pair

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In our 2024 nature risk assessment, we utilized scenario assessment for the first time. To do so, we drew upon the TNFD's critical uncertainties matrix, utilizing scenario #3, "sand in the gears." The scenario analysis helped us to understand the way that six of the most severe risks might evolve under a pessimistic scenario.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Value chain - country x commodity pair

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In our 2024 nature risk assessment, we utilized scenario assessment for the first time. To do so, we drew upon the TNFD's critical uncertainties matrix, utilizing scenario #3, "sand in the gears." The scenario analysis helped us to understand the way that six of the most severe risks might evolve under a pessimistic scenario.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Ahold Delhaize does not engage in activities that support expansion of fossil fuels as described. However we do sell fuel to our customers in several countries. In addition, we have active plans to increase EV charging points at our locations.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

At our AGM, the climate transition plan is not voted on but during our AGM shareholders can ask questions and provide feedback on our climate transition plan.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

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

SC.1 REFRIGERATION: GHG reduction from replacement of chemical refrigerant systems for natural refrigerant systems and retrofit of systems from high-GWP refrigerants to low-GWP alternatives. This requires availability of natural refrigeration systems and installation capacity/technicians. Availability of chemical refrigerants is restricted by PFAS & F-gas regulations. SC.1 FLEET: Use of fossil fuels to be phased out by transitioning to an EV fleet. In case charging infrastructure is not sufficient, e.g. for long-haul transportation, alternative hydrogen and biofuels are an option. This lever depends on availability of EV charging infrastructure and grid capacity. SC.1 HEATING: Use of fossil fuels for heating of facilities is to be phased out by heat reclaim from refrigeration systems and electrical heating. These solutions are not applicable in all climates. SC.2 ELECTRICITY: Purchase of zero-emission electricity to be achieved via PPAs, vPPAs and EAC purchases. Generation of renewable electricity from on-site solar. SC. 3 LIFESTOCK FARMING: Reduction of enteric fermentation by use of feed additives, harnessing biogas from liquid manure and adjusting manure PH. SC.3 PROCESSING: Encouraging supplier optimization of production processes through energy efficiency, new machines or switching to renewable energy sources. SC.3 FOOD LOSS AND WASTE: Maximizing product utilization, enhancing product management and distribution SC.3 DEFORESTATION: Target of zero deforestation for private label critical commodities. Minimization of risk in supply chain by working with Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, Round Table on Responsible Soy or Rainforest Alliance. SC.3 AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES: Reduction or sequestration via use of fertilizers and pesticides, regenerative agricultural methods, measures related to agroforestry, afforestation and reforestation. SC.3 ASSORTMENT: Transitioning from high-emission protein sources to lower-emission alternatives

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

In 2024, emission from refrigerant leakage dropped 9.4% compared to prior year. Throughout our operations there is a continued replacement of chemical refrigerant systems for natural refrigerants systems (EU and US) or retrofit with low-GWP refrigerants (US). In Europe, 40% of refrigeration systems run on natural refrigerants. Emissions from heating dropped 6.1% and emissions from own transport dropped 0.6%. Emissions from energy use dropped 1.5% compared to 2023. In 2024, we increased the electricity generated on-site through solar panels and used on-site by 9% compared to 2023.

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

[annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize-hi_res.pdf](#)

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Increased sales of low-carbon products, like plant-based protein alternatives.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Increased range and offering of low-carbon products, like plant-based protein alternatives. Changed agricultural practices in EU and US to increase climate resilience.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Number of initiatives, mainly in fields of renewable energy procurement, installation of equipment in stores (efficiency and natural refrigeration).

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We continued updating our long term budgeting scheme to support investments needed for the realisation of the Scope 1&2 SBT. These budgeting schemes are also taken into the financial planning.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We continued updating our long term budgeting scheme to support operational expenditure needed for the realization of the Scope 1&2&3 SBT. These budgeting schemes are also taken into the financial planning.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

118000000

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

4.2

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

0

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

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

EU Taxonomy regulation (EU) 2020/852

[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

64000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.3

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.3

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Defined as per EU Taxonomy Disclosure Delegated Act

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The details are too many. However, some of the most relevant ones are related to the building's efficiency. They must have an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) class A or be within the top 15% of national/regional building stock in operational Primary Energy Demand (PED) with evidence comparing its performance to pre-2020 buildings, distinguishing between residential and non-residential. Companies must efficiently operate large non-residential buildings (with HVAC systems over 290 kW) through energy performance monitoring and assessment. Ahold Delhaize has applied estimates and judgments to evaluate its compliance. The existence of applicable evidence or certifications is challenging to establish, especially in non-EU countries where the transposition of an EU directive into local law is not applicable or where the transposition to local law in an EU country is only partially done. Therefore, we have applied a conservative approach in claiming alignment. For example, in situations where energy performance certificates for buildings or equipment are not yet available in a country or where refrigerator installations are custom-built according to best standards but the certification does not exist, the company has reported not aligned CapEx. As mentioned, we applied the same methodology to other economic activities where we claimed alignment.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The only relevant DNSH criteria under economic activity CCM 7.7 is for the environmental objective climate change adaptation, which requires climate risk and vulnerability assessments (CRVA) and an adaptation plan to mitigate identified material physical climate risks. Our approach to performing DNSH climate risk assessment criteria has evolved. Last year's process was manual and focused on material CapEx, emphasizing areas where we perceived potential climate risks. However, in 2023, we utilized an automated climate risk assessment tool, streamlining our processes. Where material, we have prepared CCA plans to mitigate the identified climate risks, although some implementation plans are still pending, reflecting our ongoing commitment to improvement.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.4

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.4

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Defined as per EU Taxonomy Disclosure Delegated Act

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The substantial contribution criteria under this economic activity comply with different criteria for vehicle emissions: (a) For category M1 and N1 vehicles under Regulation (EC) No 715/2007: (i) until 31 December 2025, CO2 emissions must be below 50 g CO2/km; (ii) from 1 January 2026, CO2 emissions must be zero. (b) For category L vehicles, tailpipe CO2 emissions must be zero g CO2e/km as per Regulation (EU) 168/2013.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The relevant DNSH criteria relate to physical climate risk assessment under climate change adaptation, circularity and pollution prevention

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- ☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- ☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- ☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- ☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

14000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.5

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.5

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Defined as per EU Taxonomy Disclosure Delegated Act

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The substantial contribution criteria under this activity mainly include most of the store remodeling activities of Ahold Delhaize's brands that lead to energy-efficiency improvements. The activity also includes adding insulation to walls, roofs and floors, using energyefficient windows and doors, and upgrading heating, ventilation and airconditioning systems.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The relevant DNSH criteria relate to physical climate risk assessment under climate change adaptation, and pollution prevention

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.4

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.4

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Defined as per EU Taxonomy Disclosure

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The economic activity includes various measures such as setting up and caring for solar photovoltaic systems, solar hot water panels, heat pumps, wind turbines, solar transpired collectors and energy storage units. Ahold Delhaize's brands engage in installing solar panel systems and ancillary technical equipment

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The relevant DNSH criteria relate to physical climate risk assessment under climate change adaptation, and pollution prevention

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Ahold Delhaize assessed the minimum safeguards criteria on a consolidated level in relation to the eligible economic activities. We utilized our recent work on Human Rights, including the 2022 Position on Human Rights and the 2023 Standards of Engagement. Additionally, we considered the Platform on Sustainable Finance's report, which provides guidance on applying minimum safeguards related to corruption, taxation, and fair competition.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

The reported KPI's remain consistent with last year, as the estimates and judgements remain unchanged and applied throughout the company and its brands

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

*This information is not available. We do not measure our capex and opex for water consumption.
[Fixed row]*

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Drive energy efficiency

☒ Drive low-carbon investment

☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☒ Reduce upstream value chain emissions

☒ Stress test investments

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The investment proposal model for new stores, DCs and store remodels takes into account the electricity consumption, fossil fuel usage for heating and cooling usage and type of refrigerant of the investment. We then estimate the annual GHG emissions that the investment will generate. An internal carbon price of \$180/€150 per ton emissions is then added to the overall cost of the investment. The costs are taken into account when calculating the NPV (Net Present Value) and return on capital of the project. This way, the investment proposal model favors lower-emitting investments as these will result in lower costs and higher returns on investment. Our internal carbon pricing scheme is applied across all brands in the U.S. and Europe. This approach addresses scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, specifically refrigerants, heating and cooling, and electricity.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

150

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

150

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :For all investment decision making = investment proposals

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

90

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Annual review of pricing process

[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Plastics

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We do not engage with smallholders directly. We encourage our tier 1 suppliers to collaborate and engage with their suppliers.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
Plastics	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Business risk mitigation

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Engagement is prioritized on suppliers who contribute to the top 70% of emissions. We also target engagement with strategic suppliers to develop emission reduction strategies.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Material sourcing

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Engagement is prioritized on suppliers of critical commodities.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

-

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We expect our suppliers to comply with established Standards of Engagement. Supplier must comply with all applicable environmental legislation and maintain all relevant permits related to greenhouse gas emissions management and reduction. Ahold Delhaize has committed to science-based targets (SBT's) for the reduction of emissions for scopes 1, 2 and 3. Supplier is urged to consider a similar commitment to the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) and to report on emissions in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Supplier must comply with all applicable environmental legislation and maintain all relevant permits related to the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems. Ahold Delhaize expects Suppliers to: 1) Comply with all applicable environmental legislation and maintain all relevant permits, including, but not limited to: a. deforestation and/or land conversion (i.e. EU Regulation on deforestation-free products); b. fish stock species management; c. agrochemical and pesticide storage, use and management; 2) Not source materials associated with deforestation or land conversion in line with the respective cut-off dates prescribed by legislation and/or by relevant standards (e.g. RSPO).

