Brambles

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Classification: Public

Contents

C1. Introduction 8

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response? 8

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response. 8

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization. 8

(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. 9

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period? 10

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. 10

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)? 10

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate. 12

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source. 13

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? 15

(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? 17

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)? 17

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities 19

(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? 19

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? 20

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities? 20

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities. 21

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed? 36

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? 36

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization? 38

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 41

(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? 41

(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. 42

Classification: Public

(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. 58
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? 59
(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? 60
(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. 60
(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. 75

C4. Governance 77

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? 77
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? 78
(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. 78
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues? 83
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? 84
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 85
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? 96
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 97
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? 108
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. 108
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives? 114
(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? 114
(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? 116
(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. 120
(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? 125
(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. 125

C5. Business strategy 128

Classification: Public

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes? ... 128
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis. ... 128
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis. ... 160
(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan? ... 162
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning? ... 165
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy. ... 165
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. ... 172
(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition? ... 174
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition. ... 174
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment. ... 176
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? ... 177
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues? ... 178
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? ... 179
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? ... 182
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process? ... 184
(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. ... 185
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues. ... 188
(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity ... 193
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. ... 194
(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members. ... 202
(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement? ... 227

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach ... 229
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data. ... 229

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change ... 231
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? ... 231
(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? ... 231
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? ... 231

Classification: Public

(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?.... 232
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. 233
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. 233
(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? 233
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. 233
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 244
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 246
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. 249
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. 258
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. 259
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 260
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 261
(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? 263
(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. 263
(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? 269
(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization? 269
(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2. 269
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type? 270
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area. 270
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 293
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division. 293
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 293
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division. 293
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response. 294
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? 295
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period. 295
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges? 364

Classification: Public

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? ... 364
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? ... 365
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. ... 365
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. ... 366
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel. ... 368
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type. ... 368
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year. ... 372
(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. ... 374
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. ... 421
(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. ... 457
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business. ... 459
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? ... 460
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets. ... 460
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? ... 470
(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production. ... 470
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s). ... 473
(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. ... 477
(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. ... 477
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. ... 477
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? ... 483
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? ... 486
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? ... 486
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products. ... 486
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? ... 488
(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year. ... 489

C8. Environmental performance - Forests ... 516

Classification: Public

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data? 516
(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity. 516
(8.3) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that is used to produce your disclosed commodities. 517
(8.4) Indicate if any of the land you own, manage and/or control was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year. 518
(8.4.1) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year. 518
(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes. 519
(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? 566
(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year. 567
(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. 569
(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. 578
(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes. 578
(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. 579
(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. 580
(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance. 583
(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date. 588
(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities. 589
(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint. 589
(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members. 592
(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member. 592
(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain? 594
(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. 595
(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals? 597
(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation. 597
(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year. 598

Classification: Public

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in. 602
(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? 602
(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 602
(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection? 604
(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s). 605

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics 612
(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type? 612
(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities. 612
(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content. 615
(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used. 617
(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways. 618

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity 621
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments? 621
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? 621
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year? 621
(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. 624

C13. Further information & sign off 626
(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? 626
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 626
(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored. 631
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 631

Classification: Public

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:
☑ USD

(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

What Brambles does: As a pioneer of the sharing economy, Brambles is one of the world's most sustainable logistics businesses. Its circular business model perpetuates the share and reuse of the world's largest pool of reusable pallets and containers. This enables Brambles to serve its customers while minimising the impact on the environment and improving the efficiency and safety of supply chains around the world. Brambles' platforms form the invisible backbone of global supply chains, primarily serving the fast-moving consumer goods, fresh produce, beverage, retail and general manufacturing industries. The world's largest brands trust Brambles to help them transport life's essentials more efficiently, safely and sustainably. How Brambles Creates Value: Brambles uses the power of its circular business model, network advantage and unique expertise to leverage the key capital inputs into its business to generate significant value for customers, shareholders and employees. For customers, Brambles' end-to-end supply chain solutions deliver operational, financial and environmental efficiencies not otherwise available through one-way, single-use alternatives. For shareholders, Brambles delivers sustainable growth at returns well in excess of the cost of capital and seeks to generate sufficient cash flow through the cycle to fund dividends and support reinvestment in growth, innovation and the development of its people. For employees, Brambles provides development and exciting career opportunities in approximately 60 countries. By fostering a culture of innovation and agility, Brambles seeks to attract and retain the talent which is integral to its success. In a resource-constrained world, circular business models like that operated by Brambles are recognised as a critical economic evolution to enable the world to trade more responsibly. By regenerating what it extracts and by providing its products via a service, Brambles helps reduce both the constant pressure on natural resources and the waste production typical of conventional linear business models. Brambles capitalises on its

unique position in the supply chain to enable customer collaboration and address sustainable development challenges, such as optimizing transport networks, addressing food waste and promoting sustainable use of the world's forests. In this way, Brambles creates a circular economy, on a global scale. For more information go to www.brambles.com
[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

06/29/2024

(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:
☑ 4 years

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

Select from:
☑ 4 years

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

Classification: Public

Select from:
☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3
[Fixed row]

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

6545400000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ 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:

Classification: Public

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

AU000000BXB1

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Classification: Public

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

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Zambia
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland

Classification: Public

☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Romania
☑ Uruguay
☑ Botswana
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Thailand
☑ Zimbabwe
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ El Salvador
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Morocco
☑ Namibia
☑ Honduras
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Nicaragua
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Mozambique
☑ South Africa
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Produced and sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Production
☑ Processing

Classification: Public

☑ Manufacturing

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

1226874.32

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Cubic meters

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

Trading in the sawlog industry usually happens in cubic meters (m³), which is why Brambles also tracks and reports its timber volumes in m3. As such, our total commodity volume in FY24 was 2,486,467 m3 of sourced sawlog timber and 63,135.96 m3 of produced sawlog timber. We also produced 3064.9 metric tons of pulpwood which is sold in the original unit of metric tons. Since this year CDP only allows reporting in metric tons, we need to apply a conversion factor which introduces inaccuracies. Given the wide range of countries we source from and the variety of wood species in our supply chain, each with its own humidity, species- and region-specific density, Brambles had to choose a single conversion factor for practicality. Brambles used dry Pine Radiata's density, with an average density of 480 kg/m³ as reported here: https://timberdevelopment.uk/wood-species/pine-radiata/. Converting from m³ to metric tons using a single factor will likely lead to significant deviations in accuracy which is why the reader is suggested to consider the volumes instead of the mass, using the aforementioned conversion factor.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Boards, plywood, engineered wood

☑ Hardwood logs

Classification: Public

☑ Sawn timber, veneer, chips

☑ Softwood logs

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(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

In FY24, CHEP revenue constituted 100% of the total revenue for the Group. CHEP derives most of its revenue from the share and reuse of its timber pallets. [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 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Yearly, all procurement regions will be requested to report about lumber purchases in scope. Each region shall be asked to report the following items a. Volumes; b. Information about lumber purchases (species and origin); c. How lumber has been purchased (CoC, Forest Certification or Due Diligence); d. Overall sustainability summary. Further, each region will be asked to write a yearly due diligence memorandum. The memorandum provides an overview of the due diligence work undertaken and provides a conclusion on lumber purchasing compliance with the policy. Memorandum and reporting will be collected before the end of each fiscal year and will be audited by KPMG. The regional Procurement leader shall sign off the memorandum and check accuracy of the content. KPMG will review data and select some regions to investigate more in detail. As part of this process, they would be able to ask more information and documents. The procurement manager – sustainability can anticipate on this process by asking specific questions to the regions. Audited reports will be used to create the Brambles sustainability report. If required, the procurement manager of sustainability can ask for a half-yearly update about lumber purchases and if required even a quarterly update about certain purchases Brambles does a mapping of all its suppliers in terms of geography and risk - the locations are detailed in the Modern Slavery Statement (pg 10-14): https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

Classification: Public

(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?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

[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 2 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%

(1.24.2.7) 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]

Classification: Public

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

These definitions are broadly consistent with the planning horizons used by Brambles for strategic decision-making.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

These definitions are broadly consistent with the planning horizons used by Brambles for strategic decision-making.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

These definitions are broadly consistent with the planning horizons used by Brambles for strategic decision-making.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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?

Classification: Public

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

Classification: Public

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ More than once a year

(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

Classification: Public

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Circulytics

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

Classification: Public

☑ Tornado
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

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)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Classification: Public

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Climate-related risks are integrated into Brambles' risk management process under the Group's Risk Management Framework. Brambles' Headquarters and its business units have Risk and Control Committees (RCCs) that review Direct, Upstream, and Downstream operations. Additional RCCs for IT, Global Supply Chain (GSC), and a Sustainability Risk Committee (SRC) support this framework. The Executive Leadership Team (ELT) acts as a Group RCC. Each RCC reviews risk profiles every six months, assessing economic, environmental (including climate), and social sustainability risks. The Business Unit Presidents review their units' risk profiles before consolidation into the Group-level profile. The ELT, supported by the Group VP, Risk & Internal Audit, evaluates risk profiles from Headquarters, IT, GSC, sustainability, and business units. The SRC, composed of senior Brambles executives from HR, Legal, CSO, and others, assists the ELT and Board by identifying, assessing, and monitoring sustainability and climate-related risks. The SRC reviews bi-annual RCC reports on sustainability risks and reports material exposures to the ELT. These risks and mitigation plans are then included in the ELT's twice-yearly report to the Board. Brambles' RCCs assess risks based on their likelihood and potential impact, ranked from Almost Certain to Rare, with impacts from Severe to Insignificant. An event that is Almost Certain or Likely, combined

with a Severe or Major impact, would be classified as having a "substantive impact" on the business. Impacts include Health & Safety, Environmental, Financial Loss, Reputation, Legal & Compliance, and more. Material risks, including those with significant financial or reputational impacts, are incorporated into the Group's risk management framework. In FY21, Brambles enhanced its climate risk and opportunity assessments through cross-functional TCFD teams. Using climate scenario analysis, Brambles assessed the potential impacts of climate change over short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. Three scenarios were selected: 1.5°C (Rapid Decarbonisation), 2°C (Middle of the Road), and 4°C (No Climate Action). These findings informed mitigation plans, which RCCs and department heads supported. Brambles' circular business model has been effective in addressing climate risks and seizing opportunities, especially in the transition to a low-carbon economy. In both the 1.5°C and 2°C scenarios, Brambles identified opportunities through its low-carbon, circular model. As government policies, business innovation, and consumer behavior shift towards decarbonization, Brambles' circular model, Transport Collaboration solutions, and Zero Waste World program create ongoing opportunities. The company's 2025 ESG targets further enhance its position by helping customers meet decarbonization and circularity goals and preparing for future climate and waste regulations. Brambles has also worked to mitigate physical climate risks, such as timber supply constraints from climate impacts like storms, wildfires, droughts, and pests. To reduce this risk, Brambles has improved asset durability, enhanced repair capabilities, and expanded timber reclamation processes. In FY24, Brambles' climate response focused on physical risks for network resilience and timber sourcing. Stress testing of service center networks and developing forestry-specific climate scenarios have helped Brambles understand the resilience of its network and future raw material supply.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

Classification: Public

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Circulytics

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☑ Global Forest Watch

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Other, please specify **:FSC Global Forest Registry**

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

Classification: Public

☑ Tornado
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Scarcity of land resources
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market

☑ Leakage markets
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals
☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

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)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Classification: Public

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Inability to increase yield of existing production areas

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ 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

Management is responsible for the development, implementation and management of systems that identify, assess and manage risks in an effective and efficient manner, among other things. These systems are designed to limit the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. One element of Brambles' internal risk control systems is the Code of Conduct, which includes a global supplier policy (including timber suppliers). Biannual management declarations confirm compliance and suppliers go through a screening and/or due diligence process. Emerging risks are considered in the risk management process. Brambles' Headquarters & each of its business units have a risk & control committee (RCC). RCCs conduct an in-depth review on a regular basis of the risk profile. This includes material economic, environmental & social sustainability (EES) risks, such as those related to timber sourcing. Brambles' Sustainability Risk Committee (SRC) assists with sustainability risks. In FY22, the SRC review of EES risks identified timber supply as a Group's material sustainability risks. A description of the implications of these risks, and the actions being taken to mitigate them, are set out on pages 36 of Brambles' 2022 Annual Report. Brambles' internal audit function carries out risk-based audits under

an annual plan approved by the Audit Committee. The internal audit team makes an independent appraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of Brambles' risk management and internal control system, to provide assurance to the Audit Committee and the Board. Brambles' also uses the services of an external auditor and consultants, including sustainability consultants, to assist with business strategy and planning. Brambles also has a lumber sourcing policy which outlines the due diligence process, which uses the IUCN rating of the endangerment status of species and the FSC and PEFC registries as primary guides to sustainability risk associated with tree species and ecosystems. The risks related to Climate change and timber are also considered and were identified through our TCFD process, with the help of an external auditor and consultants, including sustainability consultants, to assist and guide us with the identification of climate change and timber related risks and opportunities under various climate scenarios. Brambles' FY24 work has continued to focus on physical risks for its timber-sourcing activities. Timber sourcing focused on forestry-specific climate scenario development. The preliminary results have improved Brambles' understanding of its future raw material supply.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 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

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Circulytics
☑ Encore tool
☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
☑ IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ Global Forest Watch
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Regional government databases

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Classification: Public

☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

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)
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Classification: Public

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In recognition of the release of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework and Brambles' commitment as an early adopter, Brambles has been preparing to integrate TNFD-aligned disclosures. FY24 marked the start of incorporating these into reporting and building preparedness for voluntary disclosures that enhance risk and opportunity management. Brambles' operations and supply chains span diverse regions, sourcing timber from certified forests in over 20 countries. In South Africa, Brambles manages 18 certified timber farms, providing deeper insights into the interaction between nature-related issues and forestry operations. A gap analysis against TNFD recommendations commenced, and Brambles' existing governance and risk frameworks were found to support effective alignment. Brambles' sustainability programmes, Planet Positive and Forest Positive, established a platform for integrating nature-related impacts into strategy and financial planning. A global timber procurement team ensures 100% FSC or PEFC certification, with rigorous due diligence for higher-risk sources, including those from low CPI index countries, HSBC high-risk lists, uncertified origins, or high-risk geographies. During the TNFD analysis, Brambles has reaffirmed that nature underpins the resilience of its circular "share and reuse" model and remains central to the value it creates for customers, communities, and the environment. The company advanced its TNFD work by applying the LEAP approach, assessing over 320 sites, including South African plantations, upstream timber

supply chains, and service centres. This produced an evidence-based view of priority dependencies, impacts, and locations with the greatest relevance for Brambles' nature-related DIROs. Based on this, Brambles developed a register of nature-related risks and opportunities aligned with both TNFD and its Risk Management Framework. Findings highlighted: • Key opportunities: enhancing biodiversity in forest operations, regenerating ecosystems, expanding customer and supplier partnerships, and innovating through circular product design. • Key risks: land and wood competition, forest vulnerabilities, reliance on certification, and water stress at certain sourcing and service centres. Brambles' Forest Positive strategy continues to secure certified timber while supporting regenerative forestry and expanding certification in new markets. Water stewardship has become a focus, with initiatives such as rainwater harvesting and reuse systems already active in higher-risk regions. These will expand under the 2030 Sustainability Programme launching in September 2025, which will also formalise targets to enhance resilience in water-stressed areas, strengthen regenerative impacts, and embed nature-positive practices throughout operations and supply chains. By improving its circular model and issuing ISO-based sustainability certificates, Brambles helps customers reduce their impacts while building mutual resilience. Looking ahead, insights from its TNFD assessment are shaping Brambles' 2030 sustainability targets, with regeneration validated as a key lever to create shared value and safeguard long-term business resilience.
[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

Brambles has been assessing the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, following the principles outlined in the LEAP approach. We begin by identifying our reliance on ecosystem services and natural resources, and evaluate how our operations and value chain impact these elements, alongside what our priority locations are. This knowledge informs our assessment of risks and opportunities, tying them to those dependencies and impacts, and making them location specific when relevant.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

Classification: Public

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In recognition of the release of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework and Brambles' commitment to be early adopters, Brambles began preparing to understand its implications on the business. This included incorporating TNFD-aligned disclosures in FY24 reporting and developing preparedness for future voluntary disclosures to strengthen risk and opportunity management. Brambles' operations and supply chains extend across diverse geographic regions. Timber is sourced from certified forests in over 20 countries, and Brambles manages 18 certified timber farms in South Africa, providing valuable insight into how nature-related issues interact with forestry operations. To build readiness, a TNFD gap analysis was initiated. An initial review of Brambles' disclosures and activities concluded that the business is well positioned to report against the TNFD framework. Existing governance, risk management processes, and stakeholder engagement channels, including with timber suppliers, were identified as key enablers. Brambles' sustainability framework, led by the Planet Positive and Forest Positive programmes, already provided a platform for nature-related reporting integration. Brambles has advanced this work by applying the TNFD's LEAP approach (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare). The first iteration of this assessment covered over 320 sites globally, focusing on upstream timber supply chains, Brambles' directly operated service centres, and South African timber plantations. This systematic process enabled an evidence-based view of "priority locations", defined under TNFD as geographies where dependencies and impacts on nature are most material. Through the LEAP analysis, Brambles mapped impacts and dependencies across its value chain and determined that priority locations include: • Service Centres (operating in over 60 countries through more than 750 sites, many owned and operated directly by CHEP). • Timber sourcing forests worldwide, with direct oversight of the 18 plantations in South Africa. • Transport

subcontractors and customer-linked supply chains, where impacts and risks converge. Tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) continue to be applied to further assess the sensitivity of these locations, complementing TNFD's framework guidance. The risk and opportunity register developed recently highlights water-stressed regions among priority locations, alongside forests subject to land competition, certification risks, or vulnerability to climate impacts. Brambles has already introduced mitigation measures such as regenerative forestry initiatives, certification expansion in new markets, and water stewardship projects (e.g., rainwater harvesting and reuse systems). Looking ahead, insights from this analysis are shaping Brambles' 2030 Sustainability Programme, which will strengthen its ability to manage nature-related risks globally and support customers in reducing their impacts.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[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:

☑ Other, please specify :Operating profit

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

20000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Brambles uses a risk matrix to evaluate risks, ranging from insignificant to severe consequences. A substantive financial impact, classified as a major or severe consequence, would result in an impact of between 20M and 30M USD or more on the group's operating profit. This applies to risks, including climate-related and forest ones, in both our direct operations and supply chain. Brambles' risk management processes are detailed in its Corporate Governance Statement (pg 9-10) (https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/FY24-Results/pdf/2024_Corporate_Governance_Statement.pdf). The identification, assessment and adoption of mitigation plans for material economic, environmental, and social sustainability risks was incorporated into the Group's Risk Management Framework (RMF). Material risks include those with a substantive financial impact, reputation impact, or significant effect on the Group's value, share price, or strategic execution. The RMF integrates these risks into strategic planning, requiring effective management in business operating plans. Risks are assessed based on their likelihood (Almost Certain to Rare) and impact (Severe to Insignificant). A risk with an "Almost Certain" or "Likely" occurrence and "Severe" or "Major" impact would likely have a substantive impact on the business. Impact categories include Health & Safety, Environmental, Financial Loss, Reputation, Compliance, and more. During FY20, FY21, FY22 FY23 and FY24, Brambles advanced its assessment of climate change risks and opportunities. This process involved cross-functional TCFD teams across regions using climate scenario analysis to identify specific risks and opportunities. Brambles evaluated three climate scenarios: a 1.5°C 'Rapid Decarbonisation' scenario, a 2°C 'Middle of The Road' scenario with strong industry leadership, and a 4°C 'No Climate Action' scenario reflecting weak global response. Brambles is also assessing existing strategic and operational risks in the context of climate-related risks. Further details are available in Brambles' TCFD disclosures https://www.brambles.com/tcfd and https://brambles.com/Content/cms/FY21-Results/Documents/Brambles_2021_TCFD_Disclosures.pdf.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Operating profit

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

20000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Brambles uses a risk matrix to evaluate risks and opportunities, ranging from insignificant to severe consequences. A substantive financial opportunity, classified as a major consequence, would result in an effect of between 20M and 30M USD or more on the group's operating profit. This applies to opportunities, including climate-related and forest ones, in both our direct operations and supply chain. Brambles' risk and opportunity management processes are detailed in its Corporate Governance Statement (pg 9-10) (https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/FY24-Results/pdf/2024_Corporate_Governance_Statement.pdf). The identification, assessment and adoption of plans for material economic, environmental, and social sustainability opportunities was incorporated into the Group's Risk Management Framework (RMF). Material opportunities include those with a substantive financial effect, reputation effect, or significant effect on the Group's value, share price, or strategic execution. The RMF integrates these opportunities into strategic planning, requiring effective management in business operating plans. Opportunities are assessed based on their likelihood (Almost Certain to Rare) and effect (Severe to Insignificant). An opportunity with an "Almost Certain" or "Likely" occurrence and "Severe" or "Major" effect would likely have a substantive effect on the business. effect categories include Health & Safety, Environmental, Financial Loss, Reputation, Compliance, and more. During FY20, FY21, FY22 FY23 and FY24, Brambles advanced its assessment of climate change risks and opportunities. This process involved cross-functional TCFD teams across regions using climate scenario analysis to identify specific risks and opportunities. Brambles evaluated three climate scenarios: a 1.5°C 'Rapid Decarbonisation' scenario, a 2°C 'Middle of The Road' scenario with strong industry leadership, and a 4°C 'No Climate Action' scenario reflecting weak global response. Brambles is also assessing existing strategic and operational risks and opportunities in the context of climate-related risks and opportunities. Further details are available in Brambles' TCFD disclosures https://www.brambles.com/tcfd and https://brambles.com/Content/cms/FY21-Results/Documents/Brambles_2021_TCFD_Disclosures.pdf.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

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, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(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:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

Classification: Public

(3.1.3) Please explain

Brambles' main input material is timber. Brambles has a small portfolio of plastic products but they are not big enough to be considered material on an organizational level. Despite not being material for the organization, Brambles nonetheless recognizes the importance of Plastics as an environmental issue and has therefore set a target within its 2025 sustainability strategy (Waste Positve target to achieve 30% recycled or upcycled plastic waste in plastic products) to ensure a responsible and limited use of plastic. Thus far, in FY24 Brambles has achieved to recycle or upcycle over 40% of this plastic.
[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

Acute physical
☑ Wildfires

(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
☑ Chile
☑ France
☑ Italy
☑ Latvia

Classification: Public

☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Lithuania
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ Mexico
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The increased likelihood and impact of acute physical climate risks including wildfires could have a negative impact on the timber supply. Timber is a critical raw material for Brambles. It is used in >95% of the pallet pool to provide supply chain logistics services across more than 60 countries. Brambles could be exposed to a shortage in supply and/or increase in the cost of timber to repair existing wooden pallets or new pallets. For example, in Europe where we source ~40% of our timber from, will become increasingly susceptible to wildfires. In particular, the European Mediterranean area is expected to experience a 40% increase in wildfires under a 1.5°C climate scenario, and up to 100% increase under 2-3°C climate scenario. ~15% of our timber is procured from the European Mediterranean area and an increase in wildfires could impact our ability to source timber from those regions. Additionally, Australia is currently experiencing timber harvest related issues due to past and recent bushfires with the potential for authorities (forest managers) to further restrict harvesting activity. This would result in a need to shift our timber procurement from areas less susceptible to acute climate impacts and this would likely lead to increased directs costs for the company. Timber cost inflation is caused by a number of environmental and structural factors. In our most recent scenario analysis, we identified that Brambles could face a gross increase in unbudgeted costs of timber.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased direct 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:
☑ More likely than not

Classification: Public

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(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

Decreases in the supply of timber related to both acute and chronic physical climate-related impacts could increase the prices of this raw material and therefore the operating costs for Brambles given that there would be increased demand and competition against an overall shortage in timber. The past supply disruptions caused by wildfires across NA, Australia & Europe can be used as proxy of how wildfires could impact our business in the future. On the supply side, we saw wildfires impacting supply availability and timber shortage across North America, Australia & Europe. The gross risk related to timber shortages created by wildfires could lead to additional input cost to Brambles of $15,000,000 to $18,750,000. This represents the lowest & highest probability adjusted financial impact to Brambles if no mitigants were implemented & this risk were to occur by 2030. This experience gives a robust basis for estimating the net impact of timber prices increase on our financial performance from acute physical risk, including wildfires. Timber cost inflation is caused by several environmental, economic & structural factors. Our assessment is that, if the risk is materialised, the impact on timber costs from wildfires could be of $25m in the medium term with probability of risk materialising at 60% - 75%. A proportion of this increase could be passed onto customers through higher pricing to reflect our higher cost to serve. The actual financial impact to Brambles could, therefore, be significantly lower than the above estimates. The actual amount which could be passed on to customers in the future will depend on several factors including the market dynamics which exist at the relevant time. Further information cannot currently be shared as it is confidential & commercially sensitive.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15000000

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

18750000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The past supply disruptions caused by wildfires across NA, Australia & Europe can be used as proxy of how wildfires could impact our business in the future. On the supply side, we saw wildfires impacting supply availability and timber shortage across North America, Australia & Europe. The gross risk related to timber shortages created by wildfires could lead to additional input cost to Brambles of $15,000,000 to $18,750,000. This represents the lowest & highest probability adjusted financial impact to Brambles if no mitigants were implemented & this risk were to occur by 2030. This experience gives a robust basis for estimating the net impact of timber prices increase on our financial performance from acute physical risk, including wildfires. Timber cost inflation is caused by several environmental, economic & structural factors. Our assessment is that, if the risk is materialised, the impact on timber costs from wildfires could be of $25m in the medium term with probability of risk materialising at 60% - 75%. Per our risk matrix, we categorize our impact or consequence (on the business) into five levels: Almost Certain, Likely, Possible, Unlikely, or Rare. Impact is assessed as being Severe, Major, Moderate, Minor, or Insignificant. The wildfire risk on our timber supply is categorized as likely, which translates to a probability of 60-75%. The level of impact is assessed as major, which are estimated to have an impact of 20-30m annually on the group operating profit. We therefore take the midpoint of 25m as an estimation of potential increase in cost because of the wildfire risk. Potential financial impact range is calculated as follows: Min Estimate of probability adjusted financial impact: ($25,000,000 x 60%) = $15,000,000 Max Estimate of probability adjusted financial impact: ($25,000,000 x 75%) = $18,750,000 A proportion of this increase could be passed onto customers through higher pricing to reflect our higher cost to serve. The actual financial impact to Brambles could, therefore, be significantly lower than the above estimates. The actual amount which could be passed on to customers in the future will depend on several factors including the market dynamics which exist at the relevant time. Further information cannot currently be shared as it is confidential & commercially sensitive.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs of this initiative are predominantly in terms of personnel cost (procurement, technical and finance specialists) to work with our suppliers to do technical assessments, design mutually compelling business cases and engage/onboard suppliers. The cost of this response is estimated to amount to a potential total of $2,000,000 comprising: Technical assessment – potential $400,000 Business case development - potential $800,000 Supplier engagement and onboarding - potential $800,000 Technical assessment $400,000 + business case development $800,000 + Supplier engagement and onboarding $800,000 = $2million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To respond to the risk of acute physical events including wildfires potentially increasing the costs of timber, and consequently adversely impacting our profitability, Brambles' Global Procurement team has identified a series of initiatives with the objective of decoupling our timber costs from market price fluctuations. One of the key initiatives the Procurement team has developed is to use Brambles's position as a large consumer of timber to provide certainty of volumes to the timber supply

chain via strategic partnerships with our timber suppliers network globally (forests, sawmills and new pallet manufacturers). These partnerships involve offering long term collaboration agreements to facilitate technological transformation and drive capacity augmentation, productivity improvements and waste reduction, allowing us to decouple prices from market fluctuation. This response strategy started in 2022 and will be progressively deployed on risk-assessed prioritisation across our supplier base (based on supplier spend and opportunities in the region) with a plan to be fully completed in 2025. This strategy will assist in mitigating the impact of acute physical climate risks, including wildfires, into the future. More information cannot be shared due to confidentiality and commercial sensitivity. As detailed in Brambles' FY21, FY22 FY23 & FY24 Annual Reports, we have adopted innovative procurement strategies that included partnering with sawmills to create capacity which has resulted in lower costs than the market average (although it was still necessary to adjust our pricing for inflation).

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Wildfires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

☑ France

☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Lithuania
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The increased likelihood and impact of acute physical climate risks including wildfires could have a negative impact on the timber supply. Timber is a critical raw material for Brambles. It is used in >95% of the pallet pool to provide supply chain logistics services across more than 60 countries. Brambles could be exposed to a shortage in supply and/or increase in the cost of timber to repair existing wooden pallets or new pallets. For example, in Europe where we source ~40% of our timber from, will become increasingly susceptible to wildfires. In particular, the European Mediterranean area is expected to experience a 40% increase in wildfires under a 1.5°C climate scenario, and up to 100% increase under 2-3°C climate scenario. ~15% of our timber is procured from the European Mediterranean area and an increase in wildfires could impact our ability to source timber from those regions. Additionally, Australia is currently experiencing timber harvest related issues due to past and recent bushfires with the potential for authorities (forest managers) to further restrict harvesting activity. This would result in a need to shift our timber procurement from areas less susceptible to acute climate impacts and this would likely lead to increased directs costs for the company. Timber cost inflation is caused by a number of environmental and structural factors. In our most recent scenario analysis, we identified that Brambles could face a gross increase in unbudgeted costs of timber.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased direct 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:
☑ More likely than not

Classification: Public

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(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

Decreases in the supply of timber related to both acute and chronic physical climate-related impacts could increase the prices of this raw material and therefore the operating costs for Brambles given that there would be increased demand and competition against an overall shortage in timber. The past supply disruptions caused by wildfires across NA, Australia & Europe can be used as proxy of how wildfires could impact our business in the future. On the supply side, we saw wildfires impacting supply availability and timber shortage across North America, Australia & Europe. The gross risk related to timber shortages created by wildfires could lead to additional input cost to Brambles of $15,000,000 to $18,750,000. This represents the lowest & highest probability adjusted financial impact to Brambles if no mitigants were implemented & this risk were to occur by 2030. This experience gives a robust basis for estimating the net impact of timber prices increase on our financial performance from acute physical risk, including wildfires. Timber cost inflation is caused by several environmental, economic & structural factors. Our assessment is that, if the risk is materialised, the impact on timber costs from wildfires could be of $25m in the medium term with probability of risk materialising at 60% - 75%. A proportion of this increase could be passed onto customers through higher pricing to reflect our higher cost to serve. The actual financial impact to Brambles could, therefore, be significantly lower than the above estimates. The actual amount which could be passed on to customers in the future will depend on several factors including the market dynamics which exist at the relevant time. Further information cannot currently be shared as it is confidential & commercially sensitive.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15000000

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

18750000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The past supply disruptions caused by wildfires across NA, Australia & Europe can be used as proxy of how wildfires could impact our business in the future. Per our risk matrix, we categorize our impact or consequence (on the business) into five levels: likeliness levels and five Impact levels. The wildfire risk on our timber supply is categorized as likely, which translates to a probability of 60-75%. The level of impact is assessed as major, which are estimated to have an impact of 20-30m annually on the group operating profit. We therefore take the midpoint of 25m as an estimation of potential increase in cost because of the wildfire risk. The estimate range of financial impact is calculated as: min: ($25m x60%) = $15m max: ($25m x 75%) = $18.75m These represent the lowest & highest probability adjusted financial impact to Brambles if no mitigants were implemented & this gross risk was to occur by 2030. A proportion of this increase could be passed onto customers through higher pricing to reflect our higher cost to serve. The actual financial impact to Brambles could, therefore, be significantly lower than the above estimates. The actual amount which could be passed on to customers in the future will depend on several factors including the market dynamics which actually exist at the relevant time. Further information cannot currently be shared as it is confidential & commercially sensitive.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs of this initiative are predominantly in terms of personnel cost (procurement, technical and finance specialists) to work with our suppliers to do technical assessments, design mutually compelling business cases and engage/onboard suppliers. The cost of this response is estimated to amount to a potential total of $2,000,000 comprising: Technical assessment – potential $400,000 Business case development - potential $800,000 Supplier engagement and onboarding - potential $800,000 Technical assessment $400,000 + business case development $800,000 + Supplier engagement and onboarding $800,000 = $2million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To respond to the risk of acute physical events including wildfires potentially increasing the costs of timber, and consequently adversely impacting our profitability, Brambles' Global Procurement team has identified a series of initiatives with the objective of decoupling our timber costs from market price fluctuations. One of the key initiatives the Procurement team has developed is to use Brambles's position as a large consumer of timber to provide certainty of volumes to the timber supply chain by building strategic partnerships with our timber suppliers network globally (forests, saw mills and new pallet manufacturers). These partnerships involve offering long term collaboration agreements to facilitate technological transformation and drive capacity augmentation, productivity improvements and waste reduction, thereby allowing us to decouple prices from market fluctuation. This response strategy commenced in 2022 and is being progressively deployed on risk-assessed prioritisation across our supplier base (based on supplier spend and opportunities in the region) with a plan to be fully completed in 2025. This strategy will assist in mitigating the impact of acute physical climate risks, including wildfires, into the future. More information cannot be shared due to confidentiality and commercial sensitivity.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Netherlands
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Classification: Public

The increased likelihood and impact of acute physical climate risks, including extreme storms, could have a significant negative impact on the supply of timber, a critical raw material for Brambles' operations. Timber is used in more than 95% of the pallet pool, which supports supply chain logistics across over 60 countries globally. Brambles could be exposed to unexpected changes in both the supply and cost of timber, required to repair existing wooden pallets or to invest in new wooden pallets due to climate-related impacts, such as heavy storms. For example, forestry in Atlantic Europe will face increased rainfall, a higher risk of flooding, and storm damage. Currently, storms are the leading cause of damage to forests in continental Europe, with more than 17 million cubic meters of trees blown down annually by storm winds, a figure that is expected to double by 2050. The most vulnerable areas are central-west Europe, particularly countries facing the Atlantic, as well as northern Europe. Around 30% of Brambles' revenue is generated in Western Europe, and 10-15% of timber is sourced from Atlantic countries. Shifting timber procurement between regions due to storms could increase direct costs. Our scenario analysis shows timber shortages caused by extreme storms could lead to additional costs of $25 million annually in the long term. Opportunities from managing these risks may outweigh potential threats, as outlined in our opportunities section.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct 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:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(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

Heavy precipitation and extreme storms during the last years impacted supply across North America, Australia and Europe. We saw timber supply shortages and increased timber cost as a result of these extreme storms among other factors. The gross risk related to timber shortages created by extreme storms could have

additional input cost to Brambles of $15,000,000 to $18,750,000 in the long term. This represents the probability adjusted lowest and highest financial impact to Brambles if no mitigants were implemented and this risk were to occur by 2030. We believe our recent experience over the last three years gives a robust basis for estimating the net impact of timber prices increase on our financial performance from acute physical risk, including extreme storms. Timber cost inflation is caused by a number of environmental, economic and structural factors. Our assessment is that, if the risk is materialised, the impact on timber costs from extreme storms could be of $25m in the long term. About 30% of our revenue comes from Western Europe, in countries such as Spain, France or the United Kingdom, and around 10-15% of our timber is supplied from countries with an Atlantic coast. Other regions in Europe will also face this increasing risk and extreme storms in these countries could result in a need to shift our timber procurement from one area to another, which could lead to increased directs costs for the company. Timber cost inflation is caused by a number of environmental, economic and structural factors. In our most recent scenario analysis, we identified that Brambles could face a gross increase in unbudgeted costs of timber. Our assessment is that the impact on additional timber costs due to shortages caused by extreme storms could be further input cost of $25m per annum in the long term. A proportion of this increase could be passed onto customers through higher pricing to reflect our higher cost to serve. The actual financial impact to Brambles could, therefore, be significantly lower than the above estimates. The actual amount which could be passed on to customers in the future will depend on several factors including the market dynamics which actually exist at the relevant time. Further information cannot currently be shared as it is confidential & commercially sensitive.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15000000

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

18750000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Heavy precipitation and extreme storms during the last years impacted supply across North America, Australia and Europe. We saw supply shortages and increased timber cost as a result of these extreme storms among other factors. The gross risk related to timber shortages created by extreme storms could have additional input cost to Brambles of $15,000,000 to $18,750,000 in the long term. This represents the probability adjusted lowest and highest financial impact to Brambles if no mitigants were implemented and this risk were to occur by 2030. We believe our recent experience over the last three years gives a robust basis for estimating the net impact of timber prices increase on our financial performance from acute physical risk, including extreme storms. Timber cost inflation is caused by a number of environmental, economic and structural factors. Our assessment is that, if the risk is materialised, the impact on timber costs from extreme storms could be of $25m in the long term. Per our risk matrix, we categorize our impact or consequence (on the business) into five levels: Almost Certain, Likely, Possible, Unlikely, or Rare. Impact is assessed as being Severe, Major, Moderate, Minor, or Insignificant. The wildfire risk on our timber supply is categorized as likely, which translates to a probability of 60-75%. The level of impact is assessed as major, which are estimated to have an impact of 20-30m annually on the group operating profit. We

therefore take the midpoint of 25m as an estimation of potential increase in cost because of the storm risk. Probability of risk materialising (more likely than not) - 60% to 75% Potential financial impact range: Min Estimate of probability adjusted financial impact: ($25,000,000 x % x 60%) = $15,000,000 Max Estimate of probability adjusted financial impact: ($25,000,000 x % x 75%) = $18,750,000 A proportion of this increase could be passed onto customers through higher pricing to reflect our higher cost to serve. The actual financial impact to Brambles could, therefore, be lower than the above estimates. The actual amount which could be passed on to customers in the future will depend on several factors, including the market dynamics which exist at the relevant time. Further information cannot currently be shared as it is confidential and commercially sensitive.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs of this initiative are predominantly in terms of personnel cost (procurement, technical and finance specialists) to work with our suppliers to do technical assessments, design business mutually compelling business cases and engage/onboard suppliers. The cost of this response is estimated to amount to a potential total of $2,000,000 comprising: Technical assessment – potential $400,000 Business case development - potential $800,000 Supplier engagement and onboarding - potential $800,000 Technical assessment $400,000 + business case development $800,000 + Supplier engagement and onboarding $800,000 = $2million

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To respond to the risk of acute physical events including storms potentially reducing the availability of domestic timber supply in different geographies, & consequently adversely impacting our profitability through higher imported costs for 'ready to use' pallet timber, Brambles' Global Procurement team has identified a series of initiatives with the objective of leveraging different supply chain strengths in different geographies to increase supply while reducing the current costs of importing. One of the key initiatives is to leverage imbalances between geographies across the different stages of the timber supply chain. In some Brambles geographies (such as North America, Australia & Western Europe) domestic forestry sources are at high risk of storms &, even though they have the required sawmilling capacity & cost advantage, they cannot secure the raw logs to process. Consequently, they have to import more expensive 'ready-to-use' logs which is exacerbated by the fact that this needs containerised shipping which is in more demand from other users & hence more expensive (freight shipments can increase by 400% as a peak). On the other hand, some other Brambles geographies (such as Brazil, Canada or Eastern Europe) have abundant precipitation resilient forestry sources but lack sawmilling capacity. By embarking on value reconfiguration this initiative seeks to import raw timber from low precipitation risk forestry geographies such as, Brazil, Canada & Eastern Europe into those with higher precipitation risk but also higher capacity & lower costs of sawmilling. In addition, since raw timber can use cheaper & more available breakbulk shipping, this not only increases supply in geographies with higher acute storms risk, but does so at a lower cost than ready-to-use pallet timber. This response strategy has already commenced in 2022 & is being progressively rolled-out across high forestry precipitation risk geographies by 2030.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Sweden
☑ Belgium
☑ Denmark
☑ Netherlands
☑ South Africa

Classification: Public

☑ Ireland
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Timber is a critical raw material for Brambles' operations. It is used in more than 95% of the pallet pool used to provide supply chain logistics services across more than 60 countries worldwide. Brambles could be exposed to unexpected changes in supply &/or cost of timber needed to support repair of existing wooden pallets or investment in new wooden pallets due to acute physical climate-related impacts, including heavy storms. For example, Forestry in Atlantic Europe (including but not limited to UK, Ireland & coastal regions of Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, & France) will experience heavier rain, higher risk of flooding, river flow & damage due to storms (NB: storms are the primary source of damage to continental European forests, with more than seventeen million cubic meters of trees blown down by storm winds each year - figure is expected to double by 2050). About 30% of our revenue comes from Western Europe, in countries such as Spain, France or UK.10-15% of our timber is supplied from countries with an Atlantic coast. Other regions in Europe will also face this increasing risk & extreme storms in these countries could result in a need to shift our timber procurement from one area to another, which could lead to increased directs costs for the company. In our most recent scenario analysis, we identified that Brambles could face a gross increase in unbudgeted costs of timber due to inflation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased direct 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:
☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

Classification: Public

(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

Heavy precipitation and extreme storms during the last years impacted supply across North America, Australia and Europe. We saw timber supply shortages and increased timber cost as a result of these extreme storms among other factors. The gross risk related to timber shortages created by extreme storms could have additional input cost to Brambles of $15,000,000 to $18,750,000 in the long term. This represents the probability adjusted lowest and highest financial impact to Brambles if no mitigants were implemented and this risk were to occur by 2030. We believe our recent experience over the last three years gives a robust basis for estimating the net impact of timber prices increase on our financial performance from acute physical risk, including extreme storms. Timber cost inflation is caused by a number of environmental, economic and structural factors. Our assessment is that, if the risk is materialised, the impact on timber costs from extreme storms could be of $25m in the long term. About 30% of our revenue comes from Western Europe, in countries such as Spain, France or the United Kingdom, and around 10-15% of our timber is supplied from countries with an Atlantic coast. Other regions in Europe will also face this increasing risk and extreme storms in these countries could result in a need to shift our timber procurement from one area to another, which could lead to increased directs costs for the company. Timber cost inflation is caused by a number of environmental, economic and structural factors. In our most recent scenario analysis, we identified that Brambles could face a gross increase in unbudgeted costs of timber. Our assessment is that the impact on additional timber costs due to shortages caused by extreme storms could be further input cost of $25m per annum in the long term. A proportion of this increase could be passed onto customers through higher pricing to reflect our higher cost to serve. The actual financial impact to Brambles could, therefore, be significantly lower than the above estimates. The actual amount which could be passed on to customers in the future will depend on several factors including the market dynamics which actually exist at the relevant time. Further information cannot currently be shared as it is confidential & commercially sensitive.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15000000

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

18750000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The past extreme storms impacting supply across North America, Australia and Europe provide a credible proxy for how timber shortages and inflation resulting from extreme storms could impact our business in the future. Per our risk matrix, we categorize our impact or consequence (on the business) into five likeliness levels and five Impact levels. The storm risk on our timber supply is categorized as likely, which translates to a probability of 60-75%. The level of impact is assessed as major,

which are estimated to have an impact of 20-30m annually on the group operating profit. We therefore take the midpoint of 25m as an estimation of potential increase in cost from extreme storms. The estimate range of financial impact is calculated as: min: ($25m x60%) = $15m max: ($25m x 75%) = $18.75m These represent the lowest & highest probability adjusted financial impact to Brambles if no mitigation was implemented & this gross risk was to occur by 2030. A proportion of this increase could be passed onto customers through higher pricing to reflect our higher cost to serve. The actual financial impact to Brambles could, therefore, be significantly lower than the above estimates. The actual amount which could be passed on to customers in the future will depend on several factors including the market dynamics which actually exist at the relevant time. Further information cannot currently be shared as it is confidential & commercially sensitive.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs of this initiative are predominantly in terms of personnel cost (procurement, technical and finance specialists) to work with our suppliers to do technical assessments, design business mutually compelling business cases and engage/onboard suppliers. The cost of this response is estimated to amount to a potential total of $2,000,000 comprising: Technical assessment – potential $400,000 Business case development - potential $800,000 Supplier engagement and onboarding - potential $800,000 Technical assessment $400,000 + business case development $800,000 + Supplier engagement and onboarding $800,000 = $2million

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To respond to this risk, Brambles' Global Procurement team has identified a series of initiatives with the objective of leveraging different supply chain strengths in different geographies to increase supply while reducing the current costs of importing. One of the key initiatives is to leverage imbalances between geographies across the different stages of the timber supply chain. In some Brambles geographies (such as North America, Australia & Western Europe) domestic forestry sources are at high risk of storms &, even though they have the required sawmilling capacity & cost advantage, they cannot secure the raw logs to process. Consequently, they have to import more expensive 'ready-to-use' logs needing containerised shipping (freight shipments can increase by 400% as a peak). On the other hand, some other Brambles geographies (such as Brazil, Canada or Eastern Europe) have abundant precipitation resilient forestry sources but lack sawmilling capacity. By embarking on value reconfiguration this initiative seeks to import raw timber from low precipitation risk forestry geographies into those with higher precipitation risk but also higher capacity & lower costs of sawmilling, at a lower cost than ready-to-use pallet timber, as raw timber can use cheaper & more available breakbulk shipping. This strategy has already commenced in 2022 & is being progressively rolled-out across high forestry precipitation risk geographies by 2030. [Add row]

Classification: Public

(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:

☑ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

(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

Brambles is currently working to establish a robust and credible methodology to calculate the financial metrics that are vulnerable to substantive effects of climate change risks. Due to the uncertainty involved in calculating them we have decided not to disclose these for FY24.

Classification: Public

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

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

0

(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

Brambles is currently working to establish a robust and credible methodology to calculate the financial metrics that are vulnerable to substantive effects of climate change risks. Due to the uncertainty involved in calculating them we have decided not to disclose these for FY24.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ 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

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

Classification: Public

(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

☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

There is increased likelihood that Brambles will be able to have a greater competitive advantage through its global timber strategy, in particular where acute climate change impacts timber supply both in availability and in costs, which could, in turn, increase our revenues by up to $58million a year. This is because Brambles is one of the largest buyers of packaging timber in the world as ~95% of its pallets are made from timber, and has timber procurement operations in over 60 countries worldwide A majority (over 50%) of Brambles' customers are in the fast-moving consumer goods industry that supply consumers with life's essentials. It is expected that the demand for more low- carbon, more sustainable consumer goods and services will only become more relevant, and increase in adverse climate scenarios, which in turn will result in increased demand for pallets. Brambles has implemented a global timber strategy to manage its timber supply requirements into the future. That strategy could enable it to be in a better position than its competitors to secure the necessary volumes of pallets and capture the increase in demand for pallets. This could, in turn, increase our market share vis-à-vis our direct competitors with current customers, and attraction of new customers (who rely on timber-based supply chain solutions) to work with Brambles instead of competitors.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Classification: Public

☑ 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

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(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

There is increased likelihood that Brambles will be able to have a greater competitive advantage through its global timber strategy, where acute climate change impacts timber supply both in availability and in costs. If we are able to capture this opportunity, this could increase revenues associated with overall competitive advantage revenue growth between $ 24.54million to 58.905million. This is because Brambles is one of the largest buyers of packaging timber in the world as ~95% of its pallets are made from timber and has timber procurement operations in over 60 countries worldwide. A majority (over 50%) of Brambles' customers are in the fast-moving consumer goods industry that supply consumers with life's essentials. It is expected that the demand for more low- carbon, more sustainable consumer goods and services will only become more relevant, and increase in adverse climate scenarios, which in turn will result in increased demand for pallets. Brambles has implemented a global timber strategy to manage its timber supply requirements into the future. That strategy could enable it to be in a better position than its competitors to secure the necessary volumes of pallets and capture the increase in demand for pallets. This could, in turn, increase our market share vis-à-vis our direct competitors with current customers, and attraction of new customers (who rely on timber-based supply chain solutions) to work with Brambles instead of competitors. One of the key initiatives of the global timber strategy developed by Brambles Global Procurement team is to use Brambles's position as one of the largest consumers of timber, to provide certainty of volumes to the timber supply chain, by building strategic partnerships with our timber suppliers network globally (forests, sawmills and new pallet manufacturers). This partnership involves offering long term collaboration agreements to facilitate technological transformation and drive capacity augmentation, productivity improvements and waste reduction, and thereby allowing us to decouple prices from market fluctuation and secure the necessary volumes of pallets to capture the potential increase in demand for pallets.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

24540000

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

58905000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*In FY24, Brambles' revenue saw a 7.71% growth to $ 6.5454 billion or $ 6,545.4 million. It is estimated that from this revenue, around 0.5% to 1% or $ 32.72 million to $ 65.45 million, was from our global timber strategy initiatives. This opportunity is considered to be "Virtually certain", which means it has a 75% to 90% likelihood of occurring according to our risk matrix. If we are able to capture this opportunity, this could therefore increase revenues associated with overall competitive advantage revenue growth between $ 24.54million to 58.905million. Min: $ 32.72 revenue growth from competitive advantages * 75% likelihood = $ 24.54m Max: $ 65.45 revenue growth from competitive advantages * 90% likelihood = $ 58.905m*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs of this initiative are predominantly in terms of personnel cost (procurement, technical and finance specialists) to work with our suppliers to do technical assessments, design business mutually compelling business cases and engage/onboard suppliers to accept flexibility contracts with Brambles. The cost of this response is estimated to amount to a potential total of $2,000,000 comprising: Technical assessment – potential $400,000 Business case development - potential $800,000 Supplier engagement and onboarding - potential $800,000 Technical assessment $400,000 + business case development $800,000 + Supplier engagement and onboarding $800,000 = $2million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To capture this opportunity of increasing our competitive advantage and driving revenues of up to $ 58.905m, one of the key initiatives of the global timber strategy developed by Brambles Global Procurement team is to use Brambles's position as one of the largest consumers of timber, to provide certainty of volumes to the timber supply chain, by building strategic partnerships with our timber suppliers network globally (forests, saw mills and new pallet manufacturers). This partnership involves offering long term collaboration agreements to facilitate technological transformation and drive capacity augmentation, productivity improvements and waste

reduction, and thereby allowing us to decouple prices from market fluctuation and secure the necessary volumes of pallets to capture the potential increase in demand for pallets. This response strategy has commenced in 2022 and is being progressively deployed on risk-assessed prioritisation across our supplier base (based on supplier spend and opportunities in the region) with a plan to be fully completed by 2025.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(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

☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland

Classification: Public

☑ Brazil
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Germany
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Brambles is likely to gain a competitive advantage through its global timber strategy, especially as climate change affects timber supply availability and costs, potentially increasing revenues by up to $58 million annually. As one of the largest buyers of packaging timber globally, with around 95% of its pallets made from timber and procurement operations in over 60 countries, Brambles is well-positioned to navigate these challenges. With over 50% of Brambles customers in the fast-moving consumer goods industry, which supplies life's essentials, the demand for low-carbon, sustainable goods is expected to rise, especially under adverse climate scenarios, leading to higher pallet demand. Brambles' global timber strategy aims to secure future timber supplies more effectively than competitors, thereby increasing market share and attracting new customers dependent on timber-based solutions. A key initiative within this strategy involves leveraging Brambles' scale as a major timber consumer to build strategic partnerships across the timber supply chain, from forests to sawmills and pallet manufacturers. By offering long-term collaboration agreements, Brambles facilitates technological advancements, enhances capacity, improves productivity, and reduces waste, thus stabilizing prices and securing the required pallet volumes to meet rising demand. This strategy, initiated in 2022, will be fully implemented in 2025, selecting suppliers based on risk, spend, and regional opportunities.

(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

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

Select from:
☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

Classification: Public

(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

There is increased likelihood that Brambles will be able to have a greater competitive advantage through its global timber strategy, where acute climate change impacts timber supply both in availability and in costs. If we are able to capture this opportunity, this could increase revenues associated with overall competitive advantage revenue growth between $ 24.54million to 58.905million. This is because Brambles is one of the largest buyers of packaging timber in the world as ~95% of its pallets are made from timber and has timber procurement operations in over 60 countries worldwide. A majority (over 50%) of Brambles' customers are in the fast-moving consumer goods industry that supply consumers with life's essentials. It is expected that the demand for more low- carbon, more sustainable consumer goods and services will only become more relevant, and increase in adverse climate scenarios, which in turn will result in increased demand for pallets. Brambles has implemented a global timber strategy to manage its timber supply requirements into the future. That strategy could enable it to be in a better position than its competitors to secure the necessary volumes of pallets and capture the increase in demand for pallets. This could, in turn, increase our market share vis-à-vis our direct competitors with current customers, and attraction of new customers (who rely on timber-based supply chain solutions) to work with Brambles instead of competitors. One of the key initiatives of the global timber strategy developed by Brambles Global Procurement team is to use Brambles's position as one of the largest consumers of timber, to provide certainty of volumes to the timber supply chain, by building strategic partnerships with our timber suppliers network globally (forests, sawmills and new pallet manufacturers). This partnership involves offering long term collaboration agreements to facilitate technological transformation and drive capacity augmentation, productivity improvements and waste reduction, and thereby allowing us to decouple prices from market fluctuation and secure the necessary volumes of pallets to capture the potential increase in demand for pallets.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

24540000

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

58905000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*In FY24, Brambles' revenue saw a 7.71% growth to $ 6.5454 billion or $ 6,545.4 million. It is estimated that from this revenue, around 0.5% to 1% or $ 32.72 million to $ 65.45 million, was from our global timber strategy initiatives. This opportunity is considered to be "Virtually certain", which means it has a 75% to 90% likelihood of occurring according to our risk matrix. If we are able to capture this opportunity, this could therefore increase revenues associated with overall competitive advantage revenue growth between $ 24.54million to 58.905million. Min: $ 32.72 revenue growth from competitive advantages * 75% likelihood = $ 24.54m Max: $ 65.45 revenue growth from competitive advantages * 90% likelihood = $ 58.905m*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs of this initiative are predominantly in terms of personnel cost (procurement, technical and finance specialists) to work with our suppliers to do technical assessments, design business mutually compelling business cases and engage/onboard suppliers to accept flexibility contracts with Brambles. The cost of this response is estimated to amount to a potential total of $2,000,000 comprising: Technical assessment – potential $400,000 Business case development - potential $800,000 Supplier engagement and onboarding - potential $800,000 Technical assessment $400,000 + business case development $800,000 + Supplier engagement and onboarding $800,000 = $2million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Brambles' Global Procurement team has identified a series of initiatives with the objective of increasing supply chain resiliency. One of the key initiatives the Procurement team has developed is to use Brambles's position as one of the largest consumers of timber to provide certainty of volumes to the timber supply chain by building strategic partnerships with our timber suppliers network globally (forests, sawmills and new pallet manufacturers). These partnerships involve offering long term collaboration agreements to facilitate technological transformation and drive capacity augmentation, productivity improvements and waste reduction, thereby allowing us to decouple prices from market fluctuation. This response strategy commenced in 2022 and is being progressively deployed on risk-assessed prioritisation across our supplier base (based on supplier spend and opportunities in the region) with a plan to be fully completed in 2025. This strategy will assist in mitigating the impact of acute physical climate risks, including wildfires, into the future. More information cannot be shared due to confidentiality and commercial sensitivity.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

Classification: Public

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(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

☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Brambles could see increased demand of its low-carbon, more sustainable pallets because of acute climate change risks and impacts, leading to increasing consumer's demand for sustainable goods and services and increased transparency of product's supply chain and impact, which will increase revenues from an increased demand from our climate friendly goods and services. Brambles has a pool of platforms that form the invisible backbone of global supply chains. Through its 'share and reuse' model, Brambles moves more goods to more people in more places than any other organisation. With around 345 million pallets, crates and containers, Brambles serves over 25000 customers at approximately 500000 delivery points in roughly 60 countries. This enables Brambles to serve its customers while minimising the impact on the environment and improving the efficiency and safety of supply chains around the world. In FY24 alone, our share and reuse model enabled our customers to achieve the following environmental savings in their supply chains: 1,957 kt CO2e, 4,265 ML of water, 2.2 million cubic metres of wood, 2.3

Classification: Public

million trees & 1.3 megatonnes of waste. The world's largest brands trust Brambles to help them transport life's essentials more efficiently, safely and sustainably. An increase in demand for sustainable products and transparency in the impact of supply chains therefore represents an opportunity for Brambles who is well placed to exploit it.

(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

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(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

There is an opportunity that Brambles will see increased demand of its low-carbon, more sustainable pallets made of 100% certified sustainable timber due to increasing consumer's demand for sustainable goods and services (which do not participate in deforestation and reduce the use of raw materials such as timber) and increased transparency of product's supply chain and impact (with certifications such as FSC & PEFC), which in turn will increase revenues from an increased demand from our climate friendly goods made of 100% certified sustainable timber. If we are able to capture this opportunity, this could increase revenues associated with overall competitive advantage revenue growth between $ 24.54million to 58.905million. With around 345 million pallets, crates and containers, Brambles serves over 25000 customers at approximately 500000 delivery points in roughly 60 countries through its 'share and reuse' model. This enables Brambles to serve its customers while minimising the impact on the environment and improving the efficiency and safety of supply chains around the world. 100% of our timber pallets are made of certified sustainable timber. An increase in demand for sustainable products and transparency in the impact of supply chains therefore represents an opportunity for Brambles which is well placed to capture that increase. To capture this opportunity, Brambles ensures 100% of its timber is certified FSC or PEFC and

Classification: Public

to provide further transparency on the savings achieved in terms of the use of raw timber, we continuously develop Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) of our circular products, which can be compared to more linear alternatives. In FY24 alone, our share and reuse model enabled our customers to save up to 1,957 kt (1.957 m tonnes) of CO2 and 4,265 ML of water. The savings are showcased on our Sustainability Certificates provided to customers (we have already awarded hundreds of these certificates to customers globally). Brambles' customers have embraced the Sustainability Certificates for their own sustainability communications (e.g. Ledesma in Argentina, Henkel in Germany or Ice River Sustainable Solutions in Canada). Brambles' certification has become a credential for a more sustainable supply chain, which gives Brambles a market advantage (as it is a key differentiator compared to our competitors) to capture increases in demand for sustainable and deforestation-free packaging.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

24540000

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

58905000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*In FY24, Brambles' revenue saw a 7.71% growth to $ 6.5454 billion or $ 6,545.4 million. It is estimated that from this revenue, around 0.5% to 1% or $ 32.72 million to $ 65.45 million, was from our climate strategy initiatives. This opportunity is considered to be "Virtually certain", which means it has a 75% to 90% likelihood of occurring according to our risk matrix. If we are able to capture this opportunity, this could therefore increase revenues associated with overall competitive advantage revenue growth between $ 24.54million to 58.905million. Min: $ 32.72 revenue growth from competitive advantages * 75% likelihood = $ 24.54m Max: $ 65.45 revenue growth from competitive advantages * 90% likelihood = $ 58.905m*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

510467.2

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The extra yearly cost to realize this opportunity is mainly related to the salaries of the employees involved in developing LCAs & the costs of suppliers to develop these LCAs to ensure our materials are climate friendly: 37315.2 USD (Median salary of an employee) * 10 (number of employees directly involved in developing*

Classification: Public

*LCAs) *10% (estimated amount of time spent on average per year on developing LCAs & explaining them to sales teams & customers)+ 37315.2 USD (Median salary) * 1000 (number of commercially related positions who share the certificates & results of LCAs with current & potential customers) *1% (estimated amount of time spent on average per year on sharing the certificates & results of LCAs) + 100000 (yearly costs of suppliers to develop LCAs) = 510467.2 USD*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Consumer goods manufacturers (50.5% of Brambles revenue) increasingly look for more sustainable suppliers as their customers (the consumers) demand more sustainable products & more transparency on the impact of their supply chains. Brambles' circular share & reuse products are a good choice to meet these expectations & Brambles therefore wants to provide even further transparency on the impact of using its products. To do so, we continuously develop Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) of our products, which allows us to quantify the environmental savings our customers achieve with our circular, 'share & reuse' model instead of a more linear alternative. By producing Sustainability Certificates, Brambles showcases customers' environmental achievements. To date, we have awarded hundreds of these certificates to customers globally. Brambles' sales teams have embraced Sustainability Certificates as a key differentiator & are using them in customer tenders, business reviews & sustainability conversations. Brambles' customers have also embraced the Sustainability Certificates for their own sustainability communications. We have seen customers using these certificates across the globe, such as Ledesma in Argentina, Henkel in Germany or Ice River Sustainable Solutions in Canada. In this way, Brambles' certification has become a credential for a more sustainable supply chain, which gives Brambles a market advantage (as it is a key differentiator compared to our competitors) to capture increases in demand for sustainable packaging. We are increasingly seeing customers request this information proactively, which proves the value customers find in this initiative.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

Classification: Public

(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

☑ Chile
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Germany
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Brambles may see increased demand for its low-carbon, sustainable pallets made of 100% certified sustainable timber due to growing consumer demand for goods that avoid deforestation and reduce raw material use, alongside greater supply chain transparency (with FSC & PEFC certifications). This shift could increase revenues from higher demand for our climate-friendly goods made of 100% certified timber. With around 345 million pallets, crates, and containers, Brambles serves over 25,000 customers at approximately 500,000 delivery points in roughly 60 countries through its 'share and reuse' model. This allows Brambles to minimize environmental impact and improve supply chain efficiency and safety. In FY24 alone, our share and reuse model reduced the need for raw timber in supply chains by 2.2 million cubic metres of wood compared to single-use alternatives and saved 2.3 million trees. All our timber pallets are certified sustainable. Growing demand for sustainable products and supply chain transparency presents a key opportunity for Brambles, which is well-positioned to meet this demand. To capture this, Brambles ensures 100% of its timber is FSC or PEFC certified and highlights timber savings through Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs). These savings are featured in Sustainability Certificates, widely adopted by customers globally, boosting our market advantage in sustainable, deforestation-free packaging.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Classification: Public

☑ 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

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(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

There is an opportunity that Brambles will see increased demand of its low-carbon, more sustainable pallets made of 100% certified sustainable timber due to increasing consumer's demand for sustainable goods and services (which do not participate in deforestation and reduce the use of raw materials such as timber) and increased transparency of product's supply chain and impact (with certifications such as FSC & PEFC), which in turn will increase revenues from an increased demand from our climate friendly goods made of 100% certified sustainable timber. If we are able to capture this opportunity, this could increase revenues associated with overall competitive advantage revenue growth between $ 24.54million to 58.905million. With around 345 million pallets, crates and containers, Brambles serves over 25000 customers at approximately 500000 delivery points in roughly 60 countries through its 'share and reuse' model. This enables Brambles to serve its customers while minimising the impact on the environment and improving the efficiency and safety of supply chains around the world. 100% of our timber pallets are made of certified sustainable timber. An increase in demand for sustainable products and transparency in the impact of supply chains therefore represents an opportunity for Brambles which is well placed to capture that increase. To capture this opportunity, Brambles ensures 100% of its timber is certified FSC or PEFC and to provide further transparency on the savings achieved in terms of the use of raw timber, we continuously develop Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) of our circular products, which can be compared to more linear alternatives. In FY24 alone, our share and reuse model enabled our customers to save up to 1,861 kilotonnes of CO2 and 4265 megalitres of water. The savings are showcased on our Sustainability Certificates provided to customers (we have already awarded hundreds of these certificates to customers globally). Brambles' customers have embraced the Sustainability Certificates for their own sustainability communications (e.g. Ledesma in Argentina, Henkel in Germany or Ice River Sustainable Solutions in Canada). Brambles' certification has become a credential for a more sustainable supply chain, which gives Brambles a market advantage (as it is a key differentiator compared to our competitors) to capture increases in demand for sustainable and deforestation-free packaging.