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ First-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We engage with the suppliers on the barriers to reporting GHG data and support with resources where possible to enable reporting.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
- ☒ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities
- ☒ Other, please specify

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The 100% response in this row refers to: we require 100% of own-brand products containing critical commodities to be certified against a scheme that addresses deforestation and land conversion on according to AFI guidelines. If our tier 1 suppliers do not comply, we give them the chance to change but if change doesn't materialize eventually they will be removed from the supply chain. We advocate good practices through several industry-broad groups like RPOG and RSG.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

To help suppliers realize their climate ambitions, several of our brands have released Climate Hub platforms. On the Climate Hubs, you will find clear steps and resources to guide your journey in carbon footprinting, climate target setting and climate reporting. All our brands are now engaging with their top 70% of suppliers by emissions to request greenhouse gas performance data and target information.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Disclosure of scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions data.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Cocoa

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

☒ Pay higher prices linked to best agricultural practices

☒ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

Together with Rainforest Alliance we engage with the growers in activities to minimize deforestation in our supply chain

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

We encourage our national-brand product suppliers to pledge to The Global Commitment and become members of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation plastic pact, which requires them to set ambitious 2025 targets to help realize the common vision with strict monitoring by the Foundation. Many of our significant suppliers have already made this commitment, including Nestlé, PepsiCo, The Coca-Cola Company, Unilever, Mars Incorporated and L'Oréal, along with major packaging producers like Amco, plastics producers such as Novamont and resource management specialist Veolia. These suppliers account for a significant portion of the branded products in our brands' operations.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Coffee

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Financial incentives

- ☒ Pay higher prices linked to best agricultural practices
- ☒ Provide financial incentives for certified products

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

Together with Rainforest Alliance we engage with the growers in activities to minimize de-forestation in our supply chain

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

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

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

0

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

Through our membership of the RSPO we encourage suppliers to work collaboratively on ending deforestation in the palm oil supply chain. The number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged is unknown.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No deforestation or land conversion of other natural ecosystems

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Soy

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

0

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

Through our membership of the RTRS and RSG we encourage suppliers to work collaboratively on ending deforestation in the soy supply chain. The number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged is unknown.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

Customers are encouraged to shift towards lower emission products. Our local brands continue to help customers understand the impact of their buying decisions and make choices that fit their needs, their tastes and their values. They do this by stimulating and rewarding sustainable choices through loyalty programs and discounts, increasing product transparency through navigation systems and product labelling, improving assortments and products with more vegan and vegetarian choices, and increasing knowledge about a healthy lifestyle by giving access to free dietitians and knowledge platforms. Recognizing the challenges of behavior change, we focus on addressing customer identified barriers. We aim to facilitate easier, informed choices through accessible information, inspiration, and incentives. Our commitment includes continuous improvement of our product offerings, ensuring that affordable, healthy, and sustainable options remain accessible.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Within Ahold Delhaize, customer engagement takes place through the various local brands. Here we provide an example of our brand Albert Heijn in the Netherlands: In November 2023, the Dutch 'Nationale Postcode Loterij' ('National Zip-code Lottery'), Unilever and Albert Heijn collaborated for the 10th time to raise awareness for more conscious meals through the campaign 'Geniet van 't Goede' ('Enjoy the Good'). The nearly 3 million participants in the 'Nationale Postcode Loterij' received a gift card to spend on meals with vegetarian ingredients at Albert Heijn, with the aim to have people experience vegetarian meals as an easy and tasty alternative to meals with meat. The impact of the campaign was measured in terms of CO2 reductions. An external consultancy helped to determine this by doing a lifecycle analysis. In the end, by substituting meat for vegetarian alternatives, the campaign saved 1872 tonnes CO2-eq.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

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

We are committed to keeping shareholders updated by informing them transparently and accurately about Ahold Delhaize's strategy, performance and other Company matters and developments that could be relevant to investors' decisions. We disclose information through non-financial performance briefings, such as during our quarterly results releases, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Investor Days and other special events. We also participate in investor conferences and organize roadshows. All disclosed information is accessible via our website.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure success through KPIs: 1) Number of engagements we have on ESG related topics. 2) Number of ESG conferences we attend. 3. Percentage of investors that are signatories to PRI, Climate 100 and Net Zero Asset Manager. 4) Percentage of shares that are included in an ESG focused fund.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

We are committed to keeping shareholders updated by informing them transparently and accurately about Ahold Delhaize's strategy, performance and other Company matters and developments that could be relevant to investors' decisions. We disclose information through non-financial performance briefings, such as during our quarterly results releases, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Investor Days and other special events. We also participate in investor conferences and organize roadshows. All disclosed information is accessible via our website.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :NGOs

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

NGOs help resolve global challenges related to climate, health, human rights and other topics. We consider NGOs to represent, to a certain extent, the voices of communities and workers in the value chain. We engage with them by responding to requests from and reaching out to NGOs via individual and group meetings as well as written communication. We are a founding partner and member of various sustainability-related networks and institutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

NGOs make us aware of opportunities to improve our performance and transparency on a wide range of topics including human rights and climate change. In some cases, NGOs expect us to change policies or work with our brands' suppliers to improve their ESG performance.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :NGOs

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

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

NGOs help resolve global challenges related to climate, health, human rights and other topics. We consider NGOs to represent, to a certain extent, the voices of communities and workers in the value chain. We engage with them by responding to requests from and reaching out to NGOs via individual and group meetings as well as written communication We are a founding partner and member of various sustainability-related networks and institutions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

NGOs make us aware of opportunities to improve our performance and transparency on a wide range of topics including human rights and climate change. In some cases, NGOs expect us to change policies or work with our brands' suppliers to improve their ESG performance.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

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

Please see our Annual Report 2024 page 85: Ahold Delhaize uses the financial control approach for the ESG reporting scope, in line with what is used in the consolidated financial statements. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for more information about the general accounting principles followed for consolidation, Note 1 for more information on the company and its operations, and Note 35 for a list of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. From an ESG reporting perspective, the data includes company-owned stores, transactions with franchise and affiliate stores, offices and company-owned and leased distribution centers (DCs), including all transportation from DCs to stores and company-owned jets, unless specifically noted otherwise. All Ahold Delhaize brands consolidated in the financial statements are included in the ESG figures. See also page 174 on GHG emissions: ESRs E1 requires entities to disclose the GHG emissions of the investments over which they have operational control. Ahold Delhaize does not have control over its investments and, therefore, their emissions are reported in category 15 of scope 3, in line with the GHG Protocol guidance.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

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

Please see our Annual Report 2024 page 85: Ahold Delhaize uses the financial control approach for the ESG reporting scope, in line with what is used in the consolidated financial statements. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for more information about the general accounting principles followed for consolidation, Note 1 for more information on the company and its operations, and Note 35 for a list of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. From an ESG

reporting perspective, the data includes company-owned stores, transactions with franchise and affiliate stores, offices and company-owned and leased distribution centers (DCs), including all transportation from DCs to stores and company-owned jets, unless specifically noted otherwise. All Ahold Delhaize brands consolidated in the financial statements are included in the ESG figures.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

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

Please see our Annual Report 2024 page 85: Ahold Delhaize uses the financial control approach for the ESG reporting scope, in line with what is used in the consolidated financial statements. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for more information about the general accounting principles followed for consolidation, Note 1 for more information on the company and its operations, and Note 35 for a list of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. From an ESG reporting perspective, the data includes company-owned stores, transactions with franchise and affiliate stores, offices and company-owned and leased distribution centers (DCs), including all transportation from DCs to stores and company-owned jets, unless specifically noted otherwise. All Ahold Delhaize brands consolidated in the financial statements are included in the ESG figures.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

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

Please see our Annual Report 2024 page 85: Ahold Delhaize uses the financial control approach for the ESG reporting scope, in line with what is used in the consolidated financial statements. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for more information about the general accounting principles followed for consolidation, Note 1 for more information on the company and its operations, and Note 35 for a list of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. From an ESG reporting perspective, the data includes company-owned stores, transactions with franchise and affiliate stores, offices and company-owned and leased distribution centers (DCs), including all transportation from DCs to stores and company-owned jets, unless specifically noted otherwise. All Ahold Delhaize brands consolidated in the financial statements are included in the ESG figures.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Financial control

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

Please see our Annual Report 2024 page 85: Ahold Delhaize uses the financial control approach for the ESG reporting scope, in line with what is used in the consolidated financial statements. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for more information about the general accounting principles followed for consolidation, Note 1 for more information on the company and its operations, and Note 35 for a list of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. From an ESG reporting perspective, the data includes company-owned stores, transactions with franchise and affiliate stores, offices and company-owned and leased distribution centers (DCs), including all transportation from DCs to stores and company-owned jets, unless specifically noted otherwise. All Ahold Delhaize brands consolidated in the financial statements are included in the ESG figures.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, a change in methodology
- ☒ Yes, a change in boundary
- ☒ No, but we have discovered significant errors in our previous response(s)

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Boundary(1): As part of the Belgium Future Plan project, the baseline for scope 1 and 2 has been adjusted to remove the GHG emissions coming from own stores. We have also adjusted scope 3 category 14. Correction: Data related to fuel used for heating was reported in gross calorific value, while a net calorific value emission factor was used. In 2024, we converted the data from gross calorific value to net calorific value, which impacted the emissions calculated for the previous years and for the baseline on scope 1. Methodology(1): In 2024, we improved the calculation of the not-for-resale purchased goods and services emissions by applying better-aligned emission factors and ensuring consistent application throughout the data sets used. This impacted previous years and the baseline figures for categories 1 and 2 of scope 3. Boundary(2): In line with the GHG Protocol, emissions related to capital goods need to be reported under category 2 of scope 3. We previously included all emissions related to not-for-resale purchased goods and services, including capital goods emissions, in category 1 of scope 3. We recorded the improvement in calculation and reclassification to category 2 in 2024; this impacted previous years and the baseline figures. Boundary(3): We previously included upstream emissions from the procurement of sold fuels in scope 3 category 1. In 2024, we concluded that these emissions should be captured under category 3 of scope 3. We made a reclassification in 2024, which changed previous years and the baseline figures. Methodology(2): One of our brands improved the process of estimating scope 3 category 1 emissions during 2024 by moving from manual calculation to a more streamlined calculation method, which led to more accurate calculations, and also adjusted the prior years and baseline numbers. Methodology(3): We have updated the methodology for calculating the following categories of scope 3. Category 12: As of 2024, we used the category 1 datasets to derive the waste volumes; these were previously calculated based on spend data only. Category 14: As of 2024, we used location-based own-store emissions to estimate franchisees' emissions; these were previously estimated based on the market-based own-store emissions. Boundary(4): Expansion of inventory (baseline and prior years also adjusted): We calculate emissions from sold electrical products (lightbulbs and appliances) in 2024 as part of scope 3 category 11. As of 2024, cate
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Restatement of base year emissions is allowed in case of 1) structural changes, 2) changes in methodology, 3) omissions and errors. Restatement requires approval from the Executive Committee.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	-

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2096000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

HEATING: MEASUREMENT APPROACH: Fuel-based method, EMISSION FACTORS: GHG Protocol 2014, INPUTS: Fuel consumption measured in kWh, collected at facility level from metering. TRANSPORTATION: MEASUREMENT APPROACH: Fuel-based method, EMISSION FACTORS: DEFRA 2018 and EPA, INPUTS: Fuel consumption in own fleet measures in liters or gallons. REFRIGERANTS: MEASUREMENT APPROACH: Mass of leaked refrigerants multiplied by GWP100 of refrigerants, EMISSION FACTORS: IPCC AR6, INPUTS: Leakage is based on recharge volumes in refrigeration systems.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2098000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We follow the GHG protocol scope 2 guidance for calculating location-based scope 2 emissions. Electricity consumption is tracked at facility level and multiplied by relevant grid emission factors. For EU brands, grid emission factors are used at country level. For US brands, grid emission factors are used at eGrid level. We use the latest emission factors available at the time of reporting. We source location-based electricity emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA, 2018 edition; 2016 data) for European countries and from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (based on eGrid 2016 values, issued in February 2018) for the United States.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1914000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We follow the GHG protocol scope 2 guidance for calculating market-based scope 2 emissions. Electricity consumption is tracked at facility level and multiplied by relevant emission factors. We assume a zero emission factor for electricity purchased from renewable (covered by EACs) or nuclear sources (covered by EFECs). The amount of electricity purchased that cannot be claimed as renewable or nuclear is multiplied by a residual mix emission factor. For European brands, residual mix emission factors are used at country level. For US brands, residual mix emission factors are used at eGrid level. The source we use for our European brands is AIB, edition 2019, 2018 data, and for our U.S. brands is Green-e edition 2019, 2017 data.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48890000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Several assumptions and estimates are used in our calculation of the category. We use different input data sets to calculate the emissions from products and services, depending on the information available in our brands' data systems. The following information sources were used to calculate the 2020 emissions: *Weight of products purchased, *Value of products purchased, *Weight from products sold corrected for waste, *Value from products sold is corrected for margin and waste to come to the value of products purchased. The correction for margin and waste is done at brand level but assumed to be the same for all product categories, not diversified to product category. These average data method calculations are based on the publicly available emission intensity of different foods. For products with weight, we used the Big Climate Database, except for Delhaize Belgium where we used Agribalyse. With these databases, all retail-specific product categories were assigned special emission factors that enabled us to apply corresponding emission intensities for each category. For the spend-based method, we used the emission intensities of different food and non-food industries (source: UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) for food (emission factor corrected for inflation) and Base Carbone for different non-food categories) and multiplied this by the value of products purchased and sold (corrected for margin and waste, if needed). For services, the footprint is calculated using the spend-based method. Activity data is the annual brand-level purchased value of products and services multiplied by the emissions intensity for relevant services (source: Defra). Emissions from not-for-resale purchased goods and services are calculated using the spend-based method and emission factors from Base Carbone and Defra.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

644000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 2 is calculated using the average-spend method and emission factors from the EPA (Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities), adjusted for inflation.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1369000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 3 is calculated using scope 1- and 2- related activity data over the reporting year. For fuel-related activities, the fuel-average data method is applied. For energy-related activities, the location-based average data method is applied. For fuel-related activities - Upstream emissions of purchased fuel, a well-to-tank factor is applied, sourced from Defra, to account for emissions from extraction, production, and transportation of fuels. For energy-related activities - Upstream emissions of purchased electricity, IEA Fuel-cycle factors 2020 (published 2023) are applied. These factors represent the fuel-cycle emissions associated with national electricity generation. The factors are calculated using the life cycle emissions intensity corresponding to fossil fuels, uranium and biofuels fuel-cycles weighted by the respective shares of all fuels/technologies in the generation mix. The factors are weighted by the shares of all generation technologies and therefore applied to all externally sourced electricity (and not just to non-renewable electricity). For energy-related activities - Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, IEA Life cycle T&D factors 2020 (published 2023) are applied. These factors include emission intensities associated with the transmission and distribution losses of electricity in the grid.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

278000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 4 emissions are calculated using the fuel-average data method. The volumes of fuel used in vehicles outside the financial control boundary are multiplied by a well-to-wheel emission factor, which is sourced from Defra. The volumes are provided by our transportation partners.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

134000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emission factors from Ecoinvent are applied per waste processing method. For waste from operations, the waste volumes per processing method are reported by the operations

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Air, rail and rental car travel data is recorded by Ahold Delhaize's travel agency. For air and rail data the agency provides an overview with distances and the associated GHG footprint per brand. For car rental data, distances traveled are unknown. The distances are therefore estimated based on the amount of days a car is used. Car travel days are converted to distance traveled with an assumption on average distance traveled in a car per day. The following assumptions are used: *US: 37 miles per day (Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration). * EU: 31 kilometers per day (Odyssee-Mure). The travel agency data does not include all brands. The emissions from missing brands are calculated by extrapolation based on headcount or either calculated by the brands directly. Emission factors are on a well-to-wheel basis to account for the entire fuel life cycle. The air travel emission factors are sourced from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Radiative forcing is not included in these factors. The rail travel emission factors are sourced from DEFRA for the EU and EPA for the US. The car travel factors (well-to-wheel emissions for an average passenger car) are sourced from CO2emissiefactoren.nl for the EU and EPA for the US.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