Classification: Public

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

24540000

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

58905000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*In FY24, Brambles' revenue saw a 7.71% growth to $ 6.5454 billion or $ 6,545.4 million. It is estimated that from this revenue, around 0.5% to 1% or $ 32.72 million to $ 65.45 million, was from our global timber strategy initiatives. This opportunity is considered to be "Virtually certain", which means it has a 75% to 90% likelihood of occurring according to our risk matrix. If we are able to capture this opportunity, this could therefore increase revenues associated with overall competitive advantage revenue growth between $ 24.54million to 58.905million. Min: $ 32.72 revenue growth from competitive advantages * 75% likelihood = $ 24.54m Max: $ 65.45 revenue growth from competitive advantages * 90% likelihood = $ 58.905m*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs of this initiative are predominantly in terms of personnel cost (procurement, technical and finance specialists) to work with our suppliers to do technical assessments, design business mutually compelling business cases and engage/onboard suppliers. The cost of this response is estimated to amount to a potential total of $2,000,000 comprising: Technical assessment – potential $400,000 Business case development - potential $800,000 Supplier engagement and onboarding - potential $800,000 Technical assessment $400,000 + business case development $800,000 + Supplier engagement and onboarding $800,000 = $2million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Brambles' Global Procurement team has identified a series of initiatives with the objective of increasing supply chain resiliency. One of the key initiatives the Procurement team has developed is to use Brambles's position as one of the largest consumers of timber to provide certainty of volumes to the timber supply chain by building strategic partnerships with our timber suppliers network globally (forests, sawmills and new pallet manufacturers). These partnerships involve offering long

term collaboration agreements to facilitate technological transformation and drive capacity augmentation, productivity improvements and waste reduction, thereby allowing us to decouple prices from market fluctuation. This response strategy commenced in 2022 and will be progressively deployed on risk-assessed prioritisation across our supplier base (based on supplier spend and opportunities in the region) with a plan to be fully completed in 2025. This strategy will assist in mitigating the impact of acute physical climate risks, including wildfires, into the future. More information cannot be shared due to confidentiality and commercial sensitivity.
[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:
☑ Assets

(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:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Brambles is currently working to establish a robust and credible methodology to calculate the financial metrics that are aligned with the substantive effects of climate change opportunities. Due to the uncertainty involved in calculating them we have decided not to disclose these for FY24.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Assets

(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:

☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Brambles is currently working to establish a robust and credible methodology to calculate the financial metrics that are aligned with the substantive effects of climate change opportunities. Due to the uncertainty involved in calculating them we have decided not to disclose these for FY24.
[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

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Brambles has a comprehensive diversity and inclusion policy covering all organizational levels, including the Board of Directors. This policy emphasizes the selection and support of individuals based solely on professional capabilities and qualifications, without regard to race, sex, color, nationality, religion, age, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identification, political opinion, culture, socio-economic background, or any other protected status. In addition to this, Brambles has set specific diversity and inclusion targets for operational and executive roles and the Board. The Board annually reviews relevant workplace data, including participation in employment opportunity (EEO9 and diversity programs, workforce demographics at all levels, and progress toward gender and nationality diversity objectives. The Board Charter similarly mandates i) Setting measurable objectives for achieving national and gender diversity and annually assessing both the

objectives and the progress towards achieving them; and ii) Annually reviewing and reporting on the relative proportion of women and men in the workforce at all levels of the Group.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Diversity-Policy_English.pdf
[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:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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 Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Brambles Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has operational responsibility for Brambles strategy and vision, including our sustainability issues - and those related to climate change. The CEO is an executive Board member. Within his responsibility, the CEO (with the support of its Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and the Sustainability Risk Committee) oversees and reports to the Board on the Company's risk assessment process (including climate-related risks), helps to formulate and approves sustainability policies (including climate policies) and is responsible for implementing these across the organisation (for e.g. our decarbonisation plan). Moreover, the CEO's responsibility is related to climate issues as our sustainability strategy is central to how Brambles creates value. By regenerating what it extracts and by providing its products via a service, Brambles helps reduce both the constant pressure on natural resources and the waste production typical of conventional linear business models. Brambles capitalises on its unique position in the supply chain to enable customer collaboration and address sustainable development challenges, such as optimising transport networks, addressing food waste and promoting sustainable use of the world's forests. 2) A few examples of a climate-related decision made by our CEO: - In FY20, the CEO with their ELT approved the adoption of our new 2025 sustainability targets, including our commitment to setting science-based targets (including the signature by our CEO of the Business Ambition for 1.5 C, committing our business to set science-based targets aligned with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels), carbon neutral operations and using 100% renewable electricity. - In past years, they approved the creation of the position of Director of Decarbonization for Brambles. Similarly, the CEO with its ELT approved our Science Based Targets as well as the adoption of a new Net Zero Target.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Other, please specify :Reviewing annual sustainability report and performance against targets, including timber sourcing

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CEO has operational responsibility for sustainability issues, including those related to timber. The CEO (with the support of its Executive Leadership Team and the Sustainability Risk Committee) oversees all decisions about timber procurement activities and signs off and reports to the Board on the Company's risk assessments which include forests-related risks. For example, in 2020 the CEO approved Brambles' new 2025 sustainability targets, which include enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use and maintaining 100% sustainable timber sourcing. The Board is responsible for the establishment and review of the effectiveness of the Group's system of internal control and risk management and the conduct of a bi-annual review of the effectiveness of the risk management framework, including by a determination that it is properly identifying risks, the materiality of risks identified and mitigation steps for them. This includes consideration of forest related risks, particularly for timber sourcing. The board is also responsible for the Group's overall strategic objectives, for approving acquisitions or divestitures of assets which exceed the CEO/CFO authority limits and for for approving the Group's annual operating and capital expenditure budgets. The Board is also responsible for the Group's Environmental Policy and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. The Board is responsible for approving the Group's overall strategic objectives, facilitating the provision of appropriate financial and human resources to meet these objectives and reviewing executive management's performance. Brambles has a sustainability risk committee to report through normal risk management processes. This is a management committee that assists the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) to oversee the sustainability strategy and policies, which are also approved by the Board. The Chief Sustainability Officer reports to the Board on an annual basis, including performance towards our certified timber target.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Classification: Public

(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

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The CEO has operational responsibility for sustainability issues, including those related to forests and therefore biodiversity. The CEO (with the support of its Executive Leadership Team and the Sustainability Risk Committee) oversees all decisions about timber procurement and forestry activities and signs off and reports to the Board on the Company's risk assessments which include biodiversity-related risks. For example, in 2020 the CEO approved Brambles' new 2025 sustainability targets, which include enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use and maintaining 100% sustainable timber sourcing. In FY23 and with the

approval of our CEO, Brambles initiated a review of the suite of external reports we produce for our stakeholders. The review included a refresh of Brambles' materiality processes and the adoption of a double materiality lens. As a result, the issues Brambles and its stakeholders considered material in FY22, were carried over to FY23 with the important addition of 'Nature and biodiversity interactions'.
[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
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ 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
☑ Management-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

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ 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

☑ Management-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:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

Classification: Public

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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 Risks Officer (CRO)

(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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Vice President, Internal Risk and Audit (equivalent to the Chief Risks Officer at Brambles), who reports to the Chief Financial Officer, has operational responsibility for overseeing the internal risk program and reports to the board quarterly. In addition, the Group Vice President support the ELT to review the risk profiles and mitigation plans submitted by risk & compliance committees (RCC) across the business including Bramble's headquarters, global supply chain, sustainability risk committee, and various business units. The ELT, through the Chief Executive Officer, prepares the risk reports to the Board and Audit & Risk Committee twice-yearly.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Senior Vice President, Global Procurement (our equivalent to Chief Procurement Officer) has operational responsibility for the sourcing of certified and sustainable timber (and is part of the global supply chain team reporting into Chief Operating Officer who is on the Executive Leadership Team), in line with Brambles target of certified and chain of custody certified timber procurement. The Chief Procurement Officer is responsible for identifying and managing sources of certified timber and reporting on progress against targets and any risks or challenges that may arise in the timber supply chain on a continual basis. The Chief Procurement Officer also has responsibility for managing relationships with timber suppliers. Reporting to the COO on the above issues is done quarterly.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO (who also sits on the Board) has operational responsibility for sustainability issues. As stated on the Sustainability Governance webpage, "Brambles defines sustainability as the strategies and activities the Group has adopted in relation to its employees, the environment, ethics and the community. Brambles CEO has operational responsibility for sustainability issues, including those related to timber. These include our timber certification (FSC and PEFC), ensuring the respect for ecosystems and biodiversity, and our new target of enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use to operate, increasing biodiversity. The ELT helps to formulate sustainability policies and is responsible for implementing these across the organisation." (https://bit.ly/3jmYV5V). For example in 2020 the CEO and its ELT has approved our new 2025 sustainability targets, including those related to timber aforementioned, and our commitment to developing natural and social capital accounting approaches to transparently measure and confirm progress towards our regenerative status. Our SVP, Global Procurement and Chief sustainability officer also regularly meet with the board to discuss topics including our timber and reforestation initiatives. Moreover, the Board is responsible for overseeing Brambles' risk management framework, including forest-related issues. The Board is supported in this role by management & internal audit. Brambles' Sustainability Risk Committee (executive committee) assists the risk management process with sustainability risks, such as those related to deforestation.

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ 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)

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer Sustainability reports to the CEO. The CSO also reports to the board directly on sustainability-related issues. This role is responsible for setting targets and sustainability strategy programs, as well as monitoring and reporting performance against the relevant KPIs and providing employee incentives based on this performance. This includes Brambles' targets and programs that address issues related to climate change, including emissions reduction targets, the setting of a science-based target, as well as energy and emissions reduction and efficiency programs, for example, transport, supply chain and other programs. In addition, those within the business who have operational responsibility for functions impacted by these programs, such as Logistics, Operations and Procurement, work with the Chief Sustainability Officer to both formulate and carry out programs within their area. For example, the chain of custody certification target for our timber purchases, which helps us reach our target of zero deforestation, is managed by the Senior Vice President, Global Procurement. Energy efficiency programs

Classification: Public

that involve the installation of energy efficient infrastructure are managed by the Operations team and are the ultimate responsibility of the Chief Operations Officer. Another example is the Senior Vice President Logistics, who oversees transport collaboration programs between Brambles and customers. These targets and programs are undertaken to mitigate the risks and opportunities related to climate change and other environmental impacts of our business. Performance is monitored through internal systems and processes, including our environmental data collection system and our internal audit processes.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

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

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In 2016, Brambles established a Sustainability Risk Committee (SRC). The SRC is a management committee comprising Brambles' Chief Sustainability Officer and Group Vice President, Risk & Assurance (equivalent to the Chief Risks Officer at Brambles) and a cross section of senior Brambles corporate and business unit executives. The objectives of the SRC are, amongst others, to assist the ELT and the Board to fulfil their corporate governance and oversight responsibilities relating to sustainability risks by identifying, assessing, monitoring and reporting on the Group's exposure to sustainability risks, determining whether the Group has a material

exposure to any sustainability risks and monitoring new and emerging sustainability risks, including those relating to climate change. The CEO has operational responsibility for climate change issues, with the SRC assisting both the CEO and the ELT in this role. The Committee was established and given responsibility in identifying, assessing, monitoring and reporting on sustainability issues, including climate change, as individuals appointed to the committee have relevant and applicable functional expertise. The SRC supplements the role of the Group Risk and Control Committees (RCCs), which continue, as a part of their regular review of their respective risk profiles and material risks, to identify, assess and, if applicable, adopt mitigation plans for economic, environmental and social sustainability risks. The SRC also reviews and approves on a bi-annual basis a sustainability risk matrix for the group.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets 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:

☑ Not reported to the board

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Operating Officer has shared responsibility with the CSO to implement decarbonization initiatives. The COO does not report to the board directly on sustainability related issues – reporting on such issues are done by the CSO or the CSO with the head of decarbonization. The head of decarbonization reports to the COO, who ultimately holds the responsibility for implementing decarbonization solutions throughout operations and our supply chain, such as the installation of energy efficient infrastructure or our green logistics programme.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Director, Global Risk has operational responsibility for assessing Brambles' risks and managing the process adhered to by the Risk and Control Committees and the Sustainability Risk Committee, of which this role is also a member. The Director, Global Risk reports directly to the Group VP, Risk and Internal Audit, who reports to the Chief Financial Officer (who is a member of the Board). The Board is updated with risk reports on a quarterly basis, both from the RCCs and the SRC.

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer Sustainability reports to the CEO. The CSO also reports to the board directly on sustainability-related issues. This role is responsible advising on and implementing the sustainability strategy and targets and setting the sustainability strategy programs, as well as monitoring and reporting performance against the relevant KPIs and providing employee incentives related to this performance. This includes Brambles' targets and programs that address issues related to timber sourcing and zero deforestation (such as chain of custody and certified sourcing targets). The Chief Sustainability Officer does this on a day-to-day basis and reports at least annually to the Board, and more often contributes as a member of the Sustainability Risk Committee to the assessment of environmental, economic, and social sustainability risks, such as those related to forests and timber. In addition, those within the business who have operational responsibility for functions impacted by these programs, such as Logistics and Procurement, work with the Chief Sustainability Officer to both formulate and carry out programs within their area. For example, the chain of custody certification target for our timber purchases, which helps us reach our target of zero deforestation, is managed by the Vice President, Global Procurement. Another example is the Senior Vice President Logistics, who oversees transport collaboration programs between Brambles and customers. These targets and programs are undertaken to mitigate the risks and opportunities related to forests and other environmental impacts of our business. Performance is monitored through internal systems and processes, including our environmental data collection system and our internal audit processes.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO has operational responsibility for sustainability issues. While the Board is responsible for overseeing Brambles' risk management framework, including forest-related issues, it is supported in this role by management and in particular by the CEO. The CEO is a member of the Board. As stated on the Sustainability Governance page of the website, "Brambles defines sustainability as the strategies and activities the Group has adopted in relation to its employees, the environment, ethics and the community. The Brambles Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has operational responsibility for sustainability issues. The ELT helps to formulate sustainability policies and is responsible for implementing these across the organisation." (https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-governance#section-sustainability-governance-4270)

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Risk Committee is a management committee that assists the risk management process with sustainability risks, such as those related to deforestation. The SRC supplements the role of the Group Risk and Control Committees. The SRC receives & reviews that part of the bi-annual risk reports prepared by the Group RCCs to the ELT that relate to sustainability risks. These are reported twice yearly to the Board. The SRC meets quarterly.
[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

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

Brambles factors environmental-related considerations into executive remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions, sustainably sourced timber, and plants with solutions to divert product waste from landfill. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The STI weighting on Brambles' Underlying Profit (40%) and Cash Flow from Operations (30%) remained unchanged into FY24. Four of six performance targets were met, resulting in a neutral modifier outcome of 1.0, with no impact on remuneration.

Forests

(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

100

(4.5.3) Please explain

Brambles factors environmental-related considerations into executive remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions, sustainably sourced timber, and plants with solutions to divert product waste from landfill. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The STI weighting on Brambles' Underlying Profit (40%) and Cash Flow from Operations (30%) remained unchanged into FY24. Four of six performance targets were met, resulting in a neutral modifier outcome of 1.0, with no impact on remuneration.
[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

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Progress towards a climate-related target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our CSO and COO have shared responsibility for our decarbonisation targets, including our emissions reductions targets and their remuneration and incentives are tied to the achievement of these targets. Moreover, our CSO has specific indicators of our net zero roadmap which are tied to his remuneration, including attaining and maintaining 100% renewable electricity in our operations. Brambles also factors environmental-related considerations into our executive leadership team's remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions and sustainably sourced timber amongst others. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The STI weighting on Brambles' Underlying Profit (40%) and Cash Flow from Operations (30%) remained unchanged into FY24. Four of six performance targets were met, resulting in a neutral modifier outcome of 1.0, with no impact on remuneration.

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

Because the CSO is responsible for the sustainability strategy development and implementation, development and achievement of sustainability goals (including our decarbonization targets), this incentive contributes to the implementation of our overall sustainability programs, which includes the achievement of our climate commitments and the implementation of our climate transition plan.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our SVP Global Procurement (CPO at Brambles) has the purchase of certified and sustainable timber linked to their objectives and bonuses (reaching 100% of FSC/PEFC certified timber). This also extends to other members of the global procurement team. Our CPO's incentives are tied to maintaining our achievement of sourcing 100% FSC or PEFC certified timber. Brambles factors environmental-related considerations into our executive leadership team's remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions and sustainably sourced timber amongst others. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The STI weighting on Brambles' Underlying Profit (40%) and Cash Flow from Operations (30%) remained unchanged into FY24. Four of six performance targets were met, resulting in a neutral modifier outcome of 1.0, with no impact on remuneration.

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

The risk of contributing to deforestation is Brambles' most material sustainability issue. This is comprehensively addressed through a management program that includes: • Sourcing of certified sustainable wood • Remuneration incentives linked to sustainable sourcing • Consistent and transparent external reporting Sourcing wood from sustainably managed forests helps deliver global best practice in procurement and supports organizational efficiencies. This includes upholding Brambles' commitment to zero deforestation. Our CPO's incentives are tied to maintaining our achievement of sourcing 100% FSC or PEFC certified timber, therefore avoiding deforestation and allowing for more carbon sequestration.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Progress towards a climate-related target

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our CSO and COO have shared responsibility for our decarbonisation targets, including our emissions reductions targets and their remuneration and incentives are tied to the achievement of these targets. Brambles factors environmental-related considerations into our executive leadership team's remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions and sustainably sourced timber amongst others. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The STI weighting on Brambles' Underlying Profit (40%) and Cash Flow from Operations (30%) remained unchanged into FY24. Four of six performance targets were met, resulting in a neutral modifier outcome of 1.0, with no impact on remuneration.

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

Because the CSO and the COO are responsible for our decarbonisation strategy development and implementation, development and achievement of climate goals, this incentive contributes to the implementation of our overall sustainability program, which includes the achievement of our climate commitments and the implementation of our climate transition plan.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Progress towards a climate-related target

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our CPO's incentives are tied to maintaining our achievement of sourcing 100% FSC or PEFC certified timber and to our climate commitments. Brambles factors environmental-related considerations into our executive leadership team's remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions and sustainably sourced timber amongst others. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The STI weighting on Brambles' Underlying Profit (40%) and Cash Flow from Operations (30%) remained unchanged into FY24. Four of six performance targets were met, resulting in a neutral modifier outcome of 1.0, with no impact on remuneration.

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

The risk of contributing to deforestation is Brambles' most material sustainability issue. This is comprehensively addressed through a management program that includes: • Sourcing of certified sustainable wood • Remuneration incentives linked to sustainable sourcing • Consistent and transparent external reporting Sourcing

wood from sustainably managed forests helps deliver global best practice in procurement and supports organizational efficiencies. This includes upholding Brambles' commitment to zero deforestation. Our CPO's incentives are tied to maintaining our achievement of sourcing 100% FSC or PEFC certified timber, therefore avoiding deforestation and allowing for more carbon sequestration. Moreover, a substantive part of Brambles' emissions comes from its scope 3 and the goods and services it procures. Our CPO's incentives are tied to our climate commitments to ensure reduction in emissions from goods and services purchased.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Achievement and progress towards our sustainability targets, including our target of certified sourcing, is linked to the objectives and bonuses of our CSO. The variable compensation scheme means these positions are provided with a salary bonus if, between others, the aforementioned targets are met at the end of the reporting year (FY24 in this case). The variable compensation scheme comprises the following performance-related target structure and is awarded if targets are met at the end of the reporting year (FY24 in this case): - 0% for individual performance (performance KPIs related to individual job functions, and for the aforementioned positions, include maintaining 100% of FSC or PEFC certified timber). -90% company's strategic priorities including safety targets and financial targets relating to ULP, Cash Flow from Operations and Asset Efficiency. Performance against personal targets is determined in the annual review process. Our forests-related 2024 commitments include the following: - maintain 100% FSC and PEFC certified timber for the timber procured - yearly progress towards 100% chain of custody certified timber. More details on our targets can be found at https://brambles.com/2025-sustainability-targets. Brambles also factors environmental-related considerations into our executive leadership team's remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are sustainably sourced timber amongst others. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee.

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

Because the CSO is responsible for the sustainability strategy development and implementation, development, and achievement of sustainability goals (including our forest positive targets), this incentive contributes to the implementation of our overall sustainability programs, which includes the achievement of our forest and deforestation commitments.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Brambles factors environmental-related considerations into our executive leadership team's remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions and sustainably sourced timber amongst others. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The STI weighting on Brambles' Underlying Profit (40%) and Cash Flow from Operations (30%) remained unchanged into FY24. Four of six performance targets were met, resulting in a neutral modifier outcome of 1.0, with no impact on remuneration.

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

The CEO is responsible for all company decisions and therefore having a salary bonus tied to forest positive and deforestation-free target is critical for its achievement.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Brambles factors environmental-related considerations into our executive leadership team's remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions and sustainably sourced timber amongst others. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The STI weighting on Brambles' Underlying Profit (40%) and Cash Flow from Operations (30%) remained unchanged into FY24. Four of six performance targets were met, resulting in a neutral modifier outcome of 1.0, with no impact on remuneration.

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

It is of paramount importance for our CFO to ensure the right financing of all actions needed to achieve our forest positive target is in place.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Brambles factors environmental-related considerations into our executive leadership team's remuneration as performance modifiers. The specific elements included are Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions and sustainably sourced timber amongst others. All executive leadership Team members have this performance modifier applied to their STI outcome. The modifier's above-mentioned sustainability targets are in turn tied to the component of Brambles' Green Bond issued on 22 March 2023. This modifier can increase or decrease an executive's STI outcome, but the maximum STI outcome for each executive remains unchanged. Application of the modifier is reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee. The STI weighting on Brambles' Underlying Profit (40%) and Cash

Flow from Operations (30%) remained unchanged into FY24. Four of six performance targets were met, resulting in a neutral modifier outcome of 1.0, with no impact on remuneration.

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

Our procurement function reports to our COO, and achieving our forest positive targets is therefore a key responsibility of their position.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ 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
☑ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

Classification: Public

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our forest commitment apply to our direct operations (including the repair of our pallets) and our whole timber supply chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :2020

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2020

☑ Other forests-related commitment, please specify :No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities; No sourcing of forest risk commodities from unknown/controversial sources; Restricting the sourcing and/or trade of forest risk commodities to credible certified sources

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities
☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
☑ Other social commitment, please specify :Operations are in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy
☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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
☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global_Lumber_Sourcing_Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our climate commitments and decarbonization plan applies through our whole value chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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

Brambles_2024_Annual_Report.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our forest commitment which impacts biodiversity commitments apply to our direct operations (including the repair of our pallets) and our whole timber supply chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments
☑ Commitment to No Net Loss
☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain
☑ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species
☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas

Social commitments
☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDGs

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Classification: Public

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global_Lumber_Sourcing_Policy.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
☑ We Mean Business
☑ Other, please specify :ALICE; Business Ambition for 1.5C

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

We collaborate with We Mean Business to share stories of action. Brambles is a Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign member. Brambles is committed to a Science Based Target scenario of a 1.5C degree climate future through alignment of our carbon emissions target. We are a member of Smart freight center, specifically the sustainable freight buying alliance to accelerate freight decarbonization. We are also members of ALICE (https://www.etp-logistics.eu/) focused on R&D solutions for transportation decarbonization.
[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

Classification: Public

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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Commitment Statement Paris Agreement & Kunming-Montreal_Sustainability Governance Website.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Brambles mainly engages with policy makers and organizations to promote the circular economy (on which its business model is based), which is consistent with its climate strategy and the decarbonization of the economy. Brambles defines sustainability as the strategies and activities the Group has adopted in relation to its employees, the environment, ethics and the community. The Brambles Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has operational responsibility for sustainability issues. The ELT helps to formulate sustainability policies and is responsible for implementing these across the organisation. Brambles Sustainability Risk Committee (SRC), formed in 2016, is responsible for assisting the CFO and Executive Leadership Team (ELT) with sustainability strategies and activities, consistent with the Group's Shared Values. Sustainability matters relevant for each region are raised with the relevant ELT member on a regular basis. The SRC is a management committee a cross

section of senior Brambles corporate and business unit executives with relevant and applicable functional expertise. The Board is also regularly updated on sustainability issues, either by the CFO or members of the Sustainability Risk Committee. Brambles' Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for ensuring that all policy-related activities are in line with Brambles' strategic objectives and internal policies. All employees, including the Government Affairs team, have to follow our policies. The Sustainability and Government Affairs teams regularly engage with regulators to advocate for sustainability-related legislative changes and the importance of Brambles' circular 'share and reuse' business model in making supply chains more sustainable. In addition, as a sustainable business (see Climate Change Risk on page 35 of the FY24 Annual Report), Brambles continues to work closely with governments, industry bodies and regulators to encourage sustainable business models and reduce waste in supply chains. Moreover, our Global Head for Sustainability also leads Government Affairs in Europe.
[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

EU packaging and packaging waste directive

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests

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

Low-impact production and innovation
☑ Circular economy

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

Select from:
☑ Regional

Classification: Public

(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:

☑ Neutral

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Definition of guidelines to promote reusable packaging in EU legislation & shaping the Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP) as part of the EU's Green Deal

(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

The EU packaging and packaging waste directive helps promote the circular economy model by ensuring that all packaging is reusable or recyclable in an economically feasible way by 2030. This policy is not central to the achievement of our climate transition plan since Brambles already operate as one of the largest circular business models in the world. We have a robust strategy in place to ensure that we achieve our climate transition plan and engaging on policies such as the EU packaging and packaging waste directive is part of the strategy but not central to our commitment. This directive will however facilitate the transition of all supply chains to more circular ones through the use of low carbon reusable packaging such as the ones provided by Brambles. We need a fundamental shift in the global approach to climate change in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet the targets set out in the Paris Agreement by 2050. The renewable energy transition is half the story. If we adopt the circular economy as a way to make and produce materials, products, and food, we begin to see the complete picture of a resilient, net-zero world. The Ellen MacArthur Foundation develops and promotes the idea of a circular economy. Their mission (shared with Brambles) is to accelerate the transition to a circular economy: an economy where business models, products, and materials are designed to increase use and reuse, replicating the balance of the natural world, where nothing becomes waste and everything has value. A circular economy, increasingly built on renewable energy and materials, is distributed, diverse, and inclusive. Because the directive is built on circularity it is inherently aimed at reducing the pressure on the environment to provide raw

Classification: Public

materials, therefore reducing the pressure on our forests and their productivity as well. Promoting a circular economy contributes positively towards nature and therefore the goals set out in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

(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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 2

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

The European Union Deforestation-free Regulation (EUDR)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Environmental protection requirements

☑ Forest management plans

(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 no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(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

The European Union Deforestation-free Regulation (EUDR) is highly relevant to Brambles' environmental commitments and transition plan, as it reinforces the company's longstanding focus on sustainable timber sourcing and supply chain transparency. By mandating due diligence and traceability for wood-based products, EUDR aligns with Brambles' goal of maintaining 100% certified and chain-of-custody compliant timber. This regulation has informed Brambles' internal engagement

across procurement, sustainability, and risk teams, and shaped its external policy advocacy and stakeholder alignment efforts. Success is measured through compliance metrics, such as certified sourcing rates, progress toward science-based emissions targets, and validation via platforms like EcoVadis, as well as through stakeholder feedback and regulatory readiness.

(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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[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 :Reusable Packaging Europe (RPE) - https://rpeurope.eu/

(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

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

It is RPE's mission to promote reusable packaging as a circular service: - towards the European stakeholder landscape; - as the most efficient and sustainable solution for transport packaging; - by combining innovative pooling models and reusable transport packaging; - driving a waste-free and circular economy. RPE's position will always be to promote the circular economy as an effective climate solution and Brambles is fully aligned. Additionally, Brambles' position on the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) is broadly consistent with that of Reusable Packaging Europe - RPE, though with some nuanced differences. Both organizations support the regulation's objectives and advocate for strong due diligence and traceability in wood-based supply chains to prevent deforestation. Brambles has actively engaged in direct and indirect policy advocacy, including participation in working groups, public forums, and submission of written proposals. It supports the EUDR without exceptions and has aligned its internal compliance roadmap with the regulation's requirements, emphasizing its service-based model and 100% certified timber sourcing. RPE, while also supportive, has focused its efforts more on promoting the economic and circular benefits of reusable transport packaging (RTP), as seen in its white paper and policy working group discussions. Our President for CHEP Europe is on the Board of RPE. The funding figure is confidential.

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

54030

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

We pay €50,000 annual membership fees to RPE. Brambles funds Reusable Packaging Europe - RPE with the strategic aim of advancing circular economy principles and influencing environmental policy, law, and regulation across the EU. This support aligns with Brambles' broader sustainability commitments, particularly its forest-positive and circular resources targets, and its goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2025. RPE promotes reusable packaging as a circular service and advocates for its recognition in EU legislation, including the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) and the European Deforestation-free Regulation (EUDR). Brambles' funding and board-level representation within RPE enable it to shape policy narratives, contribute to working groups, and ensure that reusable transport packaging is positioned as a climate-positive solution.