736000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activity data (total distance commuted in reporting year) is estimated by making assumptions on: average commuting distance, commuting days per year, number of associates. Emission factors are sourced from CO2emissiefactoren.nl for EU or EPA for the US.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to Ahold Delhaize because emissions from upstream leased are included in scope 1 and 2 as a result of the financial control boundary applied.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant to Ahold Delhaize because there are no cases where the customer pays the transportation provider directly. Transportation services are procured by Ahold Delhaize and therefore included in category 4.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AD sells directly to end-use customers. There is no processing of its products by intermediaries.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3871000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Sold fuel emissions are calculated using the fuel-specific data method. Activity data is based on records of volumes of fuel sold. Tank-to-wheel emission factors are sourced from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Emissions from sold electrical products are not included. Indirect emissions from sold products are not included by Ahold Delhaize.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

746000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For end-of-life waste from sold product, the waste volumes are derived from the sold product volumes. The activity data (weight of waste generated by customer) is estimated based on purchased goods tonnages and assumptions on food waste rates, and end-of-life processing method rates in the USA and Europe. Food waste tonnage is derived from waste rates that are based on EC 2018, PEFCR data. Plastic and paper tonnages are derived from internal assumptions on packaging weight. Processing method rates are based on Eurostat (EU) and EPA (USA). With the tonnages estimated, group-specific emission factors are applied (source: Ecoinvent).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AD issues leases on assets to franchisees, the emissions from use of these assets (scope 1 & 2 of the franchisee) are included in category 14. Other cases are not considered in AD GHG reporting.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from franchises/affiliates are calculated by extrapolating scope 1 and 2 emissions on a store-area basis. On brand level, emissions from franchised stores are estimated based on extrapolation of owned, non-franchised stores. From the scope 1 and 2 emissions and sales area of owned stores, the emissions per unit of

area is calculated. This value is then multiplied by the area of franchised stores. Sales area is defined as the sum of store areas wall-to-wall, including open preparation and service areas, and checkout space, excluding backroom/storage space. Sales area includes all levels for multi-level stores.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3458000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from investments are calculated using data reported by the investment entities.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

-

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

-

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

1695

(7.6.3) Methodological details

HEATING: MEASUREMENT APPROACH: Fuel-based method, EMISSION FACTORS: GHG Protocol 2014, INPUTS: Fuel consumption measured in kWh, collected at facility level from metering. TRANSPORTATION: MEASUREMENT APPROACH: Fuel-based method, EMISSION FACTORS: DEFRA and EPA, INPUTS: Fuel consumption in own fleet measures in liters or gallons. REFRIGERANTS: MEASUREMENT APPROACH: Mass of leaked refrigerants multiplied by GWP100 of refrigerants, EMISSION FACTORS: IPCC AR6, INPUTS: Leakage is based on recharge volumes in refrigeration systems, reported by maintenance teams

Past year 1

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

1838

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

HEATING: MEASUREMENT APPROACH: Fuel-based method, EMISSION FACTORS: GHG Protocol 2014, INPUTS: Fuel consumption measured in kWh, collected at facility level from metering. TRANSPORTATION: MEASUREMENT APPROACH: Fuel-based method, EMISSION FACTORS: DEFRA and EPA, INPUTS: Fuel consumption in own fleet measures in liters or gallons. REFRIGERANTS: MEASUREMENT APPROACH: Mass of leaked refrigerants multiplied by GWP100 of refrigerants, EMISSION FACTORS: IPCC AR6, INPUTS: Leakage is based on recharge volumes in refrigeration systems, reported by maintenance teams [Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

1646

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

889

(7.7.4) Methodological details

LOCATION BASED We follow the GHG protocol scope 2 guidance for calculating location-based scope 2 emissions. Electricity consumption is tracked at facility level and multiplied by relevant grid emission factors. For EU brands, grid emission factors are used at country level. For US brands, grid emission factors are used at eGrid level. We use the latest emission factors available at the time of reporting. We source location-based electricity emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA, 2024 edition; 2022 data) for European countries and from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (based on eGrid 2022 values, issued in January 2024) for the United States. MARKET BASED We follow the GHG protocol scope 2 guidance for calculating market-based scope 2 emissions. Electricity consumption is tracked at facility level and multiplied by relevant emission factors. We assume a zero emission factor for electricity purchased from renewable (covered by EACs) or nuclear sources (covered by EFECs). The amount of electricity purchased that cannot be claimed as renewable or nuclear is multiplied by a residual mix emission factor. For European brands, residual mix emission factors are used at country level. For US brands, residual mix emission factors are used at eGrid level. The source we use for our European brands is AIB, edition 2024, 2023 data, and for our U.S. brands is Green-e edition 2023, 2021 data. Contractual instruments for renewable electricity purchase are retail supply contracts in EU countries. In the US, renewable electricity is purchased via retail supply contracts, (virtual) PPAs and purchase of unbundled EACs

Past year 1

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

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

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

LOCATION BASED We follow the GHG protocol scope 2 guidance for calculating location-based scope 2 emissions. Electricity consumption is tracked at facility level and multiplied by relevant grid emission factors. For EU brands, grid emission factors are used at country level. For US brands, grid emission factors are used at eGrid level. We use the latest emission factors available at the time of reporting. We source location-based electricity emission factors from the International Energy Agency (IEA, 2023 edition; 2021 data) for European countries and from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (based on eGrid 2021 values, issued in January 2023) for the United States. MARKET BASED We follow the GHG protocol scope 2 guidance for calculating market-based scope 2 emissions. Electricity consumption is tracked at facility level and multiplied by relevant emission factors. We assume a zero emission factor for electricity purchased from renewable (covered by EACs) or nuclear sources (covered by EFECs). The amount of electricity purchased that cannot be claimed as renewable or nuclear is multiplied by a residual mix emission factor. For European brands, residual mix emission factors are used at country level. For US brands, residual mix emission factors are used at eGrid level. The source we use for our European brands is AIB, edition 2023, 2022 data, and for our U.S. brands is Green-e edition 2022, 2020 data. Contractual instruments for renewable electricity purchase are retail supply contracts in EU countries. In the US, renewable electricity is purchased via retail supply contracts, (virtual) PPAs and purchase of unbundled EACs
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We use different input datasets to calculate the emissions from products and services, depending on the information available in our brands' data systems. The following information sources were used to calculate the 2024 emissions: * Weight of products purchased (50%) * Value of products purchased (24%) * Weight from products sold corrected for waste (17%) * Value from products sold is corrected for margin and waste to come to the value of products purchased (10%) The correction for margin and waste is done at brand level but assumed to be the same for all product categories, not diversified to product category. These average data method calculations are based on the publicly available emission intensity of different foods. For products with weight (66%), we mainly used the Big Climate Database (all brands except Delhaize Belgium) and Agribalyse (solely for Delhaize Belgium). With these databases, all retail-specific product categories were assigned emissions factors that enabled us to apply corresponding emissions intensities for each category. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the volume of products purchased and sold by the corresponding emission factor. For all years of calculation (2020-2024), we have used version 1.0 of the Big Climate Database. We are investigating an update to our calculation approach, which will involve shifting from the Big Climate Database to an expanded emission factor database. For the spend-based method (34%), we used the emissions intensities of different food and non-food industries (source: Defra, 2011) for food (emissions factor corrected for inflation) and Base Carbone (2024) for different non-food categories) and multiplied this by the value of products purchased and sold (corrected for margin and waste, if needed). For services and not-for-resale purchased goods, the footprint is calculated using the spend-based method. Activity data is the annual brand-level purchased value of products and services multiplied by the emissions intensity for relevant services, adjusted for inflation (source: EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

323000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 2 is calculated using the average-spend method and emission factors from the EPA (Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for U.S. Industries and Commodities), adjusted for inflation.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1267000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :location-based average data

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 3 is calculated using scope 1- and 2-related activity data, volumes of sold fuel combined with well-to-tank emission factors from Defra and electricity life cycle factors from the IEA.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

290000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

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

99

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 4 is calculated using the fuel-average data method. The volumes of fuel used in vehicles outside the financial control boundary are multiplied by a well-to-wheel emission factor, which is sourced from Defra. The volume data is provided by our transportation partners.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

168000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 5 is calculated using an average-data method. Emission factors from Ecoinvent are applied per waste processing method. The waste volumes per processing method are reported by the operations.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

14000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

*Air, rail and rental car travel data is recorded by Ahold Delhaize's travel agency. For air and rail data the agency provides an overview with distances and the associated GHG footprint per brand. For car rental data, distances traveled are unknown. The distances are therefore estimated based on the amount of days a car is used. Car travel days are converted to distance traveled with an assumption on average distance traveled in a car per day. The following assumptions are used: *US: 37 miles per day (Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration). * EU: 31 kilometers per day (Odyssee-Mure). The travel agency data does not include all brands. The emissions from missing brands are calculated by extrapolation based on headcount or either calculated by the brands directly. Emission factors are on a well-to-wheel basis to account for the entire fuel life cycle. The air travel emission factors are sourced from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Radiative forcing is not included in these factors. The rail travel emission factors are sourced from DEFRA for the EU and EPA for the US. The car travel factors (well-to-wheel emissions for an average passenger car) are sourced from CO2emissiefactoren.nl for the EU and EPA for the US.*

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

472000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Activity data (total distance commuted in reporting year) is estimated by making assumptions on: average commuting distance, commuting days per year, number of associates. Emission factors are sourced from CO2emissiefactoren.nl for EU or EPA for the US.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant to Ahold Delhaize because emissions from upstream leased are included in scope 1 and 2 as a result of the financial control boundary applied.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

For nearly all transportation, Ahold Delhaize pays the transportation provider directly. Because these transportation services are procured by Ahold Delhaize, they are included in category 4. Ahold Delhaize brands are increasingly available on delivery platforms where the customers pays the transportation provider directly. These emissions should be accounted for in category 9 but are immaterial.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AD sells directly to end-use customers. There is no processing of its products by intermediaries.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3336000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is impacted by the gasoline stations some of our brands operate and, as of 2024, the electrical products sold by our brands. Emissions for fuel sold are calculated using an average-data method, by multiplying the total volume of fuel sold to customers by the relevant emission factor from the EPA and Defra. Emissions from sold electrical products (lightbulbs and appliances) are calculated using the average-data method. Per product group, assumptions are made on the average life time and the average electricity consumption over the life time, based on a supplier-provided Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) or LCA from third parties or other public sources. With the assumptions, total electricity consumption over the product lifetime is calculated, which is then multiplied by volumes and location-based grid emission factors sourced from the IEA.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

782000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 12 is calculated using an average-data method. Emission factors from Ecoinvent are applied per waste processing method. The waste volumes are derived from the sold product volumes.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AD issues leases on assets to franchisees, the emissions from use of these assets (scope 1 & 2 of the franchisee) are included in category 14. Other cases are not considered in AD GHG reporting.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

464000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from franchises/affiliates are calculated by extrapolating scope 1 and 2 emissions on a store-area basis. On brand level, emissions from franchised stores are estimated based on extrapolation of owned, non-franchised stores. From the scope 1 and 2 emissions and sales area of owned stores, the emissions per unit of area is calculated. This value is then multiplied by the area of franchised stores. Sales area is defined as the sum of store areas wall-to-wall, including open preparation and service areas, and checkout space, excluding backroom/storage space. Sales area includes all levels for multi-level stores

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3282000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

*Emissions from investments are calculated using data reported by the investment entities.
[Fixed row]*

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

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

51176000

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

381000

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

1314000

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

243000

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

165000

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

14000

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

495000

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

3516000

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

749000

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

179000

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

3133000

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Our reporting on scope 3 GHG emissions was done in prior years with a one-year delay. As this delay is no longer utilized in the Annual Report 2024, we provide both 2023 and 2024 figures as newly reported figures. See the Annual Report 2024 page 181 "Restatement of prior year figures and adjustments to baseline " for more insight into the adjustments made to the 2024 and 2023 figures.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ad_annual-report_2024_interactive.pdf,ad_annual-report_2024_interactive.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

347

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ad_annual-report_2024_interactive.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

347

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ad_annual-report_2024_interactive.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

347

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ad_annual-report_2024_interactive.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

347

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

77000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Market-based scope 2 emissions 2023: 812kt CO₂e 2024: 889kt CO₂e Change = 889 - 812 = 77kt Scope 1&2 market-based 2023: 2650 kt Change % = 77 / 2650 = 2.9%

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

143000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1 emissions (refrigerant leakage, heating, own transport) 2023: 1838kt CO₂e 2024: 1695kt CO₂e Change = 1695 - 1838 = -143kt Scope 1&2 market-based 2023: 2650 kt Change % = -143 / 2650 = -5.4%

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

7300

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Direct biogenic emissions: 0.9kt CO2e Indirect biogenic emissions: 6.4kt CO2e The direct biogenic emissions are emissions from the combustion of biofuels in our own operations, while indirect biogenic emissions result from the combustion of biofuels in the value chain. Both are related to transportation activities.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16000

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

10000

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

2000

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22000

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

96000

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

79000

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26000

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

65000

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

1000

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32000

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

144000

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

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15000

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

51000

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

7000

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32000

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

134000

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

31000

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1552000

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

1140000

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

759000

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Ahold Delhaize USA	1695000
Row 2	Ahold Delhaize Europe (Netherlands + Czechia + Belgium and Luxembourg + Serbia + Romania + Greece)	143000

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	cooling (leakage of refrigerants)	1199000
Row 2	heating (with gas, propane and light fuel)	246000
Row 3	own fleet (transportation of goods and people)	250000

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Ahold Delhaize USA	1140000	759000
Row 2	Ahold Delhaize Europe (Netherlands + Czechia + Belgium and Luxembourg + Serbia + Romania + Greece)	500000	121000

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	purchased electricity	1630000	873000
Row 2	purchased heat	16000	16000

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1695000

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

1646000

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

889000

(7.22.4) Please explain

Ahold Delhaize USA and European operations

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

0

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3638

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2181834

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

2185472.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1835012

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3342949

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

5177961.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

44346

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

44346.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

36651

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

36651.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1875301

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5569129

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

7444430.00

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3638

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

3638

(7.30.7.8) Comment

HVO used in own fleet

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1073038

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

1073038

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Mostly Diesel, gasoline and light fuel

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1108796

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

1108796

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Mostly natural gas

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2185472

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

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

2185472

(7.30.7.8) Comment

-

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

42838

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

36651

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

42838

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

36651

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify

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

68000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Belgium

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :hydro, wind, solar, biomass

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

88000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Czechia

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar, wind, hydro

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

189000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Greece

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind, solar

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

449000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :solar, wind, hydro, biomass

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

152000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Romania

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

142000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Serbia

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Nuclear

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

681000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :EFEC

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, wind, hydro, biomass

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

469000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, wind, hydro, biomass

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

118000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, wind, hydro, biomass

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

96000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

-

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

49000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78544.72

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

5080.06

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

384

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

84008.78

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

191440.2

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

323.79

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

34545.33

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

226309.32

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

191589.38

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

8398.93

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

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

199988.31

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

472915.36

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

17184.34

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

463.31

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

490563.01

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

182767.85

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

5099.45

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

482.52

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

188349.82

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

171164.71

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

0

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

8470.48

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

179635.19

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3888915.16

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

8398.93

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

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3897314.09

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000374

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

3342000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

89356000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

5.45

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1&2 location-based: 3342 ktCO₂e Net total sales: 89356 million EUR Intensity: 0.0000374 tCO₂e / EUR See also table GHG intensity per net revenue on AR2024 p.178

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000289

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

2584000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

89356000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3.17

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1&2 market-based: 2580 ktCO₂e Net total sales: 89356 million EUR Intensity: 0.0000289 tCO₂e / EUR See also table GHG intensity per net revenue on AR2024 p.178

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
Scope 1 or 2) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services | |

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16839000

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16839000.000

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

16839000.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

34

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

28

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

28

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30.3

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

11736783.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18507000

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

18507000.000

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

18507000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-32.69

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In the October 2023 revision, we replaced our 2030 (near-term and long-term) scope 3 GHG emissions reduction targets with two reduction targets, FLAG and E&I sector targets. The estimated FLAG emissions make up 51% of our category 1 baseline and 42% of total scope 3 baseline. The near-term reduction targets covers 67% of category 1 purchased goods and services emissions. As a result, $(67\% \times 51\%) = 34\%$ of our category 1 baseline is covered by the FLAG target. We apply the SBTi FLAG Standard, with a linear annual reduction of 3.03%. For more details please view page 177 of our annual report 2024.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

As food retailers, we are aware of how climate change is impacting the way food is grown and will change our business, both now and in the years to come – from how and where products are sourced to what our brands' stores look like and how we heat or cool them. A healthy planet is a key component of our Healthy communities & planet strategic priority, and our approach to addressing climate change in our Company focuses on both the impact of climate change on our business and how our business activities impact the climate. We aim to reduce our impact on the climate through our commitment to reach net-zero GHG emissions across our own operations by 2040 (scope 1 and 2) and become a net-zero business across the entire value chain, products and services no later than 2050 (scope 3). For more information on our strategy and how it is linked to the material sustainability matters we have identified, see Our material sustainability matters section (page 95 of the annual report 2024).