(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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Ellen McArthur Foundation

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(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:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

Brambles holistic approach to the circular economy aligns with Ellen MacArthur Foundation's (EMF) principles to accelerate the transition to a circular economy. Both organizations recognize that addressing climate change requires more than just a shift to renewable energy; it also necessitates a fundamental rethinking of how we produce and consume materials, products, and food. Brambles shares the belief that a circular economy—where resources are reused, waste is eliminated, and value is retained—provides a complete vision for achieving a resilient, net-zero world by 2050, in line with the Paris Agreement. Feedback on Brambles' FY23 submission from the EMF assessor said, "Brambles' consistent 'A' rating in all themes of the 'Enablers' category demonstrates their ongoing commitment to the circular economy (CE), which is a crucial element of their strategy. EMF commends Brambles' holistic approach to the CE strategy, which aligns with the Foundation's principles of maximising the value of products and materials, reducing waste and pollution, and regenerating natural ecosystems." We have been sharing our results against the leading circular measurement tool, Circulytics by the EMF, to encourage other businesses to start or improve their circular journeys until FY23. The landscape for measuring and reporting on the circular economy evolved in FY24, and as a result the EMF will no longer be running the Circulytics scoring programme as a result of the introduction of the ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy. Brambles continues, however, to implement EMF's principles

Classification: Public

for a circular system (see pg 11 of our FY24 Sustainability Review). Brambles and the EMF share a commitment to advancing the transition to a circular economy that addresses climate change and reduces reliance on natural capital, including forests. The three core principles of the circular economy (eliminate waste and pollution, circulate products and materials, and regenerate nature) help reduce pressure on forests by minimizing the demand for virgin materials and mitigating drivers of nature loss such as waste and emissions. These principles also support ecosystem restoration, contributing to both climate and forest-related environmental goals, in line with both the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

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

62935

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

We need a fundamental shift in the global approach to climate change in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and meet the targets set out in the Paris Agreement by 2050. The renewable energy transition is half the story. If we adopt the circular economy as a way to make and produce materials, products, and food, we begin to see the complete picture of a resilient, net-zero world. The Ellen MacArthur Foundation develops and promotes the idea of a circular economy. Their mission (shared with Brambles) is to accelerate the transition to a circular economy: an economy where business models, products, and materials are designed to increase use and reuse, replicating the balance of the natural world, where nothing becomes waste and everything has value. A circular economy, increasingly built on renewable energy and materials, is distributed, diverse, and inclusive. Circular economy initiatives not only support emissions reduction but also directly impact our dependencies and impacts on natural capital and ecosystems by lowering demand for raw materials and reducing waste generation. By focusing on reuse and resource efficiency, we significantly lessen pressure on natural resources, including forests, from which much of our essential raw material is derived. In this context, our efforts alongside the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and other partners also align with the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which calls for the sustainable use, restoration, and conservation of natural ecosystems. By reducing demand on forests and strengthening responsible sourcing, our circular approach helps advance global goals for biodiversity protection, ecosystem resilience, and nature-positive business. Accelerating the transition to a circular economy supports both the Paris Agreement's net-zero ambitions but also the realization of the Kunming-Montreal Framework's vision for the sustainable use of nature.

(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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Commodity volumes
☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Deforestation and conversion footprint

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All pages. Content on biodiversity is published on pages 22-27.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Brambles' Sustainability Review reports on the material sustainability issues and achievements for the financial year ending 30 June 2024. Brambles' approach to reporting and disclosure references several frameworks, including GRI Standards, SASB Standards, and the Integrated Reporting (IR) Framework. IR principles guide. This Sustainability Review to show how Brambles' dependencies, impacts, operating model, and long-term value creation are interconnected. Brambles' Annual Report also includes climate-related disclosures, prepared with reference to the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures issued by the ISSB. While Brambles has referenced IFRS S2 in preparing its disclosures, it does not purport to align fully with IFRS S2. Brambles has also committed to early adoption of the TNFD and has started incorporating TNFD-aligned disclosures in this Review. We have combined TNFD elements with those from TCFD, given overlaps in data and information

Classification: Public

requirements, to streamline processes and create efficiencies. These will support the next phase of Brambles' assessment of nature-related impacts (Annual Report FY24, pg 87). Future reports will reflect these efficiencies and integrate climate-related disclosures as part of broader nature-related reporting.
[Add row]

Classification: Public

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:
☑ More than once a year

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ More than once a year
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP4

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

Classification: Public

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2060

☑ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Classification: Public

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate
☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Responding to the specific challenges of climate change is intimately linked to Brambles' focus on its circular 'share and reuse' model. Within this context, Brambles has responded to the TCFD recommendations. From FY20 to FY24 Brambles has progressed its assessment of the risks and opportunities of climate change. This involved engaging cross-functional teams across regions and using climate scenario analysis to identify climate risks and opportunities specific to Brambles' value chain. This engagement included development of climate scenarios, which connect the political, business and social responses to climate change to associated global carbon budgets and emission pathways as well as the expected physical climate-related impacts. One TCFD recommendation is to include different climate scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario. The TCFD does not recommend a specific scenario and indeed there isn't a global scenario that includes the detail required to test the key elements of the Brambles' business model. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the IPCC RCPs (We used RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5), IEA Sustainable Development and Scenario Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP4) bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the TCFD principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. As a result, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' were selected to test Brambles' business model over the short (less than 1 years), medium (between 1 and 5 years) and longer term (over 5 years). Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implication. All regions and our whole value chain was considered in this analysis. All our global locations are included in the climate scenario assessment. Acute physical risks included in the assessment are increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes or floods. Chronic physical risks include sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, severe heat waves, drought, etc. Transition risks such as policy/legal, market, technology and reputational risks are considered in the assessment.

Classification: Public

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brambles conducted its first scenario analysis in FY20 in preparation for its first TCFD disclosure. This analysis had been expanded on and enhanced during FY24. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the five principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. Brambles considered three purposely divergent scenarios in its analysis: namely, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' to test Brambles' business model over the short, medium and longer term. Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could either be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implications. The scenarios are summarized as follows and more information on them can be found on page 2 of the 2020 TCFD Report:: https://brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/ResultsCentre/2020_Full_Year_Results/Brambles_2020_TCFD_Report.pdf 1.5º Rapid decarbonisation Ave. temp. range 0.9°C - 2.3°C: The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, towards a sustainable path. This focuses on increasing commitment to achieving UN SDGs like improved education, health investments to accelerate demographic transition and reduced inequality. 2º Middle of the road Ave. temp. range 1.7°C – 3.2°C: The world follows a path where social, economic and technological trends do not shift considerably from historical patterns, where overall development and incomes continue to proceed unevenly. 4 º No climate action Ave. temp. range 3.2°C – 5.4°C: A nationalist environment concerned about competitiveness and security, that motivates countries to increasingly focus on domestic and regional issues. Brambles is committed to working towards a 1.5°C climate future aligned with the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. During FY25, Brambles has been revising its reference climate scenarios to reflect the external environment and in alignment with its 2030 sustainability programme and its obligations under the SBTi.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(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

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2060
☑ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Classification: Public

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In FY20, FY21, FY22, FY23 and FY24, Brambles has progressed its assessment of the risks and opportunities of forests related to climate change. This involved engaging cross-functional teams across regions and using climate scenario analysis to identify forest risks and opportunities specific to Brambles' value chain. This engagement included development of climate scenarios, which connect the political, business and social responses to forests issues as well as the expected physical climate-related impacts. Brambles' FY23 work focused on physical risks for its timber-sourcing activities. Timber sourcing focused on forestry-specific climate scenario development. The preliminary results have improved Brambles' understanding of future of its raw material supply. One TCFD recommendation is to include different climate scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario. The TCFD does not recommend a specific scenario and indeed there isn't a global scenario that includes the detail required to test the key elements of the Brambles' business model. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the IPCC RCPs (We used RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5), IEA Sustainable Development and Scenario Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP4) bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the TCFD principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. As a result, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' were selected to test Brambles' business model over the short (less than 1 years), medium (between 1 and 5 years) and longer term (over 5 years). Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implication. All regions and our whole value chain was considered in this analysis. Acute physical risks included in the assessment are increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes or floods. Chronic physical risks include sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, severe heat waves, drought, etc. Transition risks such as policy/legal, market, technology and reputational risks are considered in the assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brambles conducted its first scenario analysis in FY20 in preparation for its first TCFD disclosure. This analysis had been expanded on and enhanced during FY24. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the five principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. Brambles considered three purposely divergent scenarios in its analysis: namely, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' to test Brambles' business model over the short, medium and longer term. Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could either be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implications. The scenarios are summarized as follows and more information on them can be found on page 2 of the 2020 TCFD Report:: https://brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/ResultsCentre/2020_Full_Year_Results/Brambles_2020_TCFD_Report.pdf 1.5º Rapid decarbonisation Ave. temp. range 0.9°C - 2.3°C: The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, towards a sustainable path. This focuses on increasing commitment to achieving UN SDGs like improved education, health investments to accelerate demographic transition and reduced inequality. 2º Middle of the road Ave. temp. range 1.7°C – 3.2°C: The world follows a path where social, economic and technological trends do not shift considerably from historical patterns, where overall development and incomes continue to proceed unevenly. 4 º No climate action Ave. temp. range 3.2°C – 5.4°C: A nationalist environment concerned about competitiveness and security, that motivates countries to increasingly focus on domestic and regional issues. Brambles is committed to working towards a 1.5°C climate future aligned with the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. During FY25, Brambles has been revising its reference climate scenarios to reflect the external environment and in alignment with its 2030 sustainability programme and its obligations under the SBTi.

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:

☑ SSP4

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2060

☑ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Classification: Public

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

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate
☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Responding to the specific challenges of climate change is intimately linked to Brambles' focus on its circular 'share and reuse' model. Within this context, Brambles has responded to the TCFD recommendations. From FY20 to FY24, Brambles has progressed its assessment of the risks and opportunities of climate change. This involved engaging cross-functional teams across regions and using climate scenario analysis to identify climate risks and opportunities specific to Brambles' value chain. This engagement included development of climate scenarios, which connect the political, business and social responses to climate change to associated global carbon budgets and emission pathways as well as the expected physical climate-related impacts. One TCFD recommendation is to include different climate scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario. The TCFD does not recommend a specific scenario and indeed there isn't a global scenario that includes the detail required to test the key elements of the Brambles' business model. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the IPCC RCPs (We used RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5), IEA Sustainable Development and Scenario Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP4) bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the TCFD principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. As a result, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' were selected to test Brambles' business model over the short (less than 1 years), medium (between 1 and 5 years) and longer term (over 5 years). Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implication. All regions and our whole value chain was considered in this analysis. All our global locations are included in the climate scenario assessment. Acute physical risks included in the assessment are increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes or floods. Chronic physical risks include sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, severe heat waves, drought, etc. Transition risks such as policy/legal, market, technology and reputational risks are considered in the assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brambles conducted its first scenario analysis in FY20 in preparation for its first TCFD disclosure. This analysis had been expanded on and enhanced during FY24. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the five principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. Brambles considered three purposely divergent scenarios in its analysis: namely, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' to test Brambles' business model over the short, medium and longer term. Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could either be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implications. The scenarios are summarized as follows and more information on them can be found on page 2 of the 2020 TCFD Report:: https://brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/ResultsCentre/2020_Full_Year_Results/Brambles_2020_TCFD_Report.pdf 1.5º Rapid decarbonisation Ave. temp. range 0.9°C - 2.3°C: The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, towards a sustainable path. This focuses on increasing commitment to achieving UN SDGs like improved education, health investments to accelerate demographic transition and reduced inequality. 2º Middle of the road Ave. temp. range 1.7°C – 3.2°C: The world follows a path where social, economic and technological trends do not shift considerably from historical patterns, where overall development and incomes continue to proceed unevenly. 4 º No climate action Ave. temp. range 3.2°C – 5.4°C: A nationalist environment concerned about competitiveness and security, that motivates countries to increasingly focus on domestic and regional issues. Brambles is committed to working towards a 1.5°C climate future aligned with the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. During FY25, Brambles has been revising its reference climate scenarios to reflect the external environment and in alignment with its 2030 sustainability programme and its obligations under the SBTi.

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:

☑ SSP4

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ 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

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2060

☑ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Classification: Public

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate
☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

Classification: Public

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Responding to the specific challenges of climate change is intimately linked to Brambles' focus on its circular 'share and reuse' model. Within this context, Brambles has responded to the TCFD recommendations. From FY20 to FY24, Brambles has progressed its assessment of the risks and opportunities of climate change. This involved engaging cross-functional teams across regions and using climate scenario analysis to identify climate risks and opportunities specific to Brambles' value chain. This engagement included development of climate scenarios, which connect the political, business and social responses to climate change to associated global carbon budgets and emission pathways as well as the expected physical climate-related impacts. One TCFD recommendation is to include different climate scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario. The TCFD does not recommend a specific scenario and indeed there isn't a global scenario that includes the detail required to test the key elements of the Brambles' business model. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the IPCC RCPs (We used RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5), IEA Sustainable Development and Scenario Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP4) bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the TCFD principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. As a result, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' were selected to test Brambles' business model over the short (less than 1 years), medium (between 1 and 5 years) and longer term (over 5 years). Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implication. All regions and our whole value chain was considered in this analysis. All our global locations are included in the climate scenario assessment. Acute physical risks included in the assessment are increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes or floods. Chronic physical risks include sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, severe heat waves, drought, etc. Transition risks such as policy/legal, market, technology and reputational risks are considered in the assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brambles conducted its first scenario analysis in FY20 in preparation for its first TCFD disclosure. This analysis had been expanded on and enhanced during FY24. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the five principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. Brambles considered three purposely divergent scenarios in its analysis: namely, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' to test Brambles' business model over the short, medium and longer term. Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could either be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implications. The scenarios are summarized as follows and more information on them can be found on page 2 of the 2020 TCFD Report:: https://brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/ResultsCentre/2020_Full_Year_Results/Brambles_2020_TCFD_Report.pdf 1.5º Rapid decarbonisation Ave. temp. range 0.9°C - 2.3°C: The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, towards a sustainable path. This focuses on increasing commitment to achieving UN SDGs like improved education, health investments to accelerate demographic transition and reduced inequality. 2º Middle of the road Ave. temp. range 1.7°C – 3.2°C: The world follows a path where social, economic and technological trends do not shift considerably from historical patterns, where overall development and incomes continue to proceed unevenly. 4 º No climate action Ave. temp. range 3.2°C – 5.4°C: A nationalist environment concerned about competitiveness and security, that motivates countries to increasingly focus on domestic and regional issues. Brambles is committed to working towards a 1.5°C climate future aligned with the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. During FY25, Brambles has been revising its reference climate scenarios to reflect the external environment and in alignment with its 2030 sustainability programme and its obligations under the SBTi.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA SDS

(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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ 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

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2060

☑ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Classification: Public

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

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate
☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Responding to the specific challenges of climate change is intimately linked to Brambles' focus on its circular 'share and reuse' model. Within this context, Brambles has responded to the TCFD recommendations. From FY20 to FY24, Brambles has progressed its assessment of the risks and opportunities of climate change. This involved engaging cross-functional teams across regions and using climate scenario analysis to identify climate risks and opportunities specific to Brambles' value chain. This engagement included development of climate scenarios, which connect the political, business and social responses to climate change to associated global carbon budgets and emission pathways as well as the expected physical climate-related impacts. One TCFD recommendation is to include different climate scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario. The TCFD does not recommend a specific scenario and indeed there isn't a global scenario that includes the detail required to test the key elements of the Brambles' business model. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the IPCC RCPs (We used RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5), IEA Sustainable Development and Scenario Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP4) bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the TCFD principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. As a result, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' were selected to test Brambles' business model over the short (less than 1 years), medium (between 1 and 5 years) and longer term (over 5 years). Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implication. All regions and our whole value chain was considered in this analysis. All our global locations are included in the climate scenario assessment. Acute physical risks included in the assessment are increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes or floods. Chronic physical risks include sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, severe heat waves, drought, etc. Transition risks such as policy/legal, market, technology and reputational risks are considered in the assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brambles conducted its first scenario analysis in FY20 in preparation for its first TCFD disclosure. This analysis had been expanded on and enhanced during FY24. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the five principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. Brambles considered three purposely divergent scenarios in its analysis: namely, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' to test Brambles' business model over the short, medium and longer term. Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could either be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implications. The scenarios are summarized as follows and more information on them can be found on page 2 of the 2020 TCFD Report:: https://brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/ResultsCentre/2020_Full_Year_Results/Brambles_2020_TCFD_Report.pdf 1.5º Rapid decarbonisation Ave. temp. range 0.9°C - 2.3°C: The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, towards a sustainable path. This focuses on increasing commitment to achieving UN SDGs like improved education, health investments to accelerate demographic transition and reduced inequality. 2º Middle of the road Ave. temp. range 1.7°C – 3.2°C: The world follows a path where social, economic and technological trends do not shift considerably from historical patterns, where overall development and incomes continue to proceed unevenly. 4 º No climate action Ave. temp. range 3.2°C – 5.4°C: A nationalist environment concerned about competitiveness and security, that motivates countries to increasingly focus on domestic and regional issues. Brambles is committed to working towards a 1.5°C climate future aligned with the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. During FY25, Brambles has been revising its reference climate scenarios to reflect the external environment and in alignment with its 2030 sustainability programme and its obligations under the SBTi.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(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

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ 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

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2060
☑ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Classification: Public

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Responding to the specific challenges of climate change is intimately linked to Brambles' focus on its circular 'share and reuse' model. Within this context, Brambles has responded to the TCFD recommendations. From FY20 to FY24, Brambles has progressed its assessment of the risks and opportunities of climate change. This involved engaging cross-functional teams across regions and using climate scenario analysis to identify climate risks and opportunities specific to Brambles' value chain. This engagement included development of climate scenarios, which connect the political, business and social responses to climate change to associated global carbon budgets and emission pathways as well as the expected physical climate-related impacts. One TCFD recommendation is to include different climate scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario. The TCFD does not recommend a specific scenario and indeed there isn't a global scenario that includes the detail required to test the key elements of the Brambles' business model. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the IPCC RCPs (We used RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5), IEA Sustainable Development and Scenario Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP4) bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the TCFD principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. As a result, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' were selected to test Brambles' business model over the short (less than 1 years), medium (between 1 and 5 years) and longer term (over 5 years). Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implication. All regions and our whole value chain was considered in this analysis. All our global locations are included in the climate scenario assessment. Acute physical risks included in the assessment are increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes or floods. Chronic physical risks include sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, severe heat waves, drought, etc. Transition risks such as policy/legal, market, technology and reputational risks are considered in the assessment.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brambles conducted its first scenario analysis in FY20 in preparation for its first TCFD disclosure. This analysis had been expanded on and enhanced during FY24. For scenario modelling, Brambles started with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), bringing together information from these sources and overlaying other relevant sources in order to construct three scenarios that achieve the five principles of plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. Brambles considered three purposely divergent scenarios in its analysis: namely, average global temperature scenarios of 'Rapid decarbonisation (1.5°C)', 'Middle of the road (2°C)' and 'No climate action (4°C)' to test Brambles' business model over the short, medium and longer term. Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could either be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implications. The scenarios are summarized as follows and more information on them can be found on page 2 of the 2020 TCFD Report:: https://brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/ResultsCentre/2020_Full_Year_Results/Brambles_2020_TCFD_Report.pdf 1.5º Rapid decarbonisation Ave. temp. range 0.9°C - 2.3°C: The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, towards a sustainable path. This focuses on increasing commitment to achieving UN SDGs like improved education, health investments to accelerate demographic transition and reduced inequality. 2º Middle of the road Ave. temp. range 1.7°C – 3.2°C: The world follows a path where social, economic and technological trends do not shift considerably from historical patterns, where overall development and incomes continue to proceed unevenly. 4 º No climate action Ave. temp. range 3.2°C – 5.4°C: A nationalist environment concerned about competitiveness and security, that motivates countries to increasingly focus on domestic and regional issues. Brambles is committed to working towards a 1.5°C climate future aligned with the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. During FY25, Brambles has been revising its reference climate scenarios to reflect the external environment and in alignment with its 2030 sustainability programme and its obligations under the SBTi.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net Zero 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

Classification: Public

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2050+

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

Classification: Public

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

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate
☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy
☑ Domestic growth
☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Recently, Brambles has been updating our understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities our business is exposed to – the business undertook this exercise for the first time back in FY20 as a voluntary exercise guided by the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and it is due to be revised to either revalidate or complement our current understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities. The methodology to conduct our climate scenario analysis is replicable in future years and Brambles will conduct an analysis every 3-5 years or where significant changes occur relating to the key assumptions used in the analysis. Brambles has used the NGFS scenarios to perform a qualitative analysis (as Brambles does not own or operate carbon intensive assets) and will supplement the NGFS scenarios with research specific to Brambles e.g., specific to the transport and forestry industries. Key assumptions: Climate-related policies in the jurisdictions in which the entity operates: The NGFS Phase V scenarios account for the most recent country-level commitments announced up until March 2024. Macroeconomic trends, energy use and mix, and developments in technology: The scenarios describe macroeconomic trends and illustrate relevant macro-level industry indicators, energy use and mix, and developments in technology that are not specific to Brambles but that would impact all sectors of the economy and society. National or regional level variables (e.g., local weather patterns, demographics, land use, infrastructure and availability of natural resources): The NGFS scenarios consider regional variables in relation to weather patterns and are based on the SSPs, and related population and economic development trajectories. They combine macroeconomic, agriculture and land-use, energy, water, and climate systems into common numerical frameworks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brambles conducted its first scenario analysis in FY20 in preparation for its first TCFD aligned disclosure. Climate scenario analysis has been refreshed recently using the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios which reference version 3.0 of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), overlaid with other publicly available sources and industry data to construct three scenarios (that are considered relative to a world without climate change) that align to the five

principles of being plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. Brambles has used the NGFS scenarios to perform a qualitative analysis (as Brambles does not own or operate carbon intensive assets) and will supplement the NGFS scenarios with research specific to Brambles e.g., specific to the transport and forestry industries. From the seven NGFS scenarios we selected three purposely divergent scenarios, including one scenario that limits global warming to 1.5°C: namely, average global temperature scenarios of: 'Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C)', 'Delayed Transition (2°C)' and 'Current Policies (+3°C)' to test Brambles' business model over the short, medium and longer term. Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could either be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implications. Net-zero 2050 scenario: this scenario limits global warming to 1.5°C by 2050 through stringent climate policies and innovations, achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions. Policies drive a 9% GDP reduction by 2050 due to higher prices reflecting carbon impact, with fossil fuel economies most affected. New fossil fuel projects stop, and carbon markets thrive with prices at $250/tCO2-e. Physical impacts include 7% biome shifts, longer droughts, and more wildfires; reforestation and biodiversity protection constrain timber supply. Consumers shift to locally sourced, plant-based diets with lower overall consumption. Transport emissions fall due to low-emission technologies and electric vehicles but remain the largest emitter. Technology advances in automation, carbon capture, and hydrogen usage aid decarbonization. Investors demand transparent ESG reporting, and regulations expand with increased penalties for non-compliance, encouraging early adoption.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Delayed Transition

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

Classification: Public

☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ Other, please specify :2050+

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Cost of capital
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Classification: Public

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Recently, Brambles has been updating our understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities our business is exposed to – the business undertook this exercise for the first time back in FY20 as a voluntary exercise guided by the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and it is due to be revised to either revalidate or complement our current understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities. The methodology to conduct our climate scenario analysis is replicable in future years and Brambles will conduct an analysis every 3-5 years or where significant changes occur relating to the key

assumptions used in the analysis. Brambles has used the NGFS scenarios to perform a qualitative analysis (as Brambles does not own or operate carbon intensive assets) and will supplement the NGFS scenarios with research specific to Brambles e.g., specific to the transport and forestry industries. Key assumptions: Climate-related policies in the jurisdictions in which the entity operates: The NGFS Phase V scenarios account for the most recent country-level commitments announced up until March 2024. Macroeconomic trends, energy use and mix, and developments in technology: The scenarios describe macroeconomic trends and illustrate relevant macro-level industry indicators, energy use and mix, and developments in technology that are not specific to Brambles but that would impact all sectors of the economy and society. National or regional level variables (e.g., local weather patterns, demographics, land use, infrastructure and availability of natural resources): The NGFS scenarios consider regional variables in relation to weather patterns and are based on the SSPs, and related population and economic development trajectories. They combine macroeconomic, agriculture and land-use, energy, water, and climate systems into common numerical frameworks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brambles conducted its first scenario analysis in FY20 in preparation for its first TCFD aligned disclosure. Climate scenario analysis has been refreshed recently using the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios which reference version 3.0 of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), overlaid with other publicly available sources and industry data to construct three scenarios (that are considered relative to a world without climate change) that align to the five principles of being plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. Brambles has used the NGFS scenarios to perform a qualitative analysis (as Brambles does not own or operate carbon intensive assets) and will supplement the NGFS scenarios with research specific to Brambles e.g., specific to the transport and forestry industries. From the seven NGFS scenarios we selected three purposely divergent scenarios, including one scenario that limits global warming to 1.5°C: namely, average global temperature scenarios of: 'Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C)', 'Delayed Transition (2°C)' and 'Current Policies (+3°C)' to test Brambles' business model over the short, medium and longer term. Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could either be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implications. Delayed Transition assumes GHG emissions stay stable until 2030, when stronger government action limits warming below 2°C. Negative emissions are limited. Policies and rising carbon prices cause a 13% GDP reduction by 2050, while developing economies gain from low-carbon technology transfer. Business-led renewables drive rapid emission cuts post-2030, with a global carbon price over $100/tCO2-e by 2035 and fossil fuel subsidies ending by 2040. Physical impacts include 13% biome shifts, longer droughts, wildfires, and heat-related deaths. Timber demand quadruples, raising costs amid climate impacts. Consumer preferences shift post-2030 towards second-hand and local goods. Transport emissions fall as EU tightens targets; EV sales double, battery electric trucks dominate by 2040. Advances in low-carbon tech, carbon capture, and circular economy increase efficiency. Investors demand better climate risk management amid uneven regulations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Current Policies

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ Other, please specify :2050+

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Classification: Public

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Recently, Brambles has been updating our understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities our business is exposed to – the business undertook this exercise for the first time back in FY20 as a voluntary exercise guided by the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and it is due to be revised to either revalidate or complement our current understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities. The methodology to conduct our climate scenario analysis is replicable in future years and Brambles will conduct an analysis every 3-5 years or where significant changes occur relating to the key assumptions used in the analysis. Brambles has used the NGFS scenarios to perform a qualitative analysis (as Brambles does not own or operate carbon intensive assets) and will supplement the NGFS scenarios with research specific to Brambles e.g., specific to the transport and forestry industries. Key assumptions: Climate-related policies in the jurisdictions in which the entity operates: The NGFS Phase V scenarios account for the most recent country-level commitments announced up until March 2024. Macroeconomic trends, energy use and mix, and developments in technology: The scenarios describe macroeconomic trends and illustrate relevant macro-level industry indicators, energy use and mix, and developments in technology that are not specific to Brambles but that would impact all sectors of the economy and society. National or regional level variables (e.g., local weather patterns, demographics, land use, infrastructure and availability of natural resources): The NGFS scenarios consider regional variables in relation to weather patterns and are based on the SSPs, and related population and economic development trajectories. They combine macroeconomic, agriculture and land-use, energy, water, and climate systems into common numerical frameworks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brambles conducted its first scenario analysis in FY20 in preparation for its first TCFD aligned disclosure. Climate scenario analysis has been refreshed recently using the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios which reference version 3.0 of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), overlaid with other publicly available sources and industry data to construct three scenarios (that are considered relative to a world without climate change) that align to the five principles of being plausible, distinctive, consistent, relevant and challenging. Brambles has used the NGFS scenarios to perform a qualitative analysis (as Brambles does not own or operate carbon intensive assets) and will supplement the NGFS scenarios with research specific to Brambles e.g., specific to the transport and forestry industries. From the seven NGFS scenarios we selected three purposely divergent scenarios, including one scenario that limits global warming to 1.5°C: namely, average global temperature scenarios of: 'Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C)', 'Delayed Transition (2°C)' and 'Current Policies (+3°C)' to test Brambles' business model over the short, medium and longer term. Importantly, each scenario included a narrative of relevant industry indicators to enable potential insights into possible futures that could either be strategically advantageous for Brambles' business model and/or present business risks with potential financial implications. Current Policies scenario: best suited to assessing physical risks. Current Policies assumes only current policies persist, leading to 3°C+ warming by century's end with limited climate action. Policy impacts cause a 15% GDP drop by 2050 due to worsening physical disruption and inequality. Weak global regulation drives rapid resource depletion. Physical impacts include 25% biome shifts, 6°C hotter summers, more natural disasters, pests, and volatile crop yields. Timber productivity falls from fire, disease, and humidity. Food scarcity rises, climate refugees increase, and unemployment and charity demands grow. Transport demand rises with population, but infrastructure reliability falls. Oil prices rise from 2040; economies transitioning from fossil fuels fare better. Automation aids efficiency, but failing economies face power shortages and water stress. Investors focus on short-term returns; public ownership of key services increases.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ 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

Brambles' climate scenario analysis, conducted in alignment with TCFD recommendations and updated through FY24, has been foundational in informing risk management, strategic planning, business resilience, capacity building, and target setting. The analysis used three divergent scenarios—Rapid Decarbonisation (1.5°C), Middle of the Road (2°C), and No Climate Action (4°C)—to stress test Brambles' global operations, supply chains, and business model over short, medium, and long-term horizons. This approach enabled Brambles to identify both transition and physical risks, as well as opportunities, across its value chain. Risk and Opportunities Identification, Assessment and Management: Scenario analysis revealed that flooding was a physical risk for certain Brambles' service centres. Stress testing in FY23 and FY24 quantified the financial and operational impacts of severe weather, including service centre shutdowns, increased transport costs, and asset damage. These insights have led Brambles to implement mitigation actions against climate risks such as flooding, such as asset relocation and diversified sourcing, directly informed by scenario outcomes. The Timber Supply Climate Risk Tool, developed with external consultants, now supports procurement due diligence and portfolio-wide risk assessment, enhancing supply chain resilience to acute and chronic climate impacts. Strategy and Financial Planning: Scenario analysis has highlighted the importance of Brambles' low-carbon, circular business model as a competitive advantage in decarbonising economies, particularly under the 1.5°C and 2°C scenarios. Key trends, such as rising carbon prices, regulatory shifts, and increased customer demand for sustainable solutions, have shaped strategic priorities and capital allocation. For example, Brambles' Decarbonisation Financial Plan, integrated into group financial planning, ensures resources are available for investments in renewable energy, electrification of fleets, and energy efficiency. The analysis also flagged the need to diversify timber sourcing and invest in

automation and digital technologies to maintain network resilience and value chain continuity under all scenarios. Resilience of Business Model and Strategy: Brambles' network design—over 750 service centres and extensive carrier relationships—enables rapid redeployment of assets and flexible response to disruptions, as demonstrated during recent flood events. Financial flexibility is maintained through leasing arrangements and a focus on asset efficiency, allowing for quick establishment or decommissioning of network nodes as needed. Investments in automation (e.g., Integrum repair units) and expanded use of recycled materials further strengthen operational resilience. The scenario analysis also informed Brambles' Climate Adaptation Plan, which includes contingency planning, supplier diversity, and local reforestation projects to secure raw materials and support community resilience. Capacity Building: The scenario analysis process has driven capacity building at all levels, from board oversight to operational teams. Cross-functional TCFD workshops and collaboration with external experts have increased climate literacy and embedded climate risk considerations into day-to-day decision-making. The implementation of a carbon calculation tool within transformation project tracking enables project owners to assess GHG impacts, integrating sustainability into business cases and supporting ongoing education and engagement. Brambles has also hired a person dedicated to capability building on climate, forests and other sustainability topics. Target Setting and Transition Planning: Brambles' scenario analysis underpins its 2030 science-based targets and 2040 net-zero ambition, ensuring targets are robust against a range of plausible futures. The analysis has informed the selection of decarbonisation levers—such as renewable energy, low-emission transport, and increased recycled content—and the expansion of sustainable sourcing targets, including growing two trees for every tree used by FY25. Progress is tracked through quantitative and qualitative metrics, and scenario outcomes are regularly reviewed to refine targets and ensure alignment with the latest climate science and stakeholder expectations. Beyond climate, Brambles' scenario analysis has identified risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and natural capital, particularly in timber sourcing. Early adoption of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) reflects Brambles' recognition of the interconnectedness of climate and nature risks. The expansion of sustainable forestry initiatives and local reforestation projects in Mexico demonstrate Brambles' commitment to addressing biodiversity loss alongside climate adaptation, with future reporting set to integrate climate and nature-related disclosures.