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

NOTE: This target has been validated by SBTi early 2025. Since this questionnaire reflects performance in 2024 we have answered it is still under SBTi review. We engage our suppliers to set emissions-reduction targets in line with the latest science. These emissions-reduction commitments will accelerate improvements in livestock farming, raw material sourcing, processing, transport, packaging, deforestation and food waste reduction. These actions could help address the majority of our scope 3 emissions by 2030. For more information see our annual report 2024 page 110-112.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

AHOL-NET-002-OFF Target Validation Decision Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

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

2096000

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

1941000

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

0.000

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

4037000.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50.4

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2002352.000

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

1695000

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

889000

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

2584000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

71.41

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Notes on restatement of baseline: Note 1: ESRs E1 requires all energy data to be reported in net calorific value. Data related to fuel used for heating was reported in gross calorific value, while a net calorific value emission factor was used. In 2024, we converted the data from gross calorific value to net calorific value, which impacted the emissions calculated for the previous years and for the baseline. Note 2: As part of the Belgium Future Plan project, the baseline for scope 1 and 2 has been adjusted to remove the GHG emissions coming from own stores

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

As food retailers, we are aware of how climate change is impacting the way food is grown and will change our business, both now and in the years to come – from how and where products are sourced to what our brands’ stores look like and how we heat or cool them. A healthy planet is a key component of our Healthy communities & planet strategic priority, and our approach to addressing climate change in our Company focuses on both the impact of climate change on our business and how our business activities impact the climate. We aim to reduce our impact on the climate through our commitment to reach net-zero GHG emissions (at least 90% reduction and up to 10% removals) across our own operations by 2040 (scope 1 and 2) and become a net-zero business across the entire value chain, products and services no later than 2050 (scope 3). For more information on our strategy and how it is linked to the material sustainability matters we have identified, see Our material sustainability matters section (page 95 of the annual report 2024).

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

For more detailed insights into our plans to achieve this target, see our annual report 2024 page 107-110. To address the emissions in our brands’ operations, we have identified four key levers that will contribute the most in helping us reach our medium-term target of 50% reduction against the 2018 baseline, and our long-term target of becoming net zero by 2040. The actions we take to reduce emissions from refrigerants, transportation and on-site heating directly influence our scope 1 emissions, while the transition to zero-emissions electricity and improving energy efficiency will reduce our scope 2 emissions. Electrifying our fleet and heating will also impact electricity use and, therefore, scope 2 emissions. However, as we increase the share of zero-emissions electricity over time, the additional impact on scope 2 emissions will also reduce over time, eventually reaching zero.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
Scope 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

- ☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15918000

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

644000

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1369000

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

278000

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

134000

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15000

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

736000

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3871000

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

746000

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

23711000.000

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

23711000.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

45

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

45

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13752380.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17111000

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

323000

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1267000

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

290000

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

168000

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14000

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

472000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3336000

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

782000

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

23763000.000

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

23763000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-0.52

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In the October 2023 revision, we replaced our 2030 (near-term and long-term) scope 3 GHG emissions reduction targets with two reduction targets, FLAG and E&I sector targets. The estimated E&I emissions make up 49% of our category 1 baseline and 58 % of total scope 3 baseline. The near-term reduction targets cover 67% of category 1 purchased goods and services emissions, 0% of categories 14 and 15 and 100% of emissions under the remaining scope 3 categories. As a result, $(67\% \times 49\%) = 33\%$ of our category 1 baseline is covered by the E&I target and 100% of other included categories. For the E&I sector emissions target, we consider SBTi's 4.2% annual reduction. For more details please view page 177 of our annual report 2024.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

As food retailers, we are aware of how climate change is impacting the way food is grown and will change our business, both now and in the years to come – from how and where products are sourced to what our brands' stores look like and how we heat or cool them. A healthy planet is a key component of our Healthy communities & planet strategic priority, and our approach to addressing climate change in our Company focuses on both the impact of climate change on our business and how our business activities impact the climate. We aim to reduce our impact on the climate through our commitment to reach net-zero GHG emissions across our own operations by 2040 (scope 1 and 2) and become a net-zero business across the entire value chain, products and services no later than 2050 (scope 3). For more information on our strategy and how it is linked to the material sustainability matters we have identified, see Our material sustainability matters section (page 95 of the annual report 2024).

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

NOTE: This target has been validated by SBTi early 2025. Since this questionnaire reflects performance in 2024 we have answered it is still under SBTi review. We engage our suppliers to set emissions-reduction targets in line with the latest science. These emissions-reduction commitments will accelerate improvements in

livestock farming, raw material sourcing, processing, transport, packaging, deforestation and food waste reduction. These actions could help address the majority of our scope 3 emissions by 2030. For more information see our annual report 2024 page 110-112.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all company scope 1&2

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

NOTE: This target has been validated by SBTi early 2025. Since this questionnaire reflects performance in 2024 we have answered it is still under SBTi review. As food retailers, we are acutely aware of how climate change is impacting the way food is grown and will change our business both now and in the years to come – from how and where products are sourced to what our brands' stores look like and how we heat or cool them. A healthy planet is a key component of our Elevate healthy

and sustainable growth driver, and our approach to addressing climate change in our company focuses on both the impact of climate change on our business (through our efforts to comply with the TCFD) and how our business activities impact the climate. We aim to reduce our impact on climate through our commitment to reach net-zero GHG emissions across own operations by 2040 (scope 1 and 2) and become net-zero businesses across the entire value chain, products and services no later than 2050 (scope 3). We have also joined the Business Ambition for 1.5°C, a global coalition of UN agencies and business and industry leaders, in partnership with the SBTi and the UN-led Race to Zero campaign.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

To reach net zero in 2040, we will offset our residual emissions by sourcing carbon removal credits. Our current projection is that we will reduce 90% of scope 1 and 2 emissions and offset the remaining 10%. Based on our transition plan, we expect that our residual emissions will come from low-GWP refrigerants and fossil fuels for heating and transportation. Currently, we are focused on emissions reductions and are not purchasing removals at scale. To prepare for future needs, we are developing a sourcing strategy with a portfolio of solutions to: * Secure the supply of high-quality removals necessary to meet our net-zero goals * Incentivize the development and scaling of removal technologies * Ensure that removals align with the durability and integrity standards required for our residual emissions Our net-zero strategy excludes the use of avoidance offsets, as they do not contribute to the neutralization of residual emissions. Instead, we focus solely on carbon removal solutions that actively remove carbon from the atmosphere and store it in alignment with the characteristics of our residual emissions. Specifically: * Fossil-based residual emissions: We aim to neutralize these with removal solutions offering high-permanence storage. * Nature-based and short-lived residual emissions: We use removal solutions with lower-permanence requirements, appropriate to the emission source.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

For our SBTi-aligned targets, we follow SBTi guidance for the target review process

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The long-term reduction targets cover 90% of category 1 purchased goods and services emissions, 0% of categories 14 and 15 and 100% of emissions under the remaining scope 3 categories

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

NOTE: This target has been validated by SBTi early 2025. Since this questionnaire reflects performance in 2024 we have answered it is still under SBTi review. As food retailers, we are aware of how climate change is impacting the way food is grown and will change our business, both now and in the years to come – from how and where products are sourced to what our brands' stores look like and how we heat or cool them. A healthy planet is a key component of our Healthy communities & planet strategic priority, and our approach to addressing climate change in our Company focuses on both the impact of climate change on our business and how our business activities impact the climate. We aim to reduce our impact on the climate through our commitment to reach net-zero GHG emissions across our own operations by 2040 (scope 1 and 2) and become a net-zero business across the entire value chain, products and services no later than 2050 (scope 3). For more information on our strategy and how it is linked to the material sustainability matters we have identified, see Our material sustainability matters section (page 95 of the annual report 2024).

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

For our SBTi-validated targets, we follow SBTi guidance for the target review process

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	Numeric input
To be implemented	3	0

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implementation commenced	2	1101
Implemented	16	200243
Not to be implemented	0	Numeric input

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

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

291.34

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

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

168867

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

623436

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

AB Greece: Installation of ARENA control system in 41 stores

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Power optimization

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

85.51

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

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

43778

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

163000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

AB Greece: Installation of Power Perfector (power optimization) in Inofyta Distribution Center

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :machine/equipment replacement

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

295.29

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

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

151927

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

361200

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

AB Greece: Installation of heat pump in 86 stores for hot water use

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Refrigerant leakage reduction

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

1510

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

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

966635

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

3180000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

MI Romania: natural refrigerant systems in existing and new stores

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Smart control system

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

2240

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

2307614

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

912500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

MI Romania: Upgrade smart metering (HVAC & lights full control) in >350 stores

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Resource efficiency

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

802

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

826644

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

27000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

MI Romania: ISO 50001: Energy Management System & Self Energy Audit in Stores, 2% energy saving estimated/year

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

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

1081

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

1111582

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

1404000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

MI: Generation from 65 PV installations installed during 2018-2024

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Refrigerant leakage reduction

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

306

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Mandatory

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

30000

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

1750000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

DLL Belgium: installation of natural refrigerant systems

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Lighting

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

0

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

16000

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

78000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

DLL Belgium: Replace conventional LED lighting with LED new generation (saving 80kwh/Led/y incl motion detector)