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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ 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

Brambles' climate scenario analysis has been instrumental in identifying and addressing climate-related risks and opportunities across its forest value chain, building on last year's focus on physical risk exposure and opportunity identification. The analysis confirmed that timber sourcing should be a focus area, with risks from both acute weather events and chronic climate shifts potentially disrupting sawmills, ports, and plantations. In response, Brambles developed and expanded its Timber Supply Climate Risk Tool, which now serves procurement due diligence, portfolio-wide risk assessment, and climate reporting, and is being calibrated for broader global coverage. This tool enables Brambles to map and quantify climate hazards—such as drought, flooding, disease, and regulatory changes—across its timber supply chain, informing sourcing continuity strategies and supplier engagement for mitigation actions. Sourcing teams have integrated tool outputs into their due diligence, ensuring resilience is built into procurement and that suppliers are encouraged to adopt climate adaptation measures. Scenario analysis has also guided Brambles' strategy for sustainable forest management and supply security. In FY24, Brambles maintained 100% sustainable timber sourcing and enabled the growth of an additional 1.7 million trees, alongside 2.6 million replaced through certification programs, advancing the target to enable the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree used. These actions are directly informed by scenario outcomes, which highlighted the need for regenerative forestry partnerships and diversification of supply sources to reduce dependency on any single region or supplier. The analysis also steered Brambles' focus on supplier diversity, asset optimisation, and the use of recycled and upcycled materials, helping to mitigate both short- and long-term supply risks while reducing environmental impact. The scenario analysis further reinforced the importance of Brambles' circular business model, which reduces demand for virgin timber and supports the transition to low-carbon supply chains. By extending the use of waste content in products—upcycled and recycled content now comprises 42% of all plastic material purchased—Brambles has reduced pressure on forest resources and contributed to an 8% decrease in Scope 3 emissions in FY24. The company's approach to asset efficiency and inventory optimisation has also resulted in lower volumes of pallet purchases, further reducing its forest footprint. Brambles' scenario analysis has informed resilience planning by identifying critical nodes in the forest value chain most exposed to disruption and by stress testing the network's ability to adapt to severe weather events. This has led to the implementation of contingency plans, investment in automation, and the strengthening of local supply networks, such as the development of new sustainable timber sources in Mexico and participation in reforestation projects in Zambia. These initiatives not only secure raw material supply but also deliver biodiversity and community benefits, aligning with Brambles' early adoption of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and its broader commitment to nature-positive outcomes. Finally, scenario analysis has shaped Brambles' target setting and transition planning. The company's 2025 sustainability targets—maintaining 100% sustainable sourcing, expanding Chain-of-Custody certification, and enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree used—are regularly reviewed and refined based on scenario insights. Progress is tracked quantitatively and qualitatively, and scenario outcomes are used to anticipate emerging risks, inform stakeholder engagement, and ensure alignment with science-based targets and evolving regulatory expectations.
[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, but we 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

A key part of Brambles operations relies on the transport sector, which, with current technologies need to rely on the fossil fuel industry for heavy duty trucks. Brambles is however expanding as much as feasible within the market the adoption of low and zero emissions fuels for subcontracted trucks.

(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

We gather feedback mechanism on our climate transition plan through investor roadshows and through our Board interaction.

(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

Brambles' Climate Transition Plan is based upon comprehensive modelling to project Brambles' GHG emissions under a 'business-as usual' trajectory and to define flexible decarbonisation pathways to achieve our Scope 1, 2, and 3 targets by 2030. This work resulted in the development of the Brambles' Decarbonisation Pathways Model, an interactive, decision support tool that allows the Group to define and test how much effort is required from each region to reduce operational, logistics and procurement related GHG emissions. The modelling uses Brambles' financial plans to forecast global GHG emissions under a 'business-as-usual'

scenario, ensuring that the decarbonisation pathways modelled take account of expected business growth. This model has been used to establish regional targets for each key decarbonisation lever, with milestones set to monitor progress. Quantitative year-on-year emissions reduction targets have been introduced into personal objectives for Supply Chain Leadership and are aligned to the Climate Positive targets assigned to Brambles' ELT remuneration. This programme is designed to help incentivise leadership performance in areas critical to driving decarbonisation efforts across the Group. With over 60% of its baseline emissions coming from subcontracted transport services, the pace of decarbonisation of the freight sector is the most material dependency of Brambles' transition plan. This is in turn dependent on: • the pace at which low and zero emissions trucking technologies and associated infrastructure are developed and deployed; • improvements in rail networks to facilitate an increased adoption of multimodal (rail and ship) transport; and • the successful design and implementation of supportive policy frameworks.

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

In FY24, Brambles made strong progress against its climate transition plan, focusing on emissions reduction, integration into decision-making, supplier engagement, and carbon offsetting. Emissions Reduction Roadmap: Brambles expanded its use of low and zero emissions fuels by adding nine EV trucks in the US, new EV lanes in Europe and Canada, and converting four European carrier fleets to Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO). Multimodal transport increased, with Australia achieving a 6.7 percentage point rise in FY24. Electric forklift use at Brambles sites rose from 16% to 39%, with third-party sites like Queretaro, Mexico also transitioning to electric. Brambles is reducing reliance on Energy Attribute Certificates by investing in onsite and offsite renewables, installing solar panels at sites in Brazil, Türkiye, the UK, Spain, and Poland. A roadmap to phase out natural gas heating in Australia and New Zealand by 2030 is underway, with similar plans in Europe. Waste diversion improved, with 83% of plants diverting product waste from landfill and 97.1% having diversion plans. Integration into Decision-Making: Brambles' products are designed for reuse, minimizing environmental impact compared to single-use alternatives, supported by peer-reviewed life cycle assessments. The company targets 30% recycled or upcycled content in new plastic products by 2025 and innovates in repair and material design to reduce timber use. Brambles enhanced data and accounting systems to better measure GHG emissions and integrated climate considerations into strategic and financial planning. In FY24, a Decarbonisation Financial Plan was developed to estimate investments needed to meet 2030 science-based targets, with ongoing efforts to embed sustainability into capital allocation. Supplier engagement: Climate criteria are embedded in procurement to build a low-carbon supplier base. Brambles integrated decarbonisation into logistics engagements and held a Supplier Day in FY24 to introduce its Sustainable Procurement Programme to major timber and pallet suppliers. The company collaborates with industry initiatives like the Smart Freight Centre and Road Freight Zero and advocates for supportive policies, especially given subcontracted trucking accounts for nearly 60% of emissions. Carbon Offsetting: Brambles refined its carbon offsetting strategy, conducting a scoping study on carbon removal credits, including nature-based and technical solutions. This supports its goal to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2040 and become a regenerative business. In FY24, Brambles maintained 100% renewable electricity, achieved 83% product waste diversion from landfill, and sustained carbon neutrality for Scope 1 and 2 emissions since June 2021. The company reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 25.8% and Scope 3 emissions by 14.7% from its FY20 baseline, progressing steadily toward 2030 and 2040 targets. Decarbonisation is integrated into leadership remuneration and regional plans.

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

Brambles_2024_Annual_Report.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Two of Brambles key raw materials are timber and plastic. For plastics, Brambles has a target of reaching 30% of upcycled plastic to decrease its dependency on the fossil fuel virgin materials and its impact on climate change, which it has currently surpassed. For timber, Brambles has a target of maintaining 100% sustainable sourced timber, avoiding deforestation and a target of enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree it uses to operate, positively impacting climate change by sequestering carbon. Moreover, Brambles share and reuse business model and all the initiatives related to asset efficiency and productivity ensure we reduce the pressure on forests and new raw materials.
[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
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ 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

Classification: Public

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

Brambles considers sustainability risks and opportunities at every stage of the product life cycle. Through our TCFD analysis (considering short (less than 1 year), medium (between 1 and 5 years) and longer term (over 5 years)), the public/general focus on the Circular economy and its potential to decarbonize the economy and mitigate climate change has been identified as an opportunity in the short term (less than 1 year) for our business, which is based on the circular economy. Brambles' 2025 sustainability vision is to pioneer regenerative supply chains and 2025 sustainability targets will further amplify market opportunities and help customers with their decarbonisation and circularity commitments while remaining prepared for future climate and waste regulation. https://www.brambles.com/2025-sustainability-targets. To fully leverage this climate-related opportunity, Brambles continuously undertakes Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of its products to be able to prove the environmental benefits of its circular solutions. In 2024, The environmental savings in our customers' supply chains in comparison to single use alternatives - 1,861 kilotonnes of CO2e - 4,265 megalitres of water - 2.2 million cubic metres of wood which equates to 2.3 million trees - 1.3 megatonnes of waste. Moreover, to go even further, CHEP's carbon neutral pallet program allows participating customers to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements with internationally-recognised certified credits, organised in partnership with an expert third party. Furthermore, to support the efficiency and sustainability of its business model, Brambles' investment in research and development is focused on improving the durability and repairability of its pooling equipment as well as increasing the use of recycled materials in both the repair and manufacturing of its plastic pooling equipment. Brambles is continuously assessing opportunities to use customers' post-consumer recycled and upcycled plastic as an input material for Brambles' product manufacturing. As such, Brambles has set the target of achieving 30% of recycled or upcycled plastic content in new plastic products by 2025 with the ambition to reach 100% by 2030 reducing the demand for virgin materials. Brambles tracks its progress towards this target by measuring the percentage of purchased recycled plastic for products. In FY24, 41.7% of the total plastic material purchased and used in Brambles' plastic products was recycled.

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

Creating more sustainable supply chains is a central theme of our solutions. Brambles' customer solutions leverage our in-depth end-to-end supply chain expertise to help customers in consumer goods, retail and fresh food industries improve efficiency and create environmental benefits (lower emissions, resource use and reduce waste and water usage). The secure supply of wood is critical to Brambles. Through our TCFD analysis (considering short (less than 3 years), medium (between 3 and 5 years) and longer term (over 5 years)), the risk of timber supply constraints from physical climate-related impacts (supply side) has been identified for the long-term (over 5 years). CHEP uses timber to make and repair reusable pallets in our pooling system. We work with suppliers in timber (development), securing longer term supply of raw materials. In order to achieve improvement and promotion of responsible and sustainable procurement of timber, Brambles continues to work with strategic suppliers to further increase the available supply of chain of custody certified timber. A target of achieving chain of custody certification for 100% of timber has been set, to provide a focus for the continual improvement and promotion of the responsible and sustainable procurement of timber (see Better Planet Goals https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-goals-better-planet). In FY24, Brambles purchased 100% timber from certified sources, with 78% carrying chain of custody certification, an increase of over 5% from FY23. In order to further mitigate the risk of future timber supply disruptions due to climate-related impacts, Brambles works on maximizing asset efficiency and recovery to minimize its need of timber. Brambles has also adopted in 2020 a target of enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree used, in order to ensure sustainable timber sources in the future, mitigating the risk created by climate-related events and impacts. Brambles also works with customers and transport suppliers to minimise the environmental impact of transporting our reusable solutions. This allows us to minimise our footprint and that of our customers.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Classification: Public

Under the faster decarbonisation climate scenarios of 1.5°C and 2°C, a price on emissions for transport fuels could become a reality, increasing cost of transport for customers. Through our TCFD analysis (considering short (less than 1 year), medium (between 1 and 5 years) and longer term (over 5 years)), Brambles has identified the opportunity (in the medium term - 1-5 years) to do transport lane efficiency, minimising energy, fuel and emissions, thus mitigating climate change. In order to realize this opportunity, Brambles has, through its business unit BXB Digital, invested in the research and development of digital tools to bring digital intelligence to Brambles' global assets, building upon the innovative solutions we have in the market. These tools allow us to organize unique Transport collaboration (TC) programme. TC occurs with and between customers, logistics partners and suppliers, capitalising on empty lanes and/or alternative (multi-modal) transport solutions. This is central to our recently created Zero Waste World Programme, which seeks to use its unique position in the supply chain to help customers address three key industry challenges, through R&D and innovative solutions: 1 Eliminating waste by using its circular economy expertise to convert customers to more sustainable share and reuse solutions which save resources and reduce costs; 2 Eradicating empty transport miles by using its network scale and visibility to facilitate collaborative transport solutions, bringing manufacturers and retailers together to reduce the environmental impact of their operations and save money; and 3 Reducing inefficiencies by using its end-to-end supply chain solutions and BXB Digital technology to enhance customers' visibility of their supply chains so they can make better decisions.

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

Our physical operations have been impacted from extreme weather events from time to. When sites have been impacted by flooding, we have been able to re-route all customer transactions through other service centres, providing continuity of service and minimising disruption. In fact, through our TCFD analysis (considering short (less than 3 years), medium (between 3 and 5 years) and long term (over 5 years)), the risk of physical impact of severe weather events on assets, pallet pooling and logistics has been identified for the short term (less than 3 years). Brambles has committed to 100% renewable electricity for its operations (scope 2) and achieved carbon neutrality for scope 1 and 2 emission sources. This was directly influenced by our commitment to a 1.5 degree climate future and a Science Based Target. Brambles Network resilience provides an inherent advantage. To further mitigate this risk, Brambles invests in continuing to have the largest coordinated network of service centres in all markets and the largest asset pools. We also leverage our extensive transport data and supplier relationships, as well as our supply chain agility (allowing flexible asset management strategies during disruptions e.g.short term sprint, relocations, increased repair and issue activity, asset purchase,

increased Third Party Managed capability). We also put in place business continuity plans. The recent pandemic has been a proxy to test the resilience of our business and the claims we make.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Brambles integrates forest-related issues at every stage of its product life cycle to support sustainable growth and mitigate environmental impact. Our strategy focuses on the circular 'Share and Reuse' model, which inherently reduces the need for timber and supports our goal of building regenerative supply chains while achieving zero deforestation. To realize these objectives, Brambles has committed to sourcing 100% FSC and PEFC-certified timber indefinitely, ensuring the sustainability of our primary raw material. This commitment is not only about maintaining supply but also transforming forestry markets towards greater Chain of Custody (CoC) certification. By doing so, we aim to enable the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree used, aligning with our 2025 sustainability targets. Additionally, Brambles continuously explores alternatives to traditional materials, including different wood species and innovative materials, ensuring that our products remain sustainable and resilient against forest-related risks. Through these efforts, Brambles contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), by promoting responsible use of the world's forests and supporting reforestation initiatives.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

Classification: Public

(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

☑ Forests

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

Brambles recognizes the importance of sustainable supply chains in mitigating forest-related risks and leveraging opportunities. The secure supply of sustainably sourced timber is critical to maintaining the integrity and reliability of our pooling equipment, such as pallets. To address this, Brambles has set ambitious targets to maintain 100% sustainably sourced timber and achieve zero deforestation throughout our supply chain. Our sustainable timber procurement strategy involves working closely with timber suppliers to ensure Chain of Custody certification, thereby promoting responsible forestry practices globally. Examples of our actions to execute our forest-related strategies include: - Maximising material yields in sawmills and the asset repair process, including rolling out more automation lines and standardizing processes. - Developing joint venture partnerships with sawmills to maximize saw-log yields - Investigating and testing alternative materials and wood species for future platforms - Acquiring and certifying more timber farms in South Africa Progress on these focus areas (including timber sourcing) is reported every 6 months on our "Shaping Our Future" scorecard. These actions help mitigate risks associated with timber supply constraints and physical climate-related impacts, while also enhancing the sustainability of our upstream and downstream operations. Moreover, Brambles is committed to enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree used, reinforcing our dedication to forest regeneration and long-term timber security.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Brambles is actively investing in research and development (R&D) to address forest-related risks and capitalize on opportunities to enhance sustainability. Brambles allocates capital to maintain and grow its existing businesses, to drive innovation and to diversify its portfolio of products and services. Through a focus on Group-wide operational and organisational efficiencies, Brambles seeks to offset the impact of cost inflation and competitive price pressures. Brambles aims to achieve this

through an increased focus on improving asset utilisation, reducing equipment loss and lowering equipment damage rates. Because the majority of our shared and reused assets (equipment) are timber pallets, we invest to ensure the quality and consistent supply of certified timber. For example in South Africa, we depend on the long-term productivity of our forests with a minimum 22-year rotation cycles for a steady supply of raw material for our pallets, as well as a steady prices in order to remain competitive. In fact, in 2021 we expanded our forestry portfolio in South Africa to 18 pine timber farms to reduce uncertainty and dependency on a highly fluctuating market in the future. Therefore, forest related issues are always included in our long-term financial planning. Our R&D efforts are focused on maximizing the efficiency of timber use and exploring alternative materials for our products. This includes investigating different wood species and non-timber materials that could provide sustainable options for our platforms in the future. By investing in these innovative solutions, Brambles aims to reduce dependency on traditional timber sources and enhance the resilience of our supply chain against forest-related challenges. Furthermore, our joint venture partnerships with sawmills are designed to optimize saw-log yields, ensuring maximum utilization of raw materials and reducing waste. These initiatives are aligned with our goal to maintain 100% certified timber and to support the sustainable growth of forests globally. Through continuous innovation and strategic R&D investments, Brambles seeks to contribute to forest regeneration, promote sustainable forestry practices, and achieve our 2025 sustainability targets of becoming forest positive.

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

☑ Forests

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

Forests-related issues are integral to Brambles' operational strategy, particularly in securing a sustainable supply of timber for our pallet pooling operations. As timber is a central component of our products, ensuring a continuous, certified supply is essential to our business continuity and growth. To mitigate the risks associated with forest degradation and deforestation, Brambles has implemented a sustainable timber procurement strategy aimed at securing FSC and PEFC certification for all timber used in our operations. This strategy not only ensures compliance with our zero-deforestation goal but also supports broader efforts to transform forestry supply chains towards sustainable practices. Additionally, we are investing in operational efficiencies, such as maximizing material yields in sawmills and optimizing the asset repair process through automation and process standardization. These efforts help reduce waste, lower costs, and minimize our environmental footprint. Brambles' commitment to sustainable operations is further demonstrated by our initiatives to enable the growth of two trees for every tree used, thereby contributing to forest regeneration and enhancing our operational resilience in the face of environmental risks.
[Add row]

Classification: Public

(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

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The risks and opportunities from managing our supply chain, including transport and timber, are integrated into our financial planning process. Our budget projections depend on effectively managing and predicting operating costs in these areas. Programs that reduce transport costs and distances and improve certified timber supply—both impacted by climate-related risks—are included in these projections. Brambles has incorporated carbon analysis into strategic projects set to launch over the next 1-3 years. These projects aim to reduce costs, risks, and carbon emissions while creating value for customers, including decarbonizing their supply chains. Additionally, Brambles' capital allocation and expenditure, particularly in relation to purchasing manufactured timber pallets (reported as a capex item and representing manufactured capital), are impacted by climate factors. By controlling the purchase of timber manufactured into pallets by our suppliers, we can closely monitor and financially plan for this expenditure. In cases where climate impacts, like floods or hurricanes, have damaged our sites, capital expenditure was required

Classification: Public

to keep operations running, including pallet replacement. In such instances, insurance coverage has reimbursed these costs. Capital expenditure is also needed for energy and efficiency projects to lower emissions, such as solar installations and LED lighting upgrades. Our commitment to addressing climate-related risks also impacts our human capital by engaging employees and equipping them with skills to improve safety, wellbeing, and environmental impact reduction. This has a minimal impact on financial planning but positively affects finances by reducing employee turnover through engagement. Our financial planning considers the costs related to timber pallets (an asset in financial reporting) and site resilience, including manufacturing costs (like purchasing certified timber, including imports when local supplies aren't available) and site upgrades (such as solar installations, biomass boilers, water recycling, and lighting upgrades). These expenses are included in our budgeting processes. Finally, Brambles' carbon-neutral pallet offering, now expanded globally, is part of our sales projections, reflecting our commitment to sustainability and innovation.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Classification: Public

Brambles 2025 commitment to of maintaining 100% FSC and PEFC certified timber indefinitely (well beyond 10 years), enabling the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, and enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use, are factored into financial planning from both a revenue and expense perspective. From a revenue perspective, Brambles share and reuse model generates revenue predominantly from the rental and other service fees that customers pay based on their use of our platforms and services. Ongoing and secure supply of this timber is critical for Brambles to maintain and grow our existing business, ensure we meet customer demand and protect our revenue. From an expense perspective, market price volatility of timber is always considered in our financial planning processes. Our timber procurement strategy aims to improve supply security of certified timber while decoupling the procurement of timber from market price volatility, therefore protecting ourselves from both the revenue and expense perspectives. We use financial decisions including capital allocation and investments to drive the implementation of this strategy. Brambles allocates capital to maintain and grow its existing businesses, to drive innovation and to diversify its portfolio of products and services. Through a focus on Group-wide operational and organisational efficiencies, Brambles seeks to offset the impact of cost inflation and competitive price pressures. Brambles aims to achieve this through an increased focus on improving asset utilisation, reducing equipment loss and lowering equipment damage rates. In terms of investments, because the majority of our shared and reused assets (equipment) are timber pallets, we invest to ensure the quality and consistent supply of certified timber. For example in South Africa, we depend on the long-term productivity of our forests with a minimum 22-year rotation cycles for a steady supply of raw material for our pallets, as well as a steady prices in order to remain competitive. In fact, in 2021 we expanded our forestry portfolio in South Africa to 18 pine timber farms to reduce uncertainty and dependency on a highly fluctuating market in the future. Therefore, forest related issues are always included in our long-term 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: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[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:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

0

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

0

(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 (%)

0

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

0

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

We track against the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities. Brambles provides PaaS with its pool of reusable pallets which belong to our circular business model. This activity is eligible under the EU taxonomy. With these platforms we replace more carbon intensive linear or single-use alternatives, therefore enabling supply chains to mitigate climate change (even if not officially included under this objective ("climate change mitigation") in the EU taxonomy). We are proud to report that substantially all of our revenue, operational expenditure (OPEX), and capital expenditure (CAPEX) are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, driven by our circular, shared, and regenerative PaaS business model. Our core activity meets the screening criteria and makes a substantial contribution to the fourth environmental objective under the EU Taxonomy: the transition to a circular economy. We meet the technical screening criteria outlined in the Annex II of the Delegated Act for economic activities substantially contributing to the objectives of sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, specifically in section 5.5, which addresses product-as-a-service and other circular use- and result-oriented service models. In addition, we adhere to the requirements of the Disclosures Delegated Act. Furthermore, as mandated by the EU taxonomy criteria, our operations do not cause significant harm to any of its other objectives. We also ensure that we meet the minimum social safeguard standards established by OECD and UN guidelines. Unfortunately CDP does not give the option to select the EU taxonomy objective of "the transition to a circular economy" which would lead to 100% of our Revenue being eligible and up to 95% being aligned (there could however be very residual materials that are not as circular which is why we would report 95%).
[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Classification: Public

As a company utilizing a business model built upon the principles of the circular economy, we provide tertiary packaging as a service. We are proud to state that substantially all of our operational expenses (OPEX), capital expenses (CAPEX), and revenue align with the EU taxonomy. This alignment is due to our significant contribution to the fourth climate and environmental objective, known as "The transition to a circular economy." We meet the technical screening criteria outlined in the Annex II of the Delegated Act for economic activities substantially contributing to the objectives of sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, specifically in section 5.5, which addresses product-as-a-service and other circular use- and result-oriented service models. In addition, we adhere to the requirements of the Disclosures Delegated Act. Furthermore, as mandated by the EU taxonomy criteria, our operations do not cause significant harm to any of its other objectives. We also ensure that we meet the minimum social safeguard standards established by OECD and UN guidelines.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

This information is not currently third -party verified.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Classification: Public

A working group co-led by Supply Chain, Decarbonisation, Finance and Sustainability was established in FY23 to assess the formal alignment of spend decision-making with Brambles' sustainability targets. As part of this project, Brambles is ensuring the right measurement of the impact of carbon and, as part of this, is considering a range of items including carbon pricing as a potential mechanism to improve decision-making where relevant, such as the procurement of transport, or certain capital investment decisions.
[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Plastics
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

Classification: Public

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☑ Forests

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Suppliers with substantive environmental impact are those contributing most to Scope 3 emissions: transport carriers (61%), direct materials (timber and new pallet manufacturers, 23%), & subcontracted repair centers (10%), totaling 94% of global emissions. This first year, the Climate Smart Partners Program also covered top

90% US and top 80% EU carriers, all global full service repair centers, and top 80% timber/new pallet makers, with segmentation by impact, relevance, and regional priorities.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

2400

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on commodities

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Timber is Brambles' primary sourced raw material, making it critical to our operations. Consequently, all timber suppliers are classified as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on forests. Out of 8,000 tier 1 suppliers utilized by Brambles, 158 are timber suppliers in FY24.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

158

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on commodities

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Plastic is another key raw material for Brambles, essential for both the repair and manufacturing of our plastic pooling equipment, including pallets, reusable plastic crates, and specialized containers. Therefore, all our direct plastic suppliers are classified as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on plastic-related environmental issues. Out of 8,000 tier 1 suppliers, 68 are plastic suppliers in FY24.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

68
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Brambles has leveraged the work that has come out of calculating Scope 3 emissions in accordance with the GHG protocol & setting our science-based targets as a guide for deciding which suppliers have a substantiative impact on our scope 3 emissions. The three supplier groups contributing the most to Scope 3 emissions are transport carriers (61%), direct materials (timber and new pallet manufacturers) (23%), and subcontracted repair centers (10%), collectively accounting for 94% of global emissions, and a total of approximately 2,400 suppliers. This year we have launched a new program, Climate Smart Partners (designed to accelerate our most

Classification: Public

material suppliers on reducing emission), that further focuses on the most material group within these three identified categories. For the inaugural year Climate Smart Partners included the top 90% of US and top 80% of EU carriers (~245), all global full-service subcontracted repair centers (~360) and the top 80% of timber and new pallet manufacturers (~40), for a total of 650 suppliers driving the majority of Brambles' global emissions. We have prioritized engagement with these groups because they are important stakeholders in our sustainability strategy and an integral part of supporting Brambles to achieve its 2030 Science-based Targets and 2040 net-zero goal. Suppliers not currently material and therefore not prioritized for engagement include indirect suppliers (e.g. digital, services, real estate, travel).

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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Brambles prioritizes supplier engagement on timber issues to support our goal of transforming more forestry markets towards Chain of Custody (CoC) certification and maintaining 100% procurement from FSC or PEFC-certified sources. Given that timber is our primary raw material, we focus on timber suppliers due to their substantive dependence on timber and the impact their practices can have on deforestation or the conversion of natural ecosystems, which in turn affects both their and Brambles' business operations. Out of over 8,000 tier 1 suppliers globally, all 158 timber suppliers in FY24 were prioritized for engagement. Our dedicated timber procurement team collaborates with these suppliers to establish evidence of or assist them to achieve CoC certification, providing long-term contracts and financial incentives (certification as we do not purchase any uncertified materials) to those who achieve FSC or PEFC certification. Moreover, suppliers are required to undergo our 24-step due diligence process, demonstrating certification compliance. Because chain of custody certified timber is not consistently available throughout all regions supplying Brambles' wood, our procurement teams continue to investigate and promote collaboration on chain of custody certification programs, improving the supply chains in the markets where we operate.

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

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to plastics

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Brambles engages with plastic suppliers who have been evaluated and identified as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on plastic to achieve our goal of increasing the use of recycled or upcycled plastic. This reduces our reliance on virgin plastic and mitigates the environmental impact of producing new materials. [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, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Brambles applies an exhaustive vendor due diligence, ESG compliance scorecard and ongoing audit programme to assess the compliance of suppliers with various legal and regulatory requirements, such as bribery and corruption, sanctions violations, modern slavery and human rights practices, privacy, and environmental risks. The Brambles supplier policy/code of conduct includes a minimum requirement on all supplier operations to comply with all relevant environmental laws and regulations, which include climate-related laws and regulations applicable in supplier regions. In addition, our supplier policy asks suppliers to minimize their environmental footprint, take a proactive approach to environmental risk management and manage natural resources responsibly. Major suppliers in sectors with a high environmental impact are required to provide evidence of their systems for ensuring good environmental performance. https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/Code-of-Conduct/English/Supplier-Policy_English.pdf In addition, suppliers are required to complete sustainability and

Classification: Public

climate related questionnaires as part of the request for info/proposal phase as well as during onboarding. Strategic direct material suppliers globally and strategic transport suppliers in the US have a sustainability performance scorecard (including climate related information) that is evaluated at the supplier's evaluation stage.

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:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All timber suppliers and third-party service centers must complete enhanced due diligence per our Third-Party Due Diligence SOPs. This involves reviewing their policies, ensuring compliance with Modern Slavery-specific terms, and conducting third-party audits within six months for high-risk suppliers in countries like Brazil, China, and Thailand. Beyond FSC® and PEFC certifications, Brambles employs additional measures to address Modern Slavery risks: updated onboarding questionnaires, engagement with local experts in high-risk regions, comprehensive supply chain diligence, site visits for real-time assessments and training, and revised agreements requiring independent audits. Supplier academies further highlight Modern Slavery risks and encourage best practices. Our global lumber sourcing policy (https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/Corporate_Governance/Global_Lumber_Sourcing_Policy.pdf) mandates legal compliance, vital for FSC or PEFC certification. Brambles ensures 100% certification and aims to elevate suppliers to chain of custody status. The 24-step due diligence process involves certification verification: Timber must be COC certified or from an FSC/PEFC-certified forest. Regions annually report on wood volume, certification, and species details, with special attention to at-risk species on the IUCN Red List. The Procurement team continuously reviews and reports this data in the Sustainability Review at least biannually or more frequently if needed.
[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:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Brambles supplier policy/code of conduct includes a minimum requirement on all supplier operations to comply with all relevant environmental laws and regulations, which include climate-related laws and regulations applicable in supplier regions. In addition, our supplier policy asks suppliers to minimize their environmental footprint, take a proactive approach to environmental risk management and manage natural resources responsibly. Major suppliers in sectors with a high environmental impact are required to provide evidence of their systems for ensuring good environmental performance. https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/Code-of-Conduct/English/Supplier-Policy_English.pdf In addition, suppliers are required to complete sustainability and climate related questionnaires as part of the request for info/proposal phase as well as during onboarding. Strategic direct material suppliers globally and strategic transport suppliers in the US have a sustainability performance scorecard (including climate related information) that is evaluated at the supplier evaluation stage.

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

☑ First-party verification

☑ Other, please specify :Third-party verification

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

All wood purchased by CHEP has to be either Chain of Custody (COC) certified wood or come from certified sources, (where CHEP has access to documentation and proof, whether under FSC or PEFC or an endorsed SFM scheme). We continue to work with these timber suppliers to help them improve their certification to chain of custody certification status wherever possible. Each Year, regions submit information every six months on: Volumes purchased and details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species. Brambles reviews this information in line with our compliance commitments and requirements. Therefore, we monitor compliance semi-annually. Suppliers have to share a valid CoC or FSC or PEFC certification status. In case of non-compliance, Brambles ceases procuring from supplier until proof of traceability & provides suppliers with information on actions needed to be taken to be compliant. New suppliers of strategic importance without COC Certification will be given a grace period of 6 months to become fully COC Certified with FSC or PEFC and must comply to the Due Diligence requirements until full certification is achieved. There are not various levels/degrees of severity of non compliance. A supplier can either demonstrate certification status or cannot, and if not, they are suspended from supplying us until they can provide proof.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Classification: Public

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

(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

This year Brambles launched Climate Smart Partners, a new global program that redefines how we engage with suppliers to reduce emissions, forming a key pillar of our wider decarbonisation strategy. As part of this approach, Brambles has set category specific operational targets for suppliers to 2030, including the adoption of renewable electricity, electrification of forklift fleets, completion of energy efficiency audits, and the shift to low and zero emission vehicles. These are paired with a structured collaboration framework to support suppliers in meeting the asks. Our circular engagement model includes Brambles providing capability building resources and enablement programs, while suppliers commit to data sharing and taking measurable actions to accelerate progress. Decarbonisation scorecards, developed to baseline and track performance against the targets, act as a clear communication tool for both suppliers and internal stakeholders. All ~650 in scope suppliers received an official launch letter, co signed by our Chief Operations Officer, Chief Sustainability Officer, and Global Head of Decarbonisation, outlining expectations. Capability building this year included webinars for EU carriers ("Let's Drive Change Together") and EU direct material suppliers ("Collaborative Ecosystems"), plus the publication of a Climate Smart Guide for subcontracted service centers and direct material providers. This guide drew on internal experts and covered climate risk, business opportunities, emissions calculation, science based target setting, forklift electrification, and renewable electricity adoption. Enablement pilots in the EU and US for transportation carriers worked to reduce barriers by connecting them directly with fuel suppliers and electric truck providers. Our second annual decarbonisation survey achieved response rates by volume of 95.8% (367 subcontracted service centers) and 97.5% (40 direct material suppliers), supported

by new walkthrough videos to improve data accuracy. Targeted engagements continued globally, transitioning service centers to electric forklifts, installing solar systems in France, Poland, South Africa, Colombia, and Mexico, and developing waste solutions to avoid landfill. In transportation, our European team more than doubled mileage moved using zero and low emission fuels through direct deployment projects involving electric trucks, renewable diesel, and renewable natural gas.

(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 :Improve Scope 3 GHG data provision and align supplier capabilities with the low-carbon transition

(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:

☑ Timber products

(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

Financial incentives

☑ Include long-term contracts linked to environmental commitments

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

30

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

Brambles has a goal of enabling the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification. In 2020, Brambles launched our 2025 sustainability goals to achieve and maintain 100% timber procurement from FSC or PEFC certified sources and increase chain of custody certification. To achieve this goal, engagement with our direct suppliers is crucial. In FY20 - FY21, we worked with local suppliers in Zimbabwe to achieve certification. In FY17, close partnership with suppliers was key to increasing chain of custody wood in Mexico and Argentina. In FY16, in Malaysia and Thailand, we undertook extensive field work with plantation owners, timber consultants, the Timber Industries Board and our local suppliers, helping them to deliver certified timber in the medium to long term. Our dedicated timber procurement team continues to work with suppliers, to either establish evidence of chain of custody certification or assist them to achieve certification for their sites. We provide suppliers with long term contracts when they are FSC or PEFC certified and/or when they have chain of custody certification. We also provide financial incentives for certification as we do not purchase any uncertified materials. Moreover, all of our suppliers (158 suppliers in FY24) go through our 24-steps investigation due diligence process and are required to prove FSC or PEFC certification. Because chain of custody certified timber is not consistently available throughout all regions supplying Brambles' wood, our procurement teams continue to investigate and promote collaboration on chain of custody certification programs, improving the supply chains in the markets where we operate. Through our engagement, we have achieved and maintained 100% FSC or PEFC

certification since FY20. We have also achieved yearly increase in CoC certifications (5% increase in FY24 from FY23). Throughout this process, our key suppliers in these countries were retained as strategic partners, strengthening local supplier relationships, and handle the imported certified timber shipments that are necessary in the short term to meet our certification requirements. Regarding our tier 2+ suppliers, Brambles engages with these often to facilitate the transformation of timber markets across the globe to adopt better forestry practices. We directly engage with at least 30 such suppliers on these topics.

(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 :Maintain 100% FSC or PEFC certification and transformation of forestry markets to Chain of Custody certification status.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

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

To achieve our environmental goals, Brambles is actively engaging suppliers to increase recycled and upcycled plastic in our products. We target 30% recycled or upcycled content in new plastic products by 2025 and aim for 100% by 2030, reducing demand for virgin materials and minimizing environmental impact. Progress is tracked by measuring the percentage of recycled plastic purchased and used. In FY24, 41.7% of Brambles' total plastic material was recycled, surpassing our 2025 target. Plastic is essential for Brambles, especially in our pooling equipment like pallets, reusable crates, and containers. We work closely with suppliers identified as critical to our plastic supply chain to ensure reliable access to upcycled plastic, maintain product durability, and reduce reliance on virgin plastics. A key partner, GIWA GmbH, helped us achieve our recycled material goals, with our EU LMS plastic range now made entirely from 100% post-consumer upcycled plastic—a new sustainability benchmark for Brambles. GIWA's leadership sets the standard for future Brambles plastic products and demonstrates the effectiveness of our supplier engagement strategy. Through these partnerships, Brambles is building a more sustainable supply chain, reducing its footprint, and advancing the circular economy. In FY24, CHEP launched its Q+ reusable display in Germany, made with over 80% upcycled post-consumer plastic. This EUCertPlast certified display reduces single-use cardboard packaging by 57% and CO2-e emissions by 34% per unit. Developed with manufacturers and retailers, it combines sustainability with commercial and customer needs. As a partner in the Refill Coalition, CHEP supports refillable packaging solutions in the UK to cut single-use plastics. Through our Zero Waste World programme, we designed a reusable container for in-store refill stations, replacing 24 single-use packs per use. Successful Aldi UK trials show its potential to scale, reduce waste, and strengthen customer partnerships by combining innovation with supply chain expertise.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building approach, please specify :Investing in pilot projects

Financial incentives

☑ Long-term contracts linked to no-deforestation or no-conversion commitments

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

19

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Access to sustainably certified sources of timber is essential for Brambles to carry on its business. In addition, timber supply requires a balance between raw material availability as well as sawmill and pallet manufacturer capacity. There is a risk that fewer suppliers at any of the three levels of the pallet supply chain in any region, or a shortage of available sustainably certified sources of timber, could adversely impact Brambles' ability to maintain its timber pallet pool at levels that will enable it to meet customer demand for those products. As such, the timber procurement strategy is aimed at improving supply security of certified timber while decoupling the procurement of timber from market price volatility. This includes activities such as building strategic partnerships with timber supplier networks globally, including forests, sawmills, and new pallet manufacturers. Similarly, Brambles has developed a Timber Supply Climate Risk Tool to identify the exposures its timber supply chain has to climate-related risks. The tool analyses climate-related risks and physical impacts and has three primary uses: procurement due diligence, portfolio-wide assessment, and climate reporting. Currently, the tool includes sawmills, ports, and plantations across Brazil and Mexico (Brambles' most material timber supply locations). From time to time, in addition to working with our major suppliers, Brambles' businesses and procurement team are involved with activities on the ground that assist smallholders and similar timber suppliers to achieve certification. Recently, we launched a collaborative ecosystem that focus on smallholders in Mexico. We have now engaged with 19 smallholders through this project to adopt sustainable practices in dedicated forests and implement the highest environmental standards, which created positive impact on communities, on biodiversity and environment, as well as positive business impact. During FY24 we have worked with a local saw-mill to achieve their Chain of Custody certification so that CHEP could purchase Chain of Custody certified material. We have now supported a supplier in Mexico to obtain certification of over 500ha of productive forest.
[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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Engaging our customers in our "share and reuse" model

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

We engage with 100% of our customers through Brambles' 'share and reuse' solutions which help accelerate the evolution of a circular economy by transitioning customers from single-use or one-way packaging to reusable packaging. We believe it is important to bring all of our customers on this journey with us and give every one of them the opportunity to transition from single-use packaging to reusable packaging. Consequently, 100% of our customers are involved in this engagement and are able to participate in the program through the following steps: 1. Brambles provides standardised pallets, crates, and containers to customers from its service centres as and when the customer requires. 2. Customers use this equipment and Brambles' support services to transport goods through the supply chain. 3. Customers either arrange for the equipment's return to Brambles or transfer it to another participant for reuse. 4. Brambles repairs and reconditions the equipment for it to be used again and continue within the circular supply chain. By quantifying the environmental savings from our circular, 'share and reuse' model using life cycle assessments (LCA) we demonstrated to customers the value of reusable solutions over prevalent single-use alternatives. By producing Sustainability Certificates, Brambles showcases customers' environmental achievements. To date, we have awarded hundreds of these certificates to customers globally. Brambles' sales teams have embraced Sustainability Certificates as a key differentiator and are using them in customer tenders, business reviews and sustainability conversations.

Brambles' customers have also embraced the Sustainability Certificates for their own sustainability communications. In this way, Brambles' certification has become a credential for a more sustainable supply chain. We report the savings of all of our customers combined on our sustainability report yearly.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of this engagement is shown through significant energy and resource savings from our customers' participation in our 'Share and Reuse' model. We consider it successful when we see continuous environmental benefits in our customers' supply chains. While the indicators for success are reviewed annually, in FY20 we set the following targets: At least 2m tonnes of CO2 saved; 1.7m m3 of wood saved; & 1.3m tonnes of waste avoided. Each year the positive impacts of this engagement become increasingly notable. In our fiscal year 2024, these targets were either surpassed or Brambles has been pacing closely on target as our customers saved 1,957 kt (1.957m tonnes) of CO2-e, 2.2 million m3 of timber, ca. 2.3 million trees, & around 1.3 Mt of waste by using our circular products. Our targets were therefore achieved; we considered this engagement successful and were proud of our customers' involvement in our circular economy programs. Our customers are also proud as they use our certificates in their sustainability programs. We have seen customers using these certificates across the globe. Being able to quantify the environmental savings our customers achieve in their supply chains by using our model gives Brambles a market advantage (it is a key differentiator compared to our competitors) and increases customer satisfaction and stickiness. We are increasingly seeing customers request this information proactively, which proves the value customers find in this initiative

Forests

(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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Engaging our customers in our "share and reuse" model

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

We engage with 100% of our customers through Brambles' 'share and reuse' solutions help accelerate the evolution of a circular economy by transitioning customers from single-use or one-way packaging to reusable packaging. We believe it is important to bring all of our customers on this journey with us and give every one of them the opportunity to transition from single-use packaging to reusable packaging. Consequently, 100% of our customers are involved in this engagement and are able to participate in the program through the following steps: 1. Brambles provides standardised pallets, crates, and containers to customers from its service centres as and when the customer requires. 2. Customers use this equipment and Brambles' support services to transport goods through the supply chain. 3. Customers either arrange for the equipment's return to Brambles or transfer it to another participant for reuse. 4. Brambles repairs and reconditions the equipment for it to be used again and continue within the circular supply chain By quantifying the environmental savings from our circular, 'share and reuse' model using life cycle assessments (LCA) we demonstrated to customers the value of reusable solutions over prevalent single-use alternatives. By producing Sustainability Certificates, Brambles showcases customers' environmental achievements. To date, we have awarded hundreds of these certificates to customers globally. Brambles' sales teams have embraced Sustainability Certificates as a key differentiator and are using them in customer tenders, business reviews and sustainability conversations. Brambles' customers have also embraced the Sustainability Certificates for their own sustainability communications. In this way, Brambles' certification has become a credential for a more sustainable supply chain. We report the savings of all of our customers combined on our sustainability report yearly.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of this engagement has resulted in significant energy and resource savings from our customers' participation in our 'Share and Reuse' model. There is growing consumer demand for goods that avoid deforestation and reduce raw material use, alongside greater supply chain transparency (with FSC & PEFC certifications). We consider it a success when we see continuous environmental benefits in our customers' supply chains. Each year the positive impacts of this engagement are more notable. In FY24 alone, our share and reuse model enabled our customers to achieve the following environmental savings in their supply chains: 2.2 million m3 of timber, equating to ca. 2.3 million trees & 1.3 megatonnes of waste. We also continued to achieve 100% FSC or PEFC certified timber and timber savings are highlighted through Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs). We consider this engagement a success and are proud of our customers' involvement in our circular economy programs. Our customers are also proud as they use our certificates in their sustainability programs. We have seen customers using these certificates globally. Being able to quantify the environmental savings our customers achieve in their supply chains by using our model therefore gives Brambles a market advantage (as it is a key differentiator compared to competitors) and increases customer satisfaction. We are increasingly seeing customers request this information proactively, proving the value customers find in this initiative

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 on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

For shareholders and debt investors, Brambles provides an investment pathway and exposure to the low-carbon, circular economy that delivers sustainable growth at returns well in excess of the cost of capital. Its model generates sufficient cash flow through the cycle to fund dividends and support reinvestment in growth, innovation, and the development of its people. Investors and shareholders are continuously engaged in these initiatives through our publicly available annual reports, sustainability reviews and other publications. Brambles also communicates & exchanges feedback frequently with investors/shareholders via annual general meeting, investor roadshows (e.g., investor day: https://www.brambles.com/webcasts) and ad-hoc meetings

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Brambles' sustainability efforts have yielded several positive outcomes. It provides shareholders and debt investors exposure to the low-carbon, circular economy, promoting sustainable growth with returns exceeding the cost of capital. This model generates sufficient cash flow to fund dividends and reinvest in growth, innovation, and employee development. These efforts fostered a positive investment climate and led to significant funding wins in FY24. Brambles secured a US$1.35 billion 5-year sustainability-linked revolving credit facility in FY23, with pricing tied to performance on the Group's key sustainability targets including decarbonisation, with an extension to August 2029 exercised in July 2024 after meeting all FY24 targets. Additionally, the issuance of a €500 million green bond under the EMTN shelf and Green Finance Framework in March 2023, supported by sustainability-focused investors with a 4.25% coupon, prefunded a €500 million EMTN that matured and was repaid in June 2024.These initiatives enhance Brambles' financial flexibility and demonstrate strong investor confidence in its sustainability strategy. The continued engagement with investors through annual reports and sustainability reviews reinforces their commitment to transparency and accountability, contributing to a positive market perception and investor trust in Brambles' sustainable business model.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :retailers and other third parties (e.g., recyclers)

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Retailers and other third parties, such as recyclers, were chosen as key stakeholders for engagement due to their critical roles in Brambles' circular business model and its low-carbon transition strategy. Retailers are essential partners in improving pallet returns and reducing unauthorized reuse, which directly aligns with Brambles' sustainability goals. By engaging with retailers, Brambles can emphasize the sustainability impact of its circular business model, demonstrating how returning pallets contributes to reducing waste and carbon emissions, thereby supporting the retailers' own sustainability objectives. Similarly, other third parties, like recyclers, are vital to enhancing the lifecycle of Brambles' products by ensuring that materials are effectively recycled and reused, minimizing the need for new raw materials. These stakeholders are integral to achieving a low-carbon supplier base, as they help close the loop in Brambles' supply chain. Brambles' approach also includes broader engagement with logistics providers and carriers to embed decarbonization considerations into operations, as subcontracted trucking accounts for a significant portion of Brambles' global emissions. By aligning with initiatives such as the Smart Freight Centre's Sustainable Freight Buyers Alliance and the World Economic Forum's Road Freight Zero, Brambles ensures its stakeholders are aligned with its low-carbon transition objectives. In FY23 (set to be repeated in FY25) Brambles launched its Supplier Academy to educate key stakeholders, including retailers and third parties, about its Sustainable Procurement Programme, fostering collaboration and ensuring all partners are committed to sustainability and emissions reduction. This engagement strategy ensures that stakeholders are aligned with Brambles' sustainability objectives, driving collective action toward a low-carbon, circular economy. Brambles is taking steps to achieve a low-carbon supplier base, including embedding climate-related considerations into its procurement processes. This will align the capabilities of the supplier base with the desired low-carbon

transition. In addition, the Brambles logistics function has embedded decarbonisation considerations in its engagements with carriers. In FY24, Brambles held a Supplier Day with its largest suppliers of both timber and new pallets to introduce them to Brambles' Sustainable Procurement Programme.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Brambles has been working hard in increasing the levels of circularity and closing the loop at the retailer level, resulting in an overall decrease in the amount of losses and therefore the emissions associated to this loss of pallets and the necessary purchase of new pallets to replace these. Engaging with governments and industry initiatives like those mentioned in the previous column helps promote policies supporting the circular economy and reducing emissions.

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 on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

For forest-related engagement initiatives, investors and shareholders are key stakeholders due to their interest in sustainable growth and long-term value creation. Brambles engages with these stakeholders to demonstrate its commitment to becoming a regenerative and nature-positive business, which aligns with their environmental, social, and governance (ESG) expectations. By focusing on sustainable forestry practices and expanding reforestation initiatives, Brambles provides an investment pathway that supports environmental stewardship while delivering returns above the cost of capital. Investors and shareholders are interested in how Brambles is managing risks associated with deforestation and forest degradation, which are increasingly seen as material financial risks. Engaging these stakeholders helps Brambles communicate its FY25 Forest Positive target—to enable the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree used for timber pallets by FY25. This target is part of Brambles' broader strategy to mitigate its impact on forests, reduce supply chain risks, and support global efforts to combat deforestation.

Brambles engages with investors through annual reports, sustainability reviews, and direct communications to highlight its progress on forest-positive initiatives. This year we have communicated several large-scale reforestation projects in Mexico and Zambia and successful efforts in CHEP South Africa, where 1.7 million additional trees have been sustainably grown. By demonstrating tangible actions and outcomes, Brambles reassures investors of its commitment to sustainable resource management, aligning its operational goals with investor expectations for long-term environmental and financial sustainability. This engagement also supports Brambles' position as a leader in sustainable supply chains, enhancing investor confidence and attracting capital from sustainability-focused investors.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Brambles' sustainability efforts have yielded several positive outcomes. It provides shareholders and debt investors with exposure to a regenerative, nature-positive business model that supports sustainable growth with returns above the cost of capital. This approach generates sufficient cash flow to fund dividends and reinvest in growth, innovation, and employee development. Through reforestation projects and sustainable forestry practices, Brambles aligns with investor expectations for environmental stewardship. These efforts have fostered a positive investment climate and led to significant funding wins in FY24. Brambles secured a US$1.35 billion 5-year sustainability-linked revolving credit facility in FY23, with pricing tied to performance on key sustainability targets, with an extension to August 2029 exercised in July 2024 after meeting all FY24 targets. Additionally, the issuance of a €500 million green bond under the EMTN shelf and Green Finance Framework in March 2023, supported by sustainability-focused investors with a 4.25% coupon, prefunded a €500 million EMTN that matured and was repaid in June 2024. Pursuing its FY25 Forest Positive target, Brambles initiated large-scale reforestation projects in Mexico and Zambia, and supported the growth of 1.7 million additional trees in CHEP South Africa. Engaging investors through reports and reviews reinforces transparency, building investor trust and attracting capital to support Brambles' growth and environmental goals

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :plantation owners, timber consultants, regulatory bodies, timber mills, intermediary suppliers and others as required.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Disseminating technical materials

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Investing in pilot projects

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Brambles has a goal of enabling the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification. In 2020, Brambles launched our 2025 sustainability goals to achieve and maintain 100% timber procurement from FSC or PEFC certified sources, and increase chain of custody certification. To achieve this goal, engagement with suppliers beyond our first tier is crucial. Brambles works with both suppliers and other partners along the value chain, to improve the availability of chain of custody certified wood in regions where this is not consistently available. This includes timber suppliers, plantation owners, timber consultants, regulatory bodies, timber mills, intermediary suppliers and others as required. We directly negotiate with the suppliers of our suppliers and advise them on the different types of certifications we are looking for, by providing them, amongst other things, technical materials. We offer these suppliers the opportunity to set up a meeting with us to discuss these technical materials and the issues they are specifically facing in their operations with access to certifications such as chain of custody. Any issues brought to us are discussed internally and often taken to the certification bodies to understand the best plan of action for Brambles and these suppliers (see more in our FY24 Sustainability Review: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/sustainability/Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Since FY21, Brambles has developed a programme to support Forest Management certification for small forest owners in Latin America, North America, and Sub-Saharan Africa, partnering with local consultants and NGOs. Our FT2C pilot in Zimbabwe helped a supplier achieve FSC certification after 3 years, introducing sustainable forestry where certification is rare and bringing best-practice standards to the region. In FY23, Brambles launched the Tabasco Regeneration Forestry Project in Mexico to create sustainable local timber sources, reduce transport emissions, and restore degraded land. The project has already replanted 630 hectares, planted over 690,000 Gmelina trees, and is working toward FSC certification for the plantation. By replacing timber imports from Brazil, the project creates jobs, builds skills, and supports local economies, with Brambles committing to buy all harvested timber for the next 30 years. The project will expand to 5,000 hectares by 2025 and aims for 20,000 hectares, serving as a model for similar efforts across Latin America. Adjacent land is set aside to revive native species, focusing on biodiversity and developing regenerative reforestation standards. Research explores cultural and potential commercial uses for these species. A skills programme will create forestry jobs, starting with 30 forest engineers and biologists, and expanding as the plantation grows, supporting sustainable incomes, professional development, and conservation in forestry.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Clorox Company

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

5510.1

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kenvue Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Classification: Public

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1394.49

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ The Coca-Cola Company

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

Classification: Public

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emission, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Church & Dwight Co., Inc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for

Classification: Public

customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

2593.94

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several

different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SMURFIT WESTROCK PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations.

Classification: Public

Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

5032.85

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)
☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)
☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:
☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

111158.12

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

Classification: Public

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

11268.54

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

739.29

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 9

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ DS Smith Plc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

3900.88

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 10

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Post AG

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and

Classification: Public

transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions, please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

11.26

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound

Classification: Public

goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 11

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Royal Friesland Campina N.V.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions such as for example

engaging in our Zero Waste World Program, which aims to Eliminate Waste, Eradicate empty transport miles and Cut out inefficiency in the supply chain. Please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

2124.38

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.

Row 12

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Communications

☑ Joint case studies or marketing campaign

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles is also looking for opportunities to work with our value chain partners to increase the awareness and supply of certified timber. This includes helping suppliers achieve chain of custody certification. In the regions outside of Europe where there are opportunities to increase this supply, such as Latin America and North America, we would welcome the opportunity to work with our customers or partners.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in use of certified materials

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The projected outcome of collaborative programs to increase the supply of certified timber would be more suppliers carrying certification and more availability to the market in general.

Row 13

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Royal Friesland Campina N.V.

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Communications

☑ Joint case studies or marketing campaign

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles is also looking for opportunities to work with our value chain partners to increase the awareness and supply of certified timber. This includes helping suppliers achieve chain of custody certification. In the regions outside of Europe where there are opportunities to increase this supply, such as Latin America and North America, we would welcome the opportunity to work with our customers or partners.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in use of certified materials

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

The projected outcome of collaborative programs to increase the supply of certified timber would be more suppliers carrying certification and more availability to the market in general.

Row 14

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kellanova

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

☑ Sustainability audit of existing relationship

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Brambles will look at your entire supply chain and then determine how we can help you handle and transport your products at a lower cost to your business and with minimal impact to the environment. We will find ways to help eliminate waste, emissions and increase your efficiencies and use more sustainable materials. We can also help you determine where you can use returnable transit packaging and containers. Brambles works collaboratively with customers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and fill empty space on trucks. CHEP can provide a carbon neutral offering for customers. Participants are able to offset the annual carbon footprint of their CHEP pallet movements. Features of the program include: • The requirement that the product's materials come from sustainable sources. • A robust measurement system that covers all service centres, subcontracted locations, offices and transportation functions. • A comprehensive lifecycle analysis developed in partnership with an independent third party, carried out under ISO14040 standards and peer-reviewed. • A partnership with a recognised leader in the carbon credit industry to purchase internationally recognised certified credits. The cost of purchasing offset credits for customers to achieve carbon neutrality is relatively inexpensive, due to the inherent environmental efficiencies of the pooling model. By choosing to purchase credits, customers are able to reduce the carbon footprint in the supply chain and invest in reforestation projects in developing countries. We can increase transport efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. Estimated CO2e savings represent the entire customer footprint for FY24; however, if we were able to shift entirely to carbon neutral platforms, the CO2e savings would be the entire footprint for each year, so considerably more. There are several other ways we could collaborate to reduce CO2 emissions such as for example engaging in our Zero Waste World Program, which aims to Eliminate Waste, Eradicate empty transport miles and Cut out inefficiency in the supply chain. Please reach out to your account manager to learn more about our sustainability program and how we could collaborate.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, lifetime CO2e savings only

(5.12.9) Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

6536.67

(5.12.11) Please explain

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. Through this initiative we could help clients save 100% of their share of emissions coming from pallet rentals.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Our initiatives are not directly due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement and our CDP response.

Classification: Public

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

Our core strategy is to collaborate with our customers to achieve shared sustainability goals. By doing so, we can create supply chains that reduce impact and in time, have a net positive effect. Brambles has been engaging in a series of collaboration initiatives with our clients in FY24 such as through our former Zero Waste World (ZWW) programme. By leveraging our extensive networks, logistics knowledge and data, Brambles is filling empty lanes, taking carbon out of an industry highly challenged in its dependency on fossil fuels. In FY24 these collaboration initiatives allowed our customers to save up to 96,002 tonnes of CO2e. These initiatives are, however, not directly tied to CDP Supply Chain member engagement.
[Fixed row]

Classification: Public

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Brambles considers both its climate change and GHG emission targets as material to the business. Brambles discloses GHG emissions across Scope 1, 2 and 3 categories, in line with the GHG Protocol, applying the operational control approach.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Brambles discloses the amount of timber it has purchased for its new pallets and the repair of its pallets (at its owned or subcontracted service centres), and the timber it produces in its South African operations.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Brambles discloses the amount of plastic it purchases for its plastic platforms.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Brambles has been working on understanding its impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities related to nature across its operations and value chain.
[Fixed row]

Classification: Public

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 ☑ 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

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

Classification: Public

Restated base year & past year Scope 1, Scope 2 location-based & market-based emission figures in FY24 due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint. The restatements reflect corrections to previously reported data and refinements in our emissions calculation methodology. No new facilities or Scope 3 categories were added during this period; changes were driven by enhanced data availability and validation processes. Also worth noting that the classification of some sites can change each year e.g. from CHEP operated to 3rd Party managed, the impact being that the emissions reported for these sites will change from being reported under Scope 1/2 to Scope 3 Outsourced Service Centres (if CHEP operated > 3rd Party managed) and vice versa.
[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

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

Restated base year Scope 1, Scope 2 location-based & market-based emission figures in FY24 due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint. CHEP/Brambles applies a qualitative significance threshold for base year recalculations. Recalculations are triggered when improved data or methodological changes result in materially more accurate emissions estimates that could influence stakeholder decision-making.