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Refrigerant leakage reduction

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

52400

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

0

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

40617290

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

ADUSA: Refrigerant Conversion & Replacements in Remodels

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Refrigerant leakage reduction

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

122800

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

0

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

15837430

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

ADUSA: High Leaker Program & Non-Remodel Efforts

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

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

6675

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

0

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

6557866

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

ADUSA: HVAC/Heating Projects

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Machine/equipment replacement

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

5707

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

0

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

11678023

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

ADUSA: Kitchen Projects - Gas to Electric + Miscellaneous equipment conversions

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Company fleet vehicle replacement

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

406

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

431027

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

2155133

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

ADUSA: Supply Chain Fleet - yard tractor conversion with chargers

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Refrigerant leakage reduction

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

4700

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

0

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

5091239

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

ADUSA: Conversion from R22 to Ammonia (NH3) at Distribution Centre

Row 16

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Lighting

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

1250

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

427152

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

1949297

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

ADUSA: LED upgrades completed in 2024

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Investments in employee engagement on energy reduction at some brands.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Annual brand budgets for Capital Expenditures on reducing emissions from trucking and logistics.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Annual brand budgets for Capital Expenditures on reducing energy consumption.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Annual brand budgets for Capital Expenditures on reducing refrigerant leaks and climate impacts.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Investment in regenerative agriculture pilots in the US.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cocoa	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Coffee	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	0	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	0
Palm oil	0	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	0
Soy	0	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	0
Cocoa	0	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	0
Coffee	0	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	0

[Fixed row]

(8.2.1) Provide details on any soy embedded in animal products sourced by your organization.

Soy

(8.2.1.1) Disclosure of embedded soy

Select from:

☒ Some or all of our embedded soy volume is included in our “Sourced volume” as reported in column 4 of 8.2

(8.2.1.2) Description of embedded soy use and soy tiers

100% of high priority (South American) direct and embedded (Tier 1, 2 and 3) soy volumes in the supply chain of own-brand products were certified against an accepted standard or covered by accepted credits that are purchased through the Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS) or CRS. As of 2025 the products will be verified deforestation-free, compliant with the EUDR.

(8.2.1.3) Volume calculation methodology

Our suppliers report the kilograms of products in scope delivered to our brands, then we use the RTRS soy conversion factors to calculate how much soy was used in the production of these products.

(8.2.1.4) Embedded soy disclosure volume (metric tons)

0

(8.2.1.5) % of sourced volume that is embedded soy

0

(8.2.1.6) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.2.1.10) DF/DCF status assessed for embedded soy

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- ☒ Single contracted producer
- ☒ Multiple contracted producers
- ☒ Trader/broker/commodity market
- ☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)
- ☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We don't track or disclose this per volume, but per number of sku's in our assortment. That is why we have "0" in the "Volume Sourced".

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- ☒ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Our brands source products with RSPO certified palm oil. Where the commodity comes from is available upon request, but not recorded or reported on.

(8.5.7) Please explain

We don't track or disclose the sourced volume per country of origin, but at least some of our volume will come from the mentioned country.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

We don't track or disclose the sourced volume per country of origin.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Côte d'Ivoire

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

☒ Other, please specify :Through our certification the sourcing area is available upon request, but this information is not stored or disclosed routinely.

(8.5.7) Please explain

We don't track or disclose this per volume, but per number of sku's in our assortment. That is why we have "0" in the "Volume Sourced". At least some of our volume will come from the mentioned country.

Coffee

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Through our own coffee roasting company ADCC we keep track of the different origins of the green coffee beans we import. The ADCC coffee beans are 100% certified Rainforest Alliance - Identity Preserved, however we don't report externally on where they come from or in which proportions. At least some of our volume will come from the mentioned country.

[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

The main sustainability topic we want to address with Timber products is deforestation, so we don't need other targets related to this commodity.

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

At group level we don't have additional targets on the high-risk soy in our supply chains. Our local brands may take additional actions that go beyond the group target. For example, our brand Albert Heijn engages with traders and feed manufacturers to advocate for more transparency in the soy supply chains.

Cocoa

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

The coffee we purchase through the Ahold Delhaize Coffee Company is 100% Rainforest Alliance Identity Preserved certified.

Coffee

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Our own brand chocolate brand Delicata is certified through Rainforest Alliance and also Tony's Open Chain, but this is not an official target with corresponding metrics.

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We use the AFI definition of conversion, as the loss of a natural ecosystem as a result of its replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Deforestation is one form of conversion. Conversion includes severe & sustained degradation or the introduction of management practices that result in a profound & sustained change in the ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We use the AFI definition of conversion, as the loss of a natural ecosystem as a result of its replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Deforestation is one form of conversion. Conversion includes severe & sustained degradation or the introduction of management practices that result in a profound & sustained change in the ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2018

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We use the AFI definition of conversion, as the loss of a natural ecosystem as a result of its replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Deforestation is one form of conversion. Conversion includes severe & sustained degradation or the introduction of management practices that result in a profound & sustained change in the ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2016

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :High-risk South-American soy

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

Cocoa

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We use the AFI definition of conversion, as the loss of a natural ecosystem as a result of its replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Deforestation is one form of conversion. Conversion includes severe & sustained degradation or the introduction of management practices that result in a profound & sustained change in the ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2014

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

Coffee

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We use the AFI definition of conversion, as the loss of a natural ecosystem as a result of its replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. Deforestation is one form of conversion. Conversion includes severe & sustained degradation or the introduction of management practices that result in a profound & sustained change in the ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2014

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Suppliers

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☒ Other traceability target metric, please specify :% first importer identified

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☒ Country/area of origin

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2007

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2010

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

0

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Retired

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The identification of the first importer of palm oil into their geographical area was a secondary target for our brands as this was obligatory for RSPO, however guidelines have changed and this is no longer the case. Our brands still report internally on the volume of palm oil traceable to 1st importer.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

To enhance transparency in the palm oil supply chain, our brands are asked to keep up-to-date a list of first importers for the palm oil used in their own-brand products. We compare this to the annual performance list of the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition so our brands can engage with their suppliers to improve performance throughout their supply chains.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We trace our products back to the last stage of production and in some cases back to the farmers that produce the ingredients for our products

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We track the percentage of palm oil volume with first importer and refinery identified. Through the certified palm oil that is used in our products we know the chain of custody.

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.8.4) Primary reason your organization does not have a traceability system

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.8.5) Explain why your organization does not have a traceability system

Most of the soy in our supply chain is embedded in the animal products we sell as a feed component. The supply chain from primary production site to our stores is not transparent as volumes are constantly mixed to increase efficiency in trade.

Cocoa

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We trace our products back to the last stage of production and in some cases back to the farmers that produce the ingredients for our products. We have a cooperation with Tony's Open Chain to be able to trace the full supply chain.

Coffee

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Value chain mapping

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We trace our products back to the last stage of production and in some cases back to the farmers that produce the ingredients for our products. We use 100% Rainforest Alliance IP coffee.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

73

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

27

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

73

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

27

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cocoa

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

97

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

3

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Coffee

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

45

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

55

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

92

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

92

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

96

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

96

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :supply chain complexity

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

the supply chain of high-risk (South-American) soy is highly complex, with volumes that are constantly mixed so assessing the DCF status is impossible. When the EUDR is applied, all soy meant for our European brands will be verified deforestation free.

Cocoa

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

96

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

96

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

Coffee

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

97

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

97

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

73

(8.9.1.3) Comment

We allow both FSC and PEFC certification, but we don't disclose specific percentages per certification type.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize 184.pdf

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ RSPO producer/grower certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

66

(8.9.1.3) Comment

66% of the palm oil in our OB supply chains was RSPO SG certified.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize 184.pdf

Cocoa

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ RA Sustainable Agriculture standard: Farm certificate

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

96

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Our OB Delicata is also certified through Tony's Open Chain

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize 184.pdf

Coffee

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification
☒ RA Sustainable Agriculture standard: Farm certificate

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

97

(8.9.1.3) Comment

All green coffee bought through ADCC is Rainforest Alliance SG certified.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize 184.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification
☒ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

our wood fibre products are either FSC certified, PEFC certified, recycled or considered low risk. We don't disclose distribution among these assurance methods.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize 184.pdf

Palm oil

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :RSPO MB

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

26% of the palm oil in our supply chain was certified through RSPO MB

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize 184.pdf

Soy

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :We use RTRS or CRS Area Mass balance credits to compensate directly producers who are certified.