(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
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ 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

Classification: Public

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30241

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Greenhouse gas emissions have been measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004). Emissions from sites over which Brambles has operational control are included in total Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions. Activity data is collected for sites contributing to 95% of the Scope 1 & 2 emissions. Emissions from the remaining 5% of sites are estimated based on intensity-based activity data from the 95% of sites. 100% of fleet emissions are included in scope. Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is collected primarily from vendor reports sent directly to Brambles' Sustainability analysis system and from energy and fuel invoices received at smaller sites that are manually recorded in the system. The system uses an estimation engine for any supplier data that has not been received from third parties at the time of reporting. Production data used for analysis is by product type and site and is sourced from Brambles' ERP system. Energy use for periods where supporting data is not yet available from suppliers is assumed to be consistent with usage in prior periods for each location (taking seasonal fluctuations into account). In FY24 Brambles has restated its base year emissions due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint. CHEP/Brambles applies a qualitative significance threshold for base year recalculations. Recalculations are triggered when improved data or methodological changes result in materially more accurate emissions estimates that could influence stakeholder decision-making. The restatements reflect corrections to previously reported data and refinements in our emissions calculation methodology. No new facilities or Scope 3 categories were added during this period; changes were driven by enhanced data availability and validation processes.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28410

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Greenhouse gas emissions have been measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004). Emissions from sites over which Brambles has operational control are included in total Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions. Activity data is collected for sites contributing to 95% of the Scope 1 & 2 emissions. Emissions from the remaining 5% of sites are estimated based on intensity-based activity data from the 95% of sites. 100% of fleet emissions are included in scope. Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is collected primarily from vendor reports sent directly to Brambles' Sustainability analysis system and from

Classification: Public

energy and fuel invoices received at smaller sites that are manually recorded in the system. The system uses an estimation engine for any supplier data that has not been received from third parties at the time of reporting. Production data used for analysis is by product type and site and is sourced from Brambles' ERP system. Energy use for periods where supporting data is not yet available from suppliers is assumed to be consistent with usage in prior periods for each location (taking seasonal fluctuations into account). In FY24 Brambles has restated its base year emissions due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint. CHEP/Brambles applies a qualitative significance threshold for base year recalculations. Recalculations are triggered when improved data or methodological changes result in materially more accurate emissions estimates that could influence stakeholder decision-making. The restatements reflect corrections to previously reported data and refinements in our emissions calculation methodology. No new facilities or Scope 3 categories were added during this period; changes were driven by enhanced data availability and validation processes.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15211

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Greenhouse gas emissions have been measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004). Emissions from sites over which Brambles has operational control are included in total Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions. Activity data is collected for sites contributing to 95% of the Scope 1 & 2 emissions. Emissions from the remaining 5% of sites are estimated based on intensity-based activity data from the 95% of sites. 100% of fleet emissions are included in scope. Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is collected primarily from vendor reports sent directly to Brambles' Sustainability analysis system and from energy and fuel invoices received at smaller sites that are manually recorded in the system. The system uses an estimation engine for any supplier data that has not been received from third parties at the time of reporting. Production data used for analysis is by product type and site and is sourced from Brambles' ERP system. Energy use for periods where supporting data is not yet available from suppliers is assumed to be consistent with usage in prior periods for each location (taking seasonal fluctuations into account). In FY24 Brambles has restated its base year emissions due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint. CHEP/Brambles applies a qualitative significance threshold for base year recalculations. Recalculations are triggered when improved data or methodological changes result in materially more accurate emissions estimates that could influence stakeholder decision-making. The restatements reflect corrections to previously reported data and refinements in our emissions calculation methodology. No new facilities or Scope 3 categories were added during this period; changes were driven by enhanced data availability and validation processes.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107572

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 3 accounting, Brambles' value chain emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on direct physical data (e.g., distances travelled, weight of loads, volume of timber) and economic modelling with Input Output Analysis (IOA). Spend (Direct/Indirect) data is categorised and mapped to a detailed multi-regional input-output database (EXIOBASE). For many indicators EXIOBASE compiles emissions and resource extractions by country and industry, integrating these with global economic transactions (covering all trade flows). Physical emissions factors are used from the comprehensive EcoInvent life cycle inventory (Version 3.10) and other high quality, country-specific sources. Examples of physical data include volumes of timber and fastenings, litres of paint, number of new pallets and other assets. The difference between spend based and physical data calculations is not material. The results using physical data will be included in Brambles' Scope 3 calculations in the next reporting year, as this is the approach preferred by the GHG Protocol. Brambles uses the GHG Protocol to measure its GHG emissions as this measurement approach produces an internationally comparable GHG emissions result which is useful to a broad range of stakeholders. As data collection processes mature, Brambles is transitioning to report using more physical data rather than spend based data in its Scope 3 calculations.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

362618

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 3 accounting, Brambles' value chain emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on direct physical data (e.g., distances travelled, weight of loads, volume of timber) and economic modelling with Input Output Analysis (IOA). Spend (Direct/Indirect) data is categorised and mapped to a detailed multi-regional input-output database (EXIOBASE). For many indicators EXIOBASE compiles emissions and resource extractions by country and industry, integrating these with global economic transactions (covering all trade flows). Capital goods & upstream transport: calculations are performed using both spend data and physical data to confirm completeness and are checked against recent case studies, such as life cycle assessments. Physical emissions factors are used from the comprehensive EcoInvent life cycle inventory (Version 3.10) and other high quality, country-specific sources. Examples of physical data include volumes of timber and fastenings, litres of paint, number of new pallets and other assets. The difference between spend based and physical data calculations is not material. The results using physical

Classification: Public

data will be included in Brambles' Scope 3 calculations in the next reporting year, as this is the approach preferred by the GHG Protocol. Brambles uses the GHG Protocol to measure its GHG emissions as this measurement approach produces an internationally comparable GHG emissions result which is useful to a broad range of stakeholders. As data collection processes mature, Brambles is transitioning to report using more physical data rather than spend based data in its Scope 3 calculations.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4863

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 3 accounting, Brambles' value chain emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on direct physical data (e.g., distances travelled, weight of loads, volume of timber) and economic modelling with Input Output Analysis (IOA). Spend (Direct/Indirect) data is categorised and mapped to a detailed multi-regional input-output database (EXIOBASE). For many indicators EXIOBASE compiles emissions and resource extractions by country and industry, integrating these with global economic transactions (covering all trade flows). Physical emissions factors are used from the comprehensive EcoInvent life cycle inventory (Version 3.10) and other high quality, country-specific sources. Examples of physical data include volumes of timber and fastenings, litres of paint, number of new pallets and other assets. The difference between spend based and physical data calculations is not material. The results using physical data will be included in Brambles' Scope 3 calculations in the next reporting year, as this is the approach preferred by the GHG Protocol. Brambles uses the GHG Protocol to measure its GHG emissions as this measurement approach produces an internationally comparable GHG emissions result which is useful to a broad range of stakeholders. As data collection processes mature, Brambles is transitioning to report using more physical data rather than spend based data in its Scope 3 calculations. Outsourced Service Centres: emissions from outsourced service centres are determine based on throughput and representative emissions calculated by reference to Brambles owned service centres. It is assumed that energy usage at Brambles's outsourced service centres is consistent with the energy usage for the same type of Service Centre, in similar geographic locations in the Brambles network, unless data is received directly from outsourced service centres.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21915

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 3 accounting, Brambles' value chain emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on direct physical data (e.g., distances travelled, weight of loads, volume of timber) and economic modelling with Input Output Analysis (IOA). Spend (Direct/Indirect) data is categorised and mapped to a detailed multi-regional input-output database (EXIOBASE). For many indicators EXIOBASE compiles emissions and resource extractions by country and industry, integrating these with global economic transactions (covering all trade flows). Capital goods & upstream transport: calculations are performed using both spend data and physical data to confirm completeness and are checked against recent case studies, such as life cycle assessments. Physical emissions factors are used from the comprehensive EcoInvent life cycle inventory (Version 3.10) and other high quality, country-specific sources. Examples of physical data include volumes of timber and fastenings, litres of paint, number of new pallets and other assets. The difference between spend based and physical data calculations is not material. The results using physical data will be included in Brambles' Scope 3 calculations in the next reporting year, as this is the approach preferred by the GHG Protocol. Brambles uses the GHG Protocol to measure its GHG emissions as this measurement approach produces an internationally comparable GHG emissions result which is useful to a broad range of stakeholders. As data collection processes mature, Brambles is transitioning to report using more physical data rather than spend based data in its Scope 3 calculations. Upstream transport distances (from pallet manufacturer locations to Brambles' locations) are assumed to be consistent for deliveries from regular pallet manufacturers unless notified that distribution and delivery locations have changed.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43053

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 3 accounting, Brambles' value chain emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on direct physical data (e.g., distances travelled, weight of loads, volume of timber) and economic modelling with Input Output Analysis (IOA). Spend (Direct/Indirect) data is categorised and mapped to a detailed multi-regional input-output database (EXIOBASE). For many indicators EXIOBASE compiles emissions and resource extractions by country and industry, integrating these with global economic transactions (covering all trade flows). Physical emissions factors are used from the comprehensive EcoInvent life cycle inventory (Version 3.10) and other high quality, country-specific sources. Examples of physical data include volumes of timber and fastenings, litres of paint, number of new pallets and other assets. Waste: waste data is captured through spend data and supplemented by survey data from both Brambles owned and outsourced service centres. The difference between spend based and physical data calculations is not material. The results using physical data will be included in Brambles' Scope 3 calculations in the next reporting year, as this is the approach preferred by the GHG Protocol. Brambles uses the GHG Protocol to measure its GHG emissions as this measurement

approach produces an internationally comparable GHG emissions result which is useful to a broad range of stakeholders. As data collection processes mature, Brambles is transitioning to report using more physical data rather than spend based data in its Scope 3 calculations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9158

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 3 accounting, Brambles' value chain emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on direct physical data (e.g., distances travelled, weight of loads, volume of timber) and economic modelling with Input Output Analysis (IOA). Spend (Direct/Indirect) data is categorised and mapped to a detailed multi-regional input-output database (EXIOBASE). For many indicators EXIOBASE compiles emissions and resource extractions by country and industry, integrating these with global economic transactions (covering all trade flows). Physical emissions factors are used from the comprehensive EcoInvent life cycle inventory (Version 3.10) and other high quality, country-specific sources. Examples of physical data include volumes of timber and fastenings, litres of paint, number of new pallets and other assets. The difference between spend based and physical data calculations is not material. The results using physical data will be included in Brambles' Scope 3 calculations in the next reporting year, as this is the approach preferred by the GHG Protocol. Brambles uses the GHG Protocol to measure its GHG emissions as this measurement approach produces an internationally comparable GHG emissions result which is useful to a broad range of stakeholders. As data collection processes mature, Brambles is transitioning to report using more physical data rather than spend based data in its Scope 3 calculations.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2014

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 3 accounting, Brambles' value chain emissions are calculated using a hybrid approach based on direct physical data (e.g., distances travelled, weight of loads, volume of timber) and economic modelling with Input Output Analysis (IOA). Spend (Direct/Indirect) data is categorised and mapped to a detailed multi-regional input-output database (EXIOBASE). For many indicators EXIOBASE compiles emissions and resource extractions by country and industry, integrating these with global economic transactions (covering all trade flows). Physical emissions factors are used from the comprehensive EcoInvent life cycle inventory (Version 3.10) and other high quality, country-specific sources. Examples of physical data include volumes of timber and fastenings, litres of paint, number of new pallets and other assets. The difference between spend based and physical data calculations is not material. The results using physical data will be included in Brambles' Scope 3 calculations in the next reporting year, as this is the approach preferred by the GHG Protocol. Brambles uses the GHG Protocol to measure its GHG emissions as this measurement approach produces an internationally comparable GHG emissions result which is useful to a broad range of stakeholders. As data collection processes mature, Brambles is transitioning to report using more physical data rather than spend based data in its Scope 3 calculations.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

929150

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Brambles uses a distance-based method to calculate these emissions. Brambles uses the GHG Protocol to measure its GHG emissions as this measurement approach produces an internationally comparable GHG emissions result which is useful to a broad range of stakeholders. As data collection processes mature, Brambles is transitioning to report using more physical data rather than spend based data in its Scope 3 calculations. Downstream transport: data on distances travelled, weight of loads etc is obtained from Brambles' Transport Management System. Distances used to calculate downstream transport are based on planned distances when actual distances are not available. It is assumed that on average planned distances will align with actual distances travelled. It is also assumed that vehicles use non-renewable fuel unless otherwise informed by drivers or carriers.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149516

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Brambles uses an average data method to calculate these emissions. Brambles uses the GHG Protocol to measure its GHG emissions as this measurement approach produces an internationally comparable GHG emissions result which is useful to a broad range of stakeholders. As data collection processes mature, Brambles is transitioning to report using more physical data rather than spend based data in its Scope 3 calculations.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Classification: Public

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Classification: Public

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Classification: Public

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA
[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)

32369

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Greenhouse gas emissions have been measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004). Emissions from sites over which Brambles has operational control are included in total Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions. Activity data is collected for sites contributing to 95% of the Scope 1 & 2 emissions. Emissions from the remaining 5% of sites are estimated based on intensity-based activity data from the 95% of sites. 100% of fleet emissions are included in scope. Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is collected primarily from vendor reports sent directly to Brambles’ Sustainability analysis system and from energy and fuel invoices received at smaller sites that are manually recorded in the system. The system uses an estimation engine for any supplier data that has not been received from third parties at the time of reporting. Production data used for analysis is by product type and site and is sourced from Brambles' ERP system. Energy use for periods where supporting data is not yet available from suppliers is assumed to be consistent with usage in prior periods for each location (taking seasonal fluctuations into account).

Past year 1

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

Classification: Public

32652

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Restated figure in FY23 from 32682 we reported last year in CDP 2024 to 32652. Emissions figures for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Location-Based and Market-Based) were restated due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint.

Past year 2

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

31749

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

No restatement made for FY22 data.

Past year 3

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

31110

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Classification: Public

Restated figure in FY21 from 29410 we reported in CDP 2022 to 31110. Emissions figures for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Location-Based and Market-Based) were restated due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint.

Past year 4

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

30241

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Restated base year FY20 emissions from 27940 we report every year to 30241 restated. Emissions figures for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Location-Based and Market-Based) were restated due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint. [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)

25882

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

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Greenhouse gas emissions have been measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004). Emissions from sites over which Brambles has operational control are included in total Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions. Activity data is collected for sites contributing to 95% of the

Classification: Public

Scope 1 & 2 emissions. Emissions from the remaining 5% of sites are estimated based on intensity-based activity data from the 95% of sites. 100% of fleet emissions are included in scope. Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is collected primarily from vendor reports sent directly to Brambles' Sustainability analysis system and from energy and fuel invoices received at smaller sites that are manually recorded in the system. The system uses an estimation engine for any supplier data that has not been received from third parties at the time of reporting. Production data used for analysis is by product type and site and is sourced from Brambles' ERP system. Energy use for periods where supporting data is not yet available from suppliers is assumed to be consistent with usage in prior periods for each location (taking seasonal fluctuations into account). In FY24 Brambles maintained 0 metric tons CO2e in Scope 2 market-based emissions.

Past year 1

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

25868

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

0

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

No restatements made for Scope 2 market-based emissions in FY23. Restated figure in FY23 from 16407 we reported last year in CDP 2024 to 25868 Scope 2 LB. Emissions figures for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Location-Based and Market-Based) were restated due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint.

Past year 2

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

20691

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

3798

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

No restatement made for Scope 2 market-based emissions in FY22. Restated figure in FY22 from 5263 we reported in CDP 2022 to 20691 Scope 2 LB. Emissions figures for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Location-Based and Market-Based) were restated due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint.

Past year 3

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

28440

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

12952

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

No restatements made for Scope 2 market-based emissions in FY21. Restated figure in FY21 from 30840 we reported in CDP 2022 to 28440 Scope 2 LB. Emissions figures for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Location-Based and Market-Based) were restated due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint.

Past year 4

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

28410

Classification: Public

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

15211

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Restated base year Scope 2 market-based FY20 emissions from 15409 we report every year to 15211 restated. Restated base year Scope 2 location-based FY20 emissions from 30257 we report every year to 28410 restated. Emissions figures for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Location-Based and Market-Based) were restated due to improved data quality and completeness, enabling more accurate and meaningful disclosures that better reflect our operational footprint.
[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)

101146

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method

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

Classification: Public

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

314304

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

We survey suppliers of Capital Goods (Repair timber and Repair services) to obtain emissions-related information, which is integrated into our calculations. While secondary data sources remain the majority input for our calculations, supplier-provided data contributes directly to a portion of reported emissions for this category.

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)

7692

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

43864

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

40679

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

11117

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2014

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Hybrid method

Classification: Public

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

For this year's greenhouse gas inventory, a value chain analysis was conducted to determine the relevant sources of Scope 3 emissions to our operations, and the total emissions for each relevant source. It was determined that we did not have any investments for FY24, and therefore the emissions source was not relevant or included in calculations.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

760491

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Classification: Public

☑ Distance-based method

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

We obtain distances travelled from our transport carriers as well as waste tonnage from surveys sent to third-party sites. We obtain data directly from hauliers for the low emissions vehicles (LEV) calculations. We also use SmartWays Emissions factors, which are derived (indirectly) from US hauliers. We have also developed surveys for NPMs, Sawmills and our 3PLs to capture data, engage suppliers, and increase the accuracy of our calculations. The majority of our logistics Scope 3 emissions are calculated from our Transport Management System (TMS), which applies planned distances and load characteristics, consistent with the GLEC framework. In addition to this modelling approach, we increasingly incorporate supplier-specific data by tracking performance directly from hauliers, particularly those operating LEVs, and account for these reductions in our Scope 3 results. Since then, we have further improved the surveys, enhanced the quality of the data captured, and expanded the number of LEV carriers we are tracking. In addition, the US has implemented a program to promote and advocate SmartWays, strengthening the robustness of the emissions factors we apply.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

134092

(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

37

Classification: Public

(7.8.5) Please explain

We continue to survey our suppliers providing Repair timber and Repair services. The contribution of supplier-reported data from Repair services accounts for approximately 37% of the emissions reported in this category. This supplier-derived share represents 3% of our global Scope 1, 2 & 3 footprint and 4% of our SBTi target emissions, demonstrating material supplier engagement and data usage.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Brambles does not sell any product (we provide products via a service). As our products (pallets, containers and crates) are provided via a service, all their associated emissions are already captured within the other SBTi categories such as 'Downstream Transport and Distribution' (the only emissions associated with the "use" of our products are related to its transportation).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Brambles does not sell any product (we provide products via a service). As our products (pallets, containers and crates) are provided via a service, they are always returned to our service centers where they are inspected and repaired. Any product reaching its end of life does so at a service center and the associated emissions are therefore already included in the category "Waste generated in operations".

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

For this year's greenhouse gas inventory, a value chain analysis was conducted to determine the relevant sources of Scope 3 emissions to our operations, and the total emissions for each relevant source. It was determined that we did not have any downstream leased assets for FY24, and therefore the emissions source was not relevant or included in calculations.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As Brambles does not have any franchises within our business model and operations, this Scope 3 category is not relevant to us and was therefore not calculated.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

For this year's greenhouse gas inventory, a value chain analysis was conducted to determine the relevant sources of Scope 3 emissions to our operations, and the total emissions for each relevant source. It was determined that we did not have any investments for FY24, and therefore the emissions source was not relevant or included in calculations.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

Classification: Public

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ 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:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Brambles-2024-sustainability-assurance-report.pdf

Classification: Public

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ASAE3000

(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 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

Classification: Public

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Brambles-2024-sustainability-assurance-report.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ASAE3000

(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

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

Classification: Public

☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ 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

Brambles-2024-sustainability-assurance-report.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ASAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

Classification: Public

(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)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We maintained 0 Scope 2 market-based emissions in FY23 & FY24.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

283

Classification: Public

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.87

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*As per https://cdn.cdp.net/cdp-production/cms/guidance_docs/pdfs/000/000/779/original/CDP-Restatements-technical-note.pdf?1486050131: Since Brambles recalculated its data for Year X-1 (i.e., CDP 2024 reported figures for FY23 data), Brambles uses the recalculated figure (the sum of restated Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based in "Past year 1" in 7.6 and 7.7 – i.e., 32652) when comparing this year's emissions figures with last year's. Any change in emissions reported in 7.10.1 will be due to reasons other than structural changes as explained in 7.6 & 7.7. In FY24, with the implementation of a number of decarbonization and other emission reduction activities and initiatives our combined scope 1 & 2 market-based emissions reduced by 283 kt CO2-e. Our previous year (FY23) Scope 1 + 2 (market-based emissions) was 32652 kt CO2-e. The percentage reduction is calculated as: (Change in Scope 1+2 market-based emissions attributed to other emission reduction activities / Previous year Scope 1+2 market-based emissions) * 100 which applied gives: (283/32652) * 100 = 0.866 %*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Classification: Public

Not relevant

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Classification: Public

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant as volumes have remained similar in FY23 & FY24.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

Classification: Public

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Classification: Public

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not relevant
[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)

3943

(7.12.1.2) Comment

These biogenic CO2 emissions are from biomass combustion at our Manchester, Pontefract, Severnside, and Bellpuig sites. In addition, biogenic emissions of N2O and CH4 from these facilities totaled 128 metric tons CO2e and have been reported under Scope 1 GHG emissions.
[Fixed row]

Classification: Public

(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.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.83

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

0

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5931

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

9763

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

0

Classification: Public

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.28

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

0

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

293.66

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

93

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

0

Botswana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

Classification: Public

0

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

279.14

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

60

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

0

Bulgaria

(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

Canada

Classification: Public

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5156.45

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

1124

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

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59.23

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

0

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

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.25

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

0

Classification: Public

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

0

Costa Rica

(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

Croatia

(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

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Classification: Public

58.83

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

0

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

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.13

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

0

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

0

El Salvador

(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)

Classification: Public

0

Estonia

(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

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.78

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

0

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

492.49

Classification: Public

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

73

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

941.24

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

465

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

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.11

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

0

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

0

Classification: Public

Guatemala

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.63

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

0

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

0

Honduras

(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

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.31

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

Classification: Public

0

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

348.33

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

0

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253.62

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

199

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

0

Italy

Classification: Public

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186.88

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

0

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

0

Japan

(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

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

Classification: Public

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

0

Lithuania

(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

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206.31

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

657

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

811.34

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

212

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

0

Morocco

(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

Mozambique

(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)

Classification: Public

0

Namibia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.07

(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)

764.89

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

457

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

774.87

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

117

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

0

Nicaragua

(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

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.67

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

0

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

0

Classification: Public

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.75

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

0

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

353.51

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

0

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

0

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178.1

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

0

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

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97.25

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

0

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

0

Saudi Arabia

(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

Serbia

Classification: Public

(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

Singapore

(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

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.54

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

0

Classification: Public

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

0

Slovenia

(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

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1525.01

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

5669

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Classification: Public

404.15

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

0

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.74

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

0

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

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.27

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

0

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

Classification: Public

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

222.13

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

181

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

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

284.18

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

0

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

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Classification: Public

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

0

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

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4055.11

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

2159

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8444.08

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

4653

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

0

Classification: Public

Uruguay

(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

Zambia

(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

Zimbabwe

(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
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Corporate*	*0*
Row 2	*RPCs*	*1358.64*
Row 3	*Pallets*	*31013.52*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

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

Classification: Public

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Corporate*	*0*	*0*
Row 2	*Containers*	*1294*	*0*
Row 3	*Pallets*	*23440*	*0*
Row 4	*RPCs*	*1147*	*0*

[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)

32369

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

25882

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Brambles only reports data within its consolidated accounting group. The figures provided in questions 7.6 and 7.7 reflect information from our consolidated accounting group, with no additional entities or data included, resulting in a figure of 0 for all other entities. Reporting on Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based), and Scope 3 emissions is also limited to our consolidated accounting group, with no contributions from any other entities.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Brambles only reports data within its consolidated accounting group. The figures provided in questions 7.6 and 7.7 reflect information from our consolidated accounting group, with no additional entities or data included, resulting in a figure of 0 for all other entities. Reporting on Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based), and Scope 3 emissions is also limited to our consolidated accounting group, with no contributions from any other entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Classification: Public

Select from:

☑ Clorox Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

5027101

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

123.19

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Clorox Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

5027101

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Clorox Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Classification: Public

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

5027101

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5386.91

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

Classification: Public

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

1272249

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

31.18

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

1272249

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified,

but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

1272249

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1363.31

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ The Coca-Cola Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

28199874

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

691.07

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ The Coca-Cola Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

28199874

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ The Coca-Cola Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

28199874

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30218.25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Church & Dwight Co., Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

2366561

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

57.99

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Church & Dwight Co., Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

2366561

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Church & Dwight Co., Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Classification: Public

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

2366561

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2535.94

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

Classification: Public

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SMURFIT WESTROCK PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

4591682

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

112.52

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Classification: Public

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SMURFIT WESTROCK PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

4591682

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified,

but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ SMURFIT WESTROCK PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

4591682

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4920.33

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

101414256

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2485.26

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

101414256

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

101414256

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

108672.86

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

10280767

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

251.94

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

10280767

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Classification: Public

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

10280767

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11016.6

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

Classification: Public

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

674485

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

16.53

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

674485

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified,

but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ L'Oréal

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

674485

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

722.76

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ DS Smith Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

3558938

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

87.22

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ DS Smith Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

3558938

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ DS Smith Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

3558938

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3813.66

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Post AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

10273

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Post AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

10273

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Deutsche Post AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Classification: Public

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

10273

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

11.01

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

Classification: Public

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Royal Friesland Campina N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

1938164

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Royal Friesland Campina N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

1938164

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified,

but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Royal Friesland Campina N.V.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

1938164

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2076.89

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kellanova

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

5963682

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

146.15

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 1 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kellanova

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

5963682

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 2 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kellanova

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Issues

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

5963682

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6390.53

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Our main sources of emissions come from subcontracted transport services, new pallets, timber to repair the pallets and subcontracted service centres to repair these pallets.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Allocation based on activity recorded for the requesting member for the time period of FY24 (Jul 2023-Jun 2024). Every movement of a pallet, crate, or container from our service centre for customer use is noted as an 'issue'. 'Issues' applicable to the customer are used to calculate customer's share of total emissions for the time period. Our emissions and emissions intensity figures for the period are applied to the issues for FY24. Our global scope 3 emissions figures were externally verified, but this did not extend to customer-specific data for the period. Limitations occur in the completeness of the customer data we have collected globally, ie accuracy of internal reporting.

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

Global emissions data, used to calculate the above customer breakdown, was published in both our Sustainability Review 2024 and Five years of emissions document. All previous reports and other reported sustainability information is available on our website at https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. This does not include customer-specific data used to make the above calculations, which is commercial-in-confidence and compiled internally.
[Add row]

Classification: Public

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Estimates used in calculation of scope 3

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

Calculations of customer-specific emissions can be made due to the extensive information we have on the environmental impact and benefit of our pooled products. Information and data is obtained from the independent life cycle analyses (LCA) conducted by experienced LCA practitioners on our pooled products in several different regions and our internal environmental data collection system. The data in the LCA covers the full product life cycle and is made relative to customer through the defined 'functional unit'. For example, the functional unit for our pallets LCAs is "1,000 litres of produce moved from the producer to the retail store's inbound goods loading bay in a packaging unit that meets the retailers specified hygiene standard for food transportation". This functional unit is made specific to the customer from the amount of pallet movements over a 12 month period. We can improve the calculations by conducting LCAs for more of our pooled products and in more regions. These LCAs provided the total product's life footprint but not separated between scope 1, 2 and 3 and unfortunately CDP only provides this option so we are not able to use our LCAs to provide a better picture of the footprint.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We continuously improve our environmental data collection system and processes globally to improve the calculation and reporting of our emissions, which will make the calculations of customer-specific emissions more accurate. We are also working to improve the global collection of customer data, which will expand the emissions reporting.
[Fixed row]

(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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

Classification: Public

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3599

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

147514

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

151113.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

67296.5

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

67296.50

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

389.45

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

389.45

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

71284.95

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

147514

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

Classification: Public

218798.95
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ 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:
☑ HHV

Classification: Public

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3599

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes Fleet ethanol & Fleet R99 renewable diesel; also renewable portions of Fleet E10, E20, E27 blends, classified as sustainable biofuel per CDP criteria as these fuels are derived from biological materials and certified sustainable per such criteria. Sustainability classification is based on recognized certifications such as SBP, FSC, PEFC, RSB, or ISCC, which ensure environmental, social, and economic sustainability of biomass feedstocks consistent with CDP technical note on biofuels.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Classification: Public

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

56893

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes Diesel; Fleet Diesel; Fleet Petrol/Gasoline, fossil portion of Fleet R99; also non-renewable fossil portions of Fleet E10, E20, E27 blends. Includes 1,806 MWh portion of Site Scope 1 energy; split proportional to fossil fuel consumption.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

90750

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes Natural Gas; LPG/Propane Bulk; LPG Cylinder - 15kg; LPG Forklift Trucks; LPG Reticulated; LPG Thermal. Includes 2,881 MWh portion of Site Scope 1 energy; split proportional to fossil fuel consumption.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

151242

(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)

389.45

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

389.45

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

389.45

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

389.45

Heat

Classification: Public

(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:
☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Classification: Public

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1412.17

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Australia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1957

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

206.85

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

Classification: Public

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

210

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Classification: Public

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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

275.1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Argentina

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1972

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

395.61

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

Classification: Public

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

Select from:

☑ Brazil

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

Classification: Public

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

3700.99

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :M-RETS

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1961

(7.30.14.10) Comment

M-RET issues unique Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) that meet all eight Scope 2 Quality Criteria from the GHG Protocol, including exclusive claims, proper tracking, vintage/time matching, geographic relevance, and prevention of double-counting, supporting accurate market-based Scope 2 reporting as required by CDP.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

2563.05

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :M-RETS

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Classification: Public

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1961

(7.30.14.10) Comment

M-RET issues unique Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) that meet all eight Scope 2 Quality Criteria from the GHG Protocol, including exclusive claims, proper tracking, vintage/time matching, geographic relevance, and prevention of double-counting, supporting accurate market-based Scope 2 reporting as required by CDP.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1180.2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :M-RETS

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1914

(7.30.14.10) Comment

M-RET issues unique Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) that meet all eight Scope 2 Quality Criteria from the GHG Protocol, including exclusive claims, proper tracking, vintage/time matching, geographic relevance, and prevention of double-counting, supporting accurate market-based Scope 2 reporting as required by CDP.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(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:

☑ Other biomass

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

1434.58

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Green E certified REC

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

Select from:

☑ Canada

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Ecologo certified RECs on the MRETS system. This renewable energy certificate (REC) is Green-e certified and meets all Scope 2 Quality Criteria as detailed in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance. The instrument conveys exclusive carbon-related attributes at zero emissions for each MWh, is retired upon use, is sourced from the same market as our operations, and complies with Green-e's verified standards for transparency and avoidance of double counting.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

343.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :NECS-GOO

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

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1954

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NECS - GOO issues unique Guarantees of Origin (GOs) that comply with all eight Scope 2 Quality Criteria from the GHG Protocol. This includes exclusive claims, reliable tracking, correct vintage/time and geographic (EU) market matching, as well as prevention of double-counting, supporting accurate market-based Scope 2 reporting as required by CDP.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Classification: Public

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

359.31

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :NECS-GOO

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

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1954

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NECS - GOO issues unique Guarantees of Origin (GOs) that comply with all eight Scope 2 Quality Criteria from the GHG Protocol. This includes exclusive claims, reliable tracking, correct vintage/time and geographic (EU) market matching, as well as prevention of double-counting, supporting accurate market-based Scope 2 reporting as required by CDP.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(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:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

338.36

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :NECS-GOO

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

Select from:

☑ Portugal

Classification: Public

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1954

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NECS - GOO issues unique Guarantees of Origin (GOs) that comply with all eight Scope 2 Quality Criteria from the GHG Protocol. This includes exclusive claims, reliable tracking, correct vintage/time and geographic (EU) market matching, as well as prevention of double-counting, supporting accurate market-based Scope 2 reporting as required by CDP.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(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:

Classification: Public

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

284.39

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :NECS-GOO

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

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1954

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NECS - GOO issues unique Guarantees of Origin (GOs) that comply with all eight Scope 2 Quality Criteria from the GHG Protocol. This includes exclusive claims, reliable tracking, correct vintage/time and geographic (EU) market matching, as well as prevention of double-counting, supporting accurate market-based Scope 2 reporting as required by CDP.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(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:

☑ Other biomass

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

559.21

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Biogas

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(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:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

393.75

Classification: Public

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Classification: Public

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Other biomass

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

163.8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Biogas

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(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:

☑ Wind

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

262.03

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Mexico

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(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

Classification: Public

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

264.9

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Mexico

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Classification: Public

☑ South Africa

(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:
☑ Wind

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

2865.2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ South Africa

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

Classification: Public

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

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(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:
☑ Wind

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

3028.54

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ South Africa

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Other biomass

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

237.66

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Other biomass

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

228.65

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Biogas

Row 23

(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:

☑ Wind

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

7114.64

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :NAR-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:

☑ Yes

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

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NAR - REC issues unique Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) that comply with all eight Scope 2 Quality Criteria from the GHG Protocol. This includes exclusive claims, reliable tracking, appropriate vintage/time matching, geographic market relevance, and prevention of double-counting, supporting accurate market-based Scope 2 reporting as required by CDP.

Row 24

(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:

☑ Wind

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

7186.92

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :NAR-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:

☑ Yes

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

Classification: Public

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

NAR - REC issues unique Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) that comply with all eight Scope 2 Quality Criteria from the GHG Protocol. This includes exclusive claims, reliable tracking, appropriate vintage/time matching, geographic market relevance, and prevention of double-counting, supporting accurate market-based Scope 2 reporting as required by CDP.