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

We use RTRS or CRS Area Mass Balance credits for our high-risk soy (23% of the total) to directly support producers who are certified.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize 184.pdf

Cocoa

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :Fairtrade

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

We can't report on volumes, we report on percentage of certified products.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize 184.pdf

Coffee

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :Fairtrade

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☒ No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

We can't report on volumes, we report on percentage of certified products.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize 184.pdf
[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Our approach is to avoid deforestation and land conversion through the sourcing of 100% certified commodities against an accepted standard that allows for no deforestation.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Our approach is to avoid deforestation and land conversion through the sourcing of 100% certified commodities against an accepted standard that allows for no deforestation.

Soy

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Our approach is to avoid deforestation and land conversion through the sourcing of 100% certified commodities against an accepted standard that allows for no deforestation.

Cocoa

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Our approach is to avoid deforestation and land conversion through the sourcing of 100% certified commodities against an accepted standard that allows for no deforestation.

Coffee

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Our approach is to avoid deforestation and land conversion through the sourcing of 100% certified commodities against an accepted standard that allows for no deforestation.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Cocoa	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Coffee	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

0

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We don't disclose specific details on volumes beyond what we publish in our annual report. For our timber products target, we have engaged with several suppliers to get them and their products CoC certified, which allowed us to report progress towards 100% compliance with our target.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

0

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We don't disclose specific details on volumes beyond what we publish in our annual report. We have participated in the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition, to engage with traders and assess traceability levels in their supply chain.

Soy

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- ☒ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

0

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

- ☒ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration
- ☒ Greater supplier awareness/engagement
- ☒ Greater transparency
- ☒ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We don't disclose specific details on volumes beyond what we publish in our annual report. We have engaged with traders to discuss projects of tracing mass balance certified material in our supply chains. A barrier is constant mixing of certified and non-certified material after the first collection point. The preparation for EUDR helped to increase efforts towards higher levels of traceability.

Cocoa

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

- ☒ Increasing supplier control systems

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

0

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We have intensified our work with Tony's Open Chain, and our Delicate own brand confectionery products will be certified against this standard starting in 2025.

Coffee

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

0

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We don't disclose specific details on volumes beyond what we publish in our annual report. We have worked with our suppliers to increase the level of certified products, allowing us to advance towards our target of 100% certified coffee in our assortment.

[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

	Assess legal compliance with forest regulations	Please explain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	To comply with EUDR we will assess the legal compliance of our suppliers and their supply chains.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

We currently address deforestation and land conversion through our supply chain and our 100% DCF target. With the update of our current strategy and priorities, we can set new targets and landscape approaches can be a part of them.

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

☒ Palm oil

☒ Soy

☒ Cocoa

☒ Coffee

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

☒ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

☒ Other, please specify :Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

We are a member of several industry groups like the Consumer Goods Forum where we work on sustainability topics including deforestation. other groups we actively participate in are: The Roundtable for Sustainable Plam Oil (RSPO) The Retailer Palm Oil Group (RPOG) The Palm Oil Transparency Coalition (POTC)
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to implement project(s) within the next two years

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Water in franchisee stores is excluded from this disclosure. The number we report includes water linked to our brands' company-operated stores, DCs and offices during the reporting period.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

NA

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total water use from our brands' company-operated stores, DCs and offices is recorded annually. Our brands compile supplier invoices and meter readings. Where these are not available in time for calculation, we use estimations, as set out in our 2024 Annual Report.

(9.2.4) Please explain

-

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The specific source of the total water withdrawals is not mentioned on the invoices used to determine water consumption.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of the water used in our operations is expected to be within specifications of the agreement with the company providing the water and is not pro-actively by our sites.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor water discharges.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not monitor water discharges.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We don't monitor the treatment method of the water discharged in our operations.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We don't monitor the quality of the water discharged in our operations.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We don't monitor the quality of the water discharged in our operations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We don't monitor the temperature of water discharged in our own operations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since we don't monitor the water volume discharged in our operations, we don't know how much water is consumed in our operations.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year***Select from:*☒ Unknown**(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast***Select from:*☒ Unknown**(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast***Select from:*☒ Unknown**(9.2.2.6) Please explain**

NA

Total discharges**(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)**

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We do not measure discharges from our own operations.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☒ Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

As we do not measure discharges from our own operations we cannot identify what has been consumed.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Please explain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown	We have assessed whether we have operations in water stress areas, but have not calculated the volumes from these areas.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

As set out in 2024 annual report, through our double materiality assessment and further analysis we identified that our own operations did not have material impacts or risks relating to water.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

In 2024 we performed a nature impact, dependency and risk assessment and identified several commodity value chains (country x commodity pairs) with impacts, dependencies or risks relating to water. The assessment identified several high impact value chains for additional exploration. For water - these included selected tree nut, cocoa, beef, dairy, rice, cotton and avocado value chains in selected locations. Facilities is marked as zero - as the assessment was performed at the level of agricultural commodities rather than facilities.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

NA - no facilities recorded in 9.3

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Facilities is marked as zero - as the assessment referenced in 9.3 was performed at the level of agricultural commodities rather than facilities.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

☒ Unknown

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

n/a
[Add row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	89400000000	10195005.13	NA

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from:	-

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Important but not an immediate business priority	NA

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☒ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

We have not set operational water targets and are not planning to, as water use is not a material impact, risk or dependency in our own operations. We will consider the need for actions and targets in our upstream value chain in the coming years.

[Fixed row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale
- ☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable
- ☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is compostable

(10.1.3) Please explain

Ahold Delhaize has the following plastic packaging targets: 1) 25% of our total own-brand primary plastic packaging weight will be made from post-consumer recycled content by 2025; 2) By 2025, our brands aim to reduce the use of virgin plastic in their own brand primary product packaging by 5% compared to 2021; 3) 100% of primary own-brand plastic packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable in practice and at scale by 2025. The above targets and performance measurement are covering all the Ahold Delhaize brands. Ahold Delhaize became a signatory of New Plastics Economy Global Commitment ("The Global Commitment") in 2018, and reports annually to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation on the progress made on the commitments during the year. The current percentage of reusable, recyclable or compostable own-brand primary plastic product packaging is completely based on recyclable packaging, as reusable and compostable packaging is used in very small amounts that do not impact the overall percentage at group level.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

As a retailer, Ahold Delhaize does not produce plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Ahold Delhaize is primarily a food retailer. The durable plastics goods we sell, e.g. cooking utensils, are immaterial to our overall business sales.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Ahold Delhaize is primarily a food retailer. The durable plastics goods we use, e.g. cooking utensils, are immaterial to our overall business sales.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Ahold Delhaize uses plastic packaging in our operations, but we are not a producer.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

As a food retailer, Ahold Delhaize sells products in plastic packaging. These can be own-brand products or branded/ national products from various suppliers (consumer packaged goods), delivered to our own operations.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Ahold Delhaize has stores which feature self service salad bars.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Ahold Delhaize does not provide waste management services.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Ahold Delhaize does not provide financial products for plastics-related activities.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

170000

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

15.7

(10.5.7) Please explain

The reporting on plastic packaging only looks at own-brand plastic packaging and does not include national brands, because we do not control the plastic consumption or usage within the value chain and we do not currently receive detailed data on the type of plastics used within these products. During 2023, we concluded that it is not always possible to obtain information about whether recycled content is post-consumer or post-industrial (pre-consumer) recycled content. As a result, we determined that it is not possible to report on post-consumer recycled content and, therefore, changed the target to report on recycled content and not post-consumer recycled content, as we had in the past. Recycled content that is now reported includes both post-consumer, post-industrial and recycled contents of unknown origin. As post-industrial recycled content is considered to be a small portion of total recycled content, the reduction target is still considered appropriate.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

32.7

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

The assessment methodology for recyclability follows the guidelines of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation New Plastics Economy Global Commitment regarding recyclability of plastic packaging, which means that actual, not technical, recycling is used for reporting.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Continued work on deforestation and conversion free supply chains for soy, tea, coffee, cocoa, palm oil and wood fiber. Improvements for seafood sourcing. Participation in multistakeholder forums to tackle sector wide challenges.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :% of own brand DCF commodities (tea, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, wood fiber, soy); % of own brand seafood sourced in accordance with our policy</p>

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	NA
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	NA
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	NA
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	NA
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	We completed this assessment in 2024, using the Key Biodiversity Areas dataset.
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	NA

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

NA - the assessment identified a number of retail sites in or near Key Biodiversity Areas in several of our operating countries. The majority, if not all, of our retail sites are in towns and cities. Where there is overlap with Key Biodiversity Areas, this indicates that a KBA includes, or is adjacent to a city, town, or otherwise developed area. We have not disclosed individual sites as this is not publicly available information.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Food retail sites.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We have assessed that we do not have material impacts, dependencies or risks on biodiversity within our own operations.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☒ Other data point in module 1, please specify :Assurance was provided on the sustainability statements as a whole as prepared under CSRD.

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Standard 3810N Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Please see our Annual Report 2024, pages 347-349.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

annual-report-2024-ahold-delhaize-hi_res.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

President and Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