Row 25

(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:

☑ Wind

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

913.92

(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:
☑ Yes

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

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Classification: Public

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind, Solar & Hydro

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

12985.35

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Australian LGC

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

Select from:
☑ Australia

(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 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

1961.14

(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:

☑ Australia

(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 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(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)

281.34

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Classification: Public

☑ 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:
☑ Yes

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

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 29

(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:

Classification: Public

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable Energy

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

638.18

(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 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(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 & Hydro

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

1013.7

(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:

☑ France

(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 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(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 & Hydro

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

1347.91

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

Classification: Public

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 32

(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 & Hydro

Classification: Public

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

1115.57

(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 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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 & Hydro

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

10425.18

(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:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Row 34

Classification: Public

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(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 & Hydro

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

1604.61

(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:

☑ New Zealand

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

Classification: Public

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16359

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

370

(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)

16729.00

Austria

(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

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

919

(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)

919.00

Botswana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Classification: Public

(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

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

842

(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)

842.00

Bulgaria

Classification: Public

(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

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8879

(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)

8879.00

Chile

(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

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

Classification: Public

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

Costa Rica

(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

Croatia

(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

Czechia

(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

Classification: Public

(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

Denmark

(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

El Salvador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

Classification: Public

(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

Estonia

(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

Finland

(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

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1014

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

0

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

Classification: Public

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)

1014.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1348

(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)

1348.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

Classification: Public

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

Guatemala

(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

Classification: Public

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

0.00

Honduras

(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

Hungary

(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

India

(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

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

703

(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)

703.00

Italy

(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)

Classification: Public

0

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

0.00

Japan

(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

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

Classification: Public

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

Lithuania

(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

Classification: Public

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1117

(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)

1117.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

527

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

0

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

0

Classification: Public

(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)

527.00

Morocco

(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

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

Classification: Public

(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

Namibia

(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)

1738

(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)

1738.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1605

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

0

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

Classification: Public

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)

1605.00

Nicaragua

(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

Norway

(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

Peru

(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

Classification: Public

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

0.00

Poland

(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

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

Classification: Public

(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

Romania

(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

Saudi Arabia

(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

Serbia

(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

Singapore

(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

Slovakia

(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

Slovenia

(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

Classification: Public

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5894

(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)

5894.00

Spain

(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

Classification: Public

(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

Sweden

(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

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

Classification: Public

(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

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

466

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

19

(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)

485.00

Turkey

(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

United Arab Emirates

(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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10425

(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)

10425.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15215

(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)

15215.00

Uruguay

(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

Classification: Public

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

0.00

Zambia

(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

Zimbabwe

(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
[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

0.00000495

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

32369

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6545400000

Classification: Public

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7.97

(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

Since Brambles recalculated its data for Year X-1 (i.e., CDP 2024 reported figures for FY23 data), Brambles uses the recalculated figure (the sum of restated Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based in "Past year 1" in 7.6 and 7.7 – i.e., 32652) when comparing this year's emissions figures with last year's. In FY23, our scope 1 and 2 (market-based) combined emissions were 32652 kt CO2-e and our revenue was 6,076,800,000 USD. In FY24, our scope 1 and 2 (market-based) combined emissions were 32369 kt CO2-e and our revenue was 6,545,400,000 USD. The intensity metric therefore decreased by ca. 8%. This is due to the reduction in our gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 market-based carbon emissions of 0.87%, due in part to maintaining our Scope 2 market-based emissions at 0 kt CO2-e and our implementation of Scope 1 emission reduction activities ranging from electrification, logistics, and asset recovery including making significant progress in the electrification of forklift truck fleets at CHEP-operated sites, driving down Scope 1 site fuel emissions or our renewable electricity expansion via solar installations in Brazil, Türkiye, UK, Spain, and Poland and reduced reliance on Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) (see more examples of our emission reduction initiatives on pg 29 of our FY24 Sustainability Review: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/sustainability/Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf). These initiatives have contributed to this overall reduction in our gross global combined Scope 1 & 2 market-based emissions. The remaining of this decrease in intensity can be attributed to the increase in sales revenue (i.e., larger metric denominator vs the decreased nominator).
[Add row]

Classification: Public

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Not applicable

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

0

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

Not applicable
[Add row]

Classification: Public

(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 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

BRAM-AUS-001-OFF Certificate_SBTi_Validation_Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(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

06/29/2020

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

30241

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

15211

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

0.000

Classification: Public

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

45452.000

(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

06/29/2030

(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)

26362.160

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

32369

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

0

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

32369.000

(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

68.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All the scope 1 and 2 emissions of our company are included and are based on financial years.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Brambles is committed to building a nature-positive economy centered on reuse, resilience, and regeneration, while striving to bring emissions down to zero as quickly as possible. We aim to pioneer truly regenerative supply chains by decoupling consumption from environmental and societal harm, shifting from wasteful systems to regenerative models that strengthen nature and communities. By reaching zero impact and beyond, Brambles will deliver the future supply chains the world needs. Our circular economy business model is inherently low carbon, and we leverage our leadership in sustainability to remain at the forefront of emissions reduction efforts. Recognizing the importance of contributing to a 1.5°C climate future, Brambles has set a pathway to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2040. Our 2020 commitment to the 1.5°C target has been a key driver behind our five-year sustainability goals. We achieved carbon-neutral operations 4 years early & maintained 100% renewable electricity in our operations since FY23. Brambles has established a dedicated decarbonization function within its supply chain to strategically manage decarbonization initiatives. By working with internal and external stakeholders, this team has created a clear roadmap with targets to make our vision a reality across five continents and 60 countries. Since launching our 2030 science-based targets and 2040 net-zero goals, we have made major progress in advancing our decarbonization strategy.

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

Whilst Brambles' circular business model is inherently low-carbon intensive, further actions are required across the supply chain—specifically logistics and transport—to reduce GHG emissions in absolute terms. Brambles is responding through its commitment to net-zero emissions by 2040 (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) and 2030 Science-Based Targets (SBTs) aiming for a 42% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a 17% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions, both from 2020 baselines. These targets, released in FY22, are supported by a comprehensive decarbonisation roadmap managed by a dedicated function integrated within supply chain operations. The approach is driven by engagement with stakeholders and supported by strong governance. The Brambles Decarbonisation Pathways Model defines regional targets and annual milestones, focusing on both direct levers (under Brambles' control) and indirect levers (collaborating with suppliers/customers). Progress against these levers in FY24 includes: • Low & zero emissions fuels: Nine EV trucks were added in the US, one new EV lane in Europe, and five in Canada. In Europe, over 20 low-emission fuel projects with carrier partners were implemented, including full fleet HVO conversion for four CHEP-dedicated carriers. • Multimodal transport: Australia achieved a 6.7 percentage-point increase in multimodal transport in FY24. • Electric forklifts: The share of electric forklifts at Brambles' own sites rose from 16% to 39% in FY24. Electrification also extended to subcontracted sites, such as Queretaro, Mexico. • Renewable electricity: Solar panels were installed at service centres in Louveira (Brazil), Izmir (Türkiye), Manchester (UK), Seville (Spain), and two sites in Poland, supporting the transition to renewable electricity. • Transition from natural gas: A roadmap was established for phasing out natural gas in Australian and New Zealand service centres by 2030, with European assessments launching conversions for four wash plants. • Waste diversion: In FY24, 83.0% of all Brambles and third-party sites diverted product waste from landfill, with 97.1% having formal diversion plans. Aligned with SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard requirements, Brambles also advanced its carbon removals strategy in FY24, exploring nature-based and technical solutions as part of its commitment to a regenerative business model. For further details, see our Climate Update in our FY24 Annual Report.

(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 2

(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

BRAM-AUS-001-OFF Certificate_SBTi_Validation_Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(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 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

Classification: Public

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/29/2020

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

362618

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21915

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43053

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

929150

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

149516

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

1506252.000

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

1506252.000

Classification: Public

(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

(7.53.1.38) 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

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing 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)

92

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

92

Classification: Public

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

17

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1250189.160

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

314304

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43864

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40679

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

760491

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

134092

Classification: Public

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

1293430.000

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

1293430.000

(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

83.11

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

92% of our global Scope 3 emissions (including emissions from subcontracted logistics; outsourced service centres; purchased new pallets, timber, nails and paint; and waste generated in our operations) based on materiality and alignment with business value drivers. Based on financial years.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Brambles is committed to building a nature-positive economy centered on reuse, resilience, and regeneration, while striving to bring emissions down to zero as quickly as possible. We aim to pioneer truly regenerative supply chains by decoupling consumption from environmental and societal harm, shifting from wasteful systems to regenerative models that strengthen nature and communities. By reaching zero impact and beyond, Brambles will deliver the future supply chains the world needs. Our circular economy business model is inherently low carbon, and we leverage our leadership in sustainability to remain at the forefront of emissions reduction efforts. Recognizing the importance of contributing to a 1.5°C climate future, Brambles has set a pathway to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2040. Our 2020 commitment to the 1.5°C target has been a key driver behind our five-year sustainability goals. We achieved carbon-neutral operations 4 years early & maintained 100% renewable electricity in our operations since FY23. Brambles has established a dedicated decarbonization function within its supply

Classification: Public

chain to strategically manage decarbonization initiatives. By working with internal and external stakeholders, this team has created a clear roadmap with targets to make our vision a reality across five continents and 60 countries. Since launching our 2030 science-based targets and 2040 net-zero goals, we have made major progress in advancing our decarbonization strategy.

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

Whilst Brambles' circular business model is inherently low-carbon intensive, further actions are required across the supply chain—specifically logistics and transport—to reduce GHG emissions in absolute terms. Brambles is responding through its commitment to net-zero emissions by 2040 (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) and 2030 Science-Based Targets (SBTs) aiming for a 42% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a 17% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions, both from 2020 baselines. These targets, released in FY22, are supported by a comprehensive decarbonisation roadmap managed by a dedicated function integrated within supply chain operations. The approach is driven by engagement with stakeholders and supported by strong governance. The Brambles Decarbonisation Pathways Model defines regional targets and annual milestones, focusing on both direct levers (under Brambles' control) and indirect levers (collaborating with suppliers/customers). Progress against these levers in FY24 includes: • Low & zero emissions fuels: Nine EV trucks were added in the US, one new EV lane in Europe, and five in Canada. In Europe, over 20 low-emission fuel projects with carrier partners were implemented, including full fleet HVO conversion for four CHEP-dedicated carriers. • Multimodal transport: Australia achieved a 6.7 percentage-point increase in multimodal transport in FY24. • Electric forklifts: The share of electric forklifts at Brambles' own sites rose from 16% to 39% in FY24. Electrification also extended to subcontracted sites, such as Queretaro, Mexico. • Renewable electricity: Solar panels were installed at service centres in Louveira (Brazil), Izmir (Türkiye), Manchester (UK), Seville (Spain), and two sites in Poland, supporting the transition to renewable electricity. • Transition from natural gas: A roadmap was established for phasing out natural gas in Australian and New Zealand service centres by 2030, with European assessments launching conversions for four wash plants. • Waste diversion: In FY24, 83.0% of all Brambles and third-party sites diverted product waste from landfill, with 97.1% having formal diversion plans. Aligned with SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard requirements, Brambles also advanced its carbon removals strategy in FY24, exploring nature-based and technical solutions as part of its commitment to a regenerative business model. For further details, see our Climate Update in our FY24 Annual Report.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/29/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

06/29/2020

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

48690

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

70

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

06/29/2025

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

100

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

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

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

Brambles has adopted Science Based Targets and a supporting target of reaching 100% of renewable electricity.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

BRAM-AUS-001-OFF Certificate_SBTi_Validation_Letter.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes both on-site generation and third-party clean electricity procurement (green contracts and Energy Attribute Certificates). The total contribution of renewable electricity was 80% for FY21, we further increased the use of renewable electricity to 94% in FY22 and through increased procurement efforts to acquire renewable electricity we reached 100% in FY23 and maintained this in FY24. Brambles is continuously seeking to progressively decrease its reliance on Energy Attributable Certificates (EACs) by pursuing onsite and offsite renewable electricity opportunities. In FY24, solar panels were installed at Brambles and third-party service centres in Louveira (Brazil), Izmir (Türkiye), Manchester (UK), Seville (Spain), and Wroclaw and Kampinos (Poland).

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Brambles is committed to building a nature-positive economy centered on reuse, resilience, and regeneration, while striving to bring emissions down to zero as quickly as possible. We aim to pioneer truly regenerative supply chains by decoupling consumption from environmental and societal harm, shifting from wasteful systems to regenerative models that strengthen nature and communities. By reaching zero impact and beyond, Brambles will deliver the future supply chains the world needs. Our circular economy business model is inherently low carbon, and we leverage our leadership in sustainability to remain at the forefront of emissions reduction efforts. Recognizing the importance of contributing to a 1.5°C climate future, Brambles has set a pathway to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2040. Our 2020 commitment to the 1.5°C target has been a key driver behind our five-year sustainability goals. Our SBTi target for scope 1 and scope 2 emissions depends highly on us achieving 100% renewable electricity, which is why we set that target in 2020 which was achieved in FY23. Brambles has established a dedicated decarbonization function within its supply chain to strategically manage decarbonization initiatives. This team has created a clear roadmap with targets to make our vision a reality across five continents and 60 countries. Since launching our 2030 science-based targets and 2040 net-zero goals, we have made major progress in advancing our decarbonization strategy.

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

Brambles procurement team has been transitioning our contracts to green contracts wherever possible and we work to purchase EACs where we have not transitioned to green contracts yet. In relevant locations we also installed on site renewable electricity generating technologies. In operations, increased uptake of renewable electricity, driving Scope 2 emissions down to zero, have been demonstrating important progress towards our Climate Positive targets.
[Add row]

(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

06/30/2020

(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

☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

06/29/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020, Brambles signed the business ambition for 1.5º and publicly committed to a 1.5º future, including a net zero economy by 2050. This science based net zero target (encompassing 100% of our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions) has been brought forward to 2040. Relevant Scope 3 emissions categories include purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, downstream transportation and distribution, and processing of sold products.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Brambles is committed to building a nature-positive economy centered on reuse, resilience, and regeneration, while striving to bring emissions down to zero as quickly as possible. We aim to pioneer truly regenerative supply chains by decoupling consumption from environmental and societal harm, shifting from wasteful systems to regenerative models that strengthen nature and communities. By reaching zero impact and beyond, Brambles will deliver the future supply chains the world needs. Our circular economy business model is inherently low carbon, and we leverage our leadership in sustainability to remain at the forefront of emissions reduction efforts. Recognizing the importance of contributing to a 1.5°C climate future, Brambles has set an ambitious pathway to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2040, 10 years ahead of internationally agreed upon objectives. Our 2020 commitment to the 1.5°C target has been a key driver behind our five-year sustainability goals. We achieved carbon-neutral operations four years early and reached 100% renewable electricity in our operations by FY23. Brambles has established a dedicated decarbonization function within its supply chain to strategically manage decarbonization initiatives. By working with internal and external stakeholders, this team has created a clear roadmap with targets to make our vision a reality across five continents and 60 countries. Since launching our 2030 science-based targets and 2040 net-zero goals, we have made major progress in advancing our decarbonization strategy.

(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

Classification: Public

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(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 are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

☑ 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

We already neutralize our scope 1 and 2 emissions by investing in a range of projects including forestry regeneration projects that also produce verified carbon offsets (we have set a 2025 target to reach carbon neutral operations - scope 1 and 2, which has already been achieved). We are currently undertaking a scoping assessment to understand the opportunities available to the company as an active participant in the carbon market and how to leverage them to neutralize our emission for our 2040 net zero target.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

To manage this challenge effectively, Brambles has created a dedicated decarbonisation function integrated within the supply chain organisation. Working with internal and external stakeholders across multifunctional initiatives, the team has created an actionable roadmap with targets to ensure that this corporate, strategic vision becomes a reality across five continents and 60 countries. Brambles will focus on three main development areas to achieve the net-zero target: operations (directly owned and subcontracted), logistics and direct procurement. Some of the key levers for these areas include: • Maximising the recovery and reuse of Brambles' pallets and containers to enhance the company's circular model; • Renewable electricity to power Brambles' own and subcontracted sites; • Plant and logistics optimisation including reducing empty lanes and maximising truck loads; • Enabling the deployment of alternative fuels and zero emissions transport technologies (electric, hydrogen); • A supplier engagement programme to support vendors with carbon accounting and target setting; • Reducing the volume of waste and diverting it from landfill; and • Exploring carbon insetting opportunities, including natural and technical solutions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Targets are reviewed in their entirety every five years. Individual targets are added or modified as needed to align with the strategy of the business. There have not been any revisions to Brambles' 2025 targets during FY24
[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	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*4*	*2097998*
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

Transportation
☑ Other, please specify :Transport Collaboration

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

96002

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(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)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

Classification: Public

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We conduct transport optimization programs to improve logistics solutions for our customers and transport providers. This includes collaboration, where customers share transport with our businesses; orchestration, where collaboration is enabled among customers; and procurement, where we support customers in obtaining improved transport costs and reducing distances by offering them a transparent benchmark. While Brambles may save some money on transport costs, these would not be as significant as those experienced by our customers. Although there may be a cost in our sales personnel engaging with customers and suppliers on transport collaboration, this is part of our day-to-day business activities and not specified for this purpose. Benefits of transport collaboration in FY24 are reported in our 2024 Sustainability Review p14 https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/sustainability/Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Product/component/material reuse

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

1956542

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(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)

0

(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

Brambles works with companies to demonstrate the benefits of shifting to our reusable platforms from less environmentally beneficial platforms (such as one way disposable packaging). Estimated CO2 savings represented are only part of the global environmental benefits of our circular share and reuse business model. In FY24, our customers saved over 1.9 million tonnes CO2e by sharing and reusing our solutions. More information is included in our 5 Year Report (Business Positive Tab) & Sustainability Review 2024, p11. We conduct various projects to enable our teams to demonstrate our environmental benefits to customers and potential benefits. For example, we developed a decision-making tool for use by our customers to assist with better packaging decisions by evaluating the financial and sustainability impacts of Returnable Transit Packaging (RTP). The RTP tool consistently demonstrates the advantages of our reusable packaging over single use packaging and was developed through an industry collaboration project started through The Ellen MacArthur Foundation's Circular Economy 100 group. Development of the tool was done in conjunction with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation in FY16 and incurred no specific cost in FY24. Although there may be a cost in our sales personnel engaging with customers on the use of these tools, this is part of our day to day business activities and not specified for this purpose.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Product/component/material reuse

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

45171

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

(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)

0

(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

Brambles reclaims and reuses timber from damaged and broken pallets. Timber is reused in the repair and manufacture of new timber pallets. CO2 savings have been estimated based on the US EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM), version 16, using the volume of timber (34436 tonnes) avoided from going to landfill as reported in our FY24 Brambles Sustainability Performance Data Summary. In addition, 56625 tonnes timber was recycled in other ways after being reclaimed in the

Classification: Public

process. There is a monetary saving to Brambles due to the reduction in the need for purchasing virgin timber; however, the exact amount is not reported in our financial statements. Although there may be a cost in our operations personnel reclaiming and reusing the timber from broken or damaged pallets in the repair and manufacture of new pallets, this is part of our day-to-day business activities and not specified for this purpose.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Electrification

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

283

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(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

Significant progress in the electrification of forklift truck fleets at CHEP-operated sites, driving down Scope 1 site fuel emissions; Brambles has also continued to use 100% renewable electricity, therefore also avoiding Scope 2 MB emissions altogether. The electrification of forklift trucks (FLTs) at CHEP sites more than doubled in FY24, rising from 16% to 39%. Brambles revised its 2030 fleet targets and developed roadmaps to boost ambition. Subcontracted sites have been baselined, with plans to expand renewable electricity and FLT electrification. Progress continues in multimodal transport and low/zero emissions fuels. Supplier engagement is underway, with a successful transition to electric FLTs at a third-party site in Queretaro, Mexico. Actual monetary savings might occur depending on the site. Investment required has also not been reported but may be incurred from switching equipment to electrical one. Regarding renewable electricity, actual monetary savings have not been calculated and are considered insignificant if they occur at all. The investment required has also not been reported but may be incurred from on-site installations in FY24. Renewable electricity procurement was 72,747 MWh in FY24.
[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

Brambles regularly encourages its employees to reduce their environmental footprint or find ways to benefit their natural environment. From time to time, training videos and other educational activities are provided to employees to improve their environmental awareness and behaviours. For example, environmental calculators

allowing employees to estimate their carbon footprint are available on Brambles' intranet. Sustainability information is also provided on the intranet, including promoting various sustainability initiatives and volunteering opportunities each year, Brambles and its businesses communicate the environmental volunteering done by employees in its internal newsletters and intranet. In some businesses, Brambles 'give as you earn' policy encourages employees to donate to not-for-profit community-based organisations, including environmental organisations, with matching programs in place in some businesses. Sustainability leadership is provided throughout the Group. In alignment with the World Environment Day taking place during one of the first days of the first week of June 2024, Brambles hosted our seventh Sustainability week across all regions (used to be a Sustainability Day). The aim was to recognise and celebrate our progress against our 2025 goals and encourage our employees to learn more about their role in Brambles' unique sustainability story. The 2024 sustainability awards recognise the innovative ideas arising from our engaged and industrious workforce. The awards are categorised around our Business Positive, Planet Positive and Communities Positive framework and are submitted for review by the regional executive management teams. For 2024, the winning projects for each 'Positive' category demonstrated value creation across our service centres network, within our customers' supply chains and for our employees.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

CHEP has offered its carbon neutral pallet program since 2013, starting in Europe. The program is offered to customers in Europe and the US. The program allows customers to offset the footprint of their CHEP pallet movements and purchase internationally recognised VCS-certified carbon credits in reforestation projects in developing countries. CHEP has a growing number of carbon neutral product customers. The quarter pallet carbon neutral product has also been offered in all European countries since FY15.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

For some employees, a monetary reward (bonus) is linked to sustainability achievements, including energy savings, emissions reductions and external recognition of emissions reduction activities (such as through CDP). This applies to Sustainability Directors and managers, as well as others, throughout the Group. In some regions (and increasing) this is cascaded to other departments (Operations Europe, for example). CHEP Europe monitors progress versus target regularly, both absolute

Classification: Public

emissions and using a KPI, grams CO2 per C-stock generated. Sites achieving emissions savings are recognised in internal publications in some businesses. For example, CHEP Australia publishes sites that achieve emissions reductions in its internal newsletter, its sustainability report and on its internal television system.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Around the world, where available, Brambles' businesses take advantage of partnership opportunities with governments or government agencies. For example, CHEP Australia took part in the Clean Energy Strategies for Business program administered by the Office of Environment and Heritage in Australia, along with CHEP customers. The program provided expert advice to help identify opportunities to develop a renewable energy goal or an emissions reduction target and develop a strategy to reach this goal. This strategy is applicable to all CHEP service centres and will help drive operational efficiencies, manage increasing electricity costs and make our share and reuse model even more sustainable.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Other :Setting targets and sharing best practice throughout the Group

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Brambles is committed to zero environmental harm including taking action on climate change and addressing its impacts through our value chain. Brambles set 2030 Science Based Targets and a Net Zero target for 2040 (scope 1, 2 and 3). In support of these goals, Brambles aims to achieve and maintain 100% renewable electricity and carbon neutral operations by 2025. Brambles will continue to work within its direct business as well as with material suppliers and collaborate with customers to reduce the carbon intensity of our activities.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Regulatory requirements drive investment in emission reduction activities in certain parts of our operations as we comply with state, local, federal and international requirements. Various regulations affect building design and retrofits, fleet services and other activities in our operations.
[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:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Classification: Public

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Reusable pallets

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Brambles share and reuse circular business model enables our customers to avoid emissions, waste and resource use compared to alternative platforms (which are more linear). Our circular business model perpetuates a virtuous cycle of sharing and reusing resources, allowing customers to deliver life's essentials more sustainably. Brambles' products are designed for reuse and follow best practice circular processes to maintain the constant flow of assets through Brambles' networks, for example: Recover > recondition/repair > redistribute > reuse > share and repeat. Designed for durability, Brambles' products are superior to single use alternatives as they are maintained to their highest functional value through reconditioning and repair, achieving maximum use over their lifetime. Product durability is made more circular through the practice of regenerating natural capital inputs through sustainable sourcing and recycling all end-of-life products. Brambles' product value is amplified through extensive sharing networks which maximise the number of deliveries performed on an individual platform over its useful life. By using our pallets in FY23, our customers saved over 1.9 million tons CO2e, 1.3 million tons of waste and 4,265 ML of water. (see p 11 of our 2024 Sustainability Review). The environmental benefits of our share and reuse model are calculated using life cycle analyses.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Life Cycle Assessment

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Pallet

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Pallet in traditional exchange model or cardboard boxes or more linear RPCs (business-as-usual scenario)

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

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

1956542

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Calculations are based on the results of independent life cycle analyses (LCA) for pallets and RPCs. The unit benefits of the pooled solutions were obtained by comparing the environmental impacts of: a) Brambles pooled solutions, versus b) the most commonly used market alternative in the absence of pooling. Depending on the particular region, these alternatives are exchangeable or disposable systems. LCA studies provide the unit factors for CO2-e emissions, water consumption, wood consumption, food waste, and total waste to landfill generated by platforms. They cover the whole lifecycle of the product, from the raw materials to the end of life. Pallet LCA studies have been independently conducted using ISO 14044 Life Cycle Assessment methodology. The European, USA and Australian studies were summited to a peer review process, following the ISO 14044 standard. The RPC study for Australia in 2010 and New Zealand in 2021 also follows ISO and has been peer reviewed. In order to quantify the total benefits, unit factors were applied to the corresponding activity volumes in each region. These volumes were obtained from Brambles financial management reports. Only regions with LCA studies available were considered for the calculations. This approach represents a conservative estimate of the annual global environmental benefits of our pooled solutions, since it: − Does not include any savings from regions that don't currently have an LCA. − Does not include all equipment types, and therefore not all issues made by Brambles in the year. It is estimated that the savings associated with the pooling model includes more than 80% of pallets issued in the year. − Alternate CHEP pallet solutions that would give even better results compared to alternative platforms were not considered. − Not all LCAs consider all factors. − Avoided solid waste and water savings for Australia RPC movements. The benefits of customers' use of our pooled equipment are made possible because of our continuous reuse model, asset control, use of certified and sustainable timber, control of end-of life management and transport efficiencies due to our global multimodal network. More information can be found on: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/FY24-Results/pdf/Brambles_2024_Basis_of_Preparation_-_ESG_Metrics.pdf

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

100

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP - ID 1409 as specified on https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/Registered. Methodology used: ACM0002 Geographic location: Turkey, Antalya Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is a grid-connected power project in Turkey. Project activity is installed by Albe Enerji Elektrik Elektronik Danismanlik Müsavirlik Petrol Madencilik Tarim Hayvancilik Sanayive Ticaret A.S. (Albe Enerji in short). The project uses renewable source of the Gevye stream of the Göksu Riverin Konya/Turkey. The total installed capacity of Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is 33.04 MW. There are three turbines. Two of them have 16.25 MW's and one of them has 0.54 MW capacity. Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP will be connected with atransmission line of 22 km of 34.5 kV to the transformer station which is connected to the transmission grid of 154 kV. The project activity will generate 73.101 GWh per year. Based on the Turkey's Combined Margin Emission Factor of 0.4175 tCO2e/MWh, the project is expected toproduce 30,519 tonnes of CO2eq GHG reductions each year. In the absence of the project activity, the same amount of energy will be produced by grid-connected fossil fuel based power plants which are common in Turkey. All Verra VCS projects generate greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or removals by implementing activities that are rigorously quantified, independently verified, and certified as additional compared to business-as-usual. Each Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) issued from such projects represents one tonne of CO_2-equivalent emissions reduced or removed from the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1628

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ACM0002 prescribes LEy = 0 for hydro. (Illustrative PDDs applying ACM0002 state “no leakage considered”.)

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

As suggested in ACM0002, Version 16.0, the leakage emissions are not considered: The energy generating equipment is not transferred from or to another activity. Therefore, leakage (LEy) is also considered as “0” in line with the relevant applied methodology.. “Tool to calculate project or leakage CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion”, Version 02. The Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is a hydropower project, and as such, it is considered to have no risk of reversal because renewable energy projects like hydropower do not physically store carbon but instead avoid emissions by generating zero-carbon electricity in place of fossil fuels. Since the greenhouse gas reductions come from displacing fossil fuel generation, not from storing carbon, there is no risk that the carbon benefit could be reversed in the future.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H1. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: 16486-763726082-763727709-VCS-VCU-842-VER-TR-1-1409-01012018-31122018-0 Retirement date: 8/8/2024

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP - ID 1409 as specified on https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/Registered. Methodology used: ACM0002 Geographic location: Turkey, Antalya Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is a grid-connected power project in Turkey. Project activity is installed by Albe Enerji Elektrik Elektronik Danismanlik Müsavirlik Petrol Madencilik Tarim Hayvancilik Sanayive Ticaret A.S. (Albe Enerji in short). The project uses renewable source of the Gevye stream of the Göksu Riverin Konya/Turkey. The total installed capacity of Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is 33.04 MW. There are three turbines. Two of them have 16.25 MW’s and one of them has 0.54 MW capacity. Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP will be connected with atransmission line of 22 km of 34.5 kV to the transformer

station which is connected to the transmission grid of 154 kV. The project activity will generate 73.101 GWh per year. Based on the Turkey's Combined Margin Emission Factor of 0.4175 tCO2e/MWh, the project is expected toproduce 30,519 tonnes of CO2eq GHG reductions each year. In the absence of the project activity, the same amount of energy will be produced by grid-connected fossil fuel based power plants which are common in Turkey. All Verra VCS projects generate greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or removals by implementing activities that are rigorously quantified, independently verified, and certified as additional compared to business-as-usual. Each Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) issued from such projects represents one tonne of CO_2-equivalent emissions reduced or removed from the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5870

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ACM0002 prescribes LEy = 0 for hydro. (Illustrative PDDs applying ACM0002 state “no leakage considered”.)

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

As suggested in ACM0002, Version 16.0, the leakage emissions are not considered: The energy generating equipment is not transferred from or to another activity. Therefore, leakage (LEy) is also considered as “0” in line with the relevant applied methodology.. “Tool to calculate project or leakage CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion”, Version 02. The Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is a hydropower project, and as such, it is considered to have no risk of reversal because renewable energy projects like hydropower do not physically store carbon but instead avoid emissions by generating zero-carbon electricity in place of fossil fuels. Since the greenhouse gas reductions come from displacing fossil fuel generation, not from storing carbon, there is no risk that the carbon benefit could be reversed in the future.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H1. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: 16485-763720212-763726081-VCS-VCU-842-VER-TR-1-1409-01012019-31122019-0 Retirement date: 8/8/2024

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP - ID 1409 as specified on https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/Registered. Methodology used: ACM0002 Geographic location: Turkey, Antalya Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is a grid-connected power project in Turkey. Project activity is installed by Albe Enerji Elektrik Elektronik Danismanlik Müsavirlik Petrol Madencilik Tarim Hayvancilik Sanayive Ticaret A.S. (Albe Enerji in short). The project uses renewable source of the Gevye stream of the Göksu Riverin Konya/Turkey. The total installed capacity of Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is 33.04 MW. There are three turbines. Two of them have 16.25 MW's and one of them has 0.54 MW capacity. Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP will be connected with atransmission line of 22 km of 34.5 kV to the transformer station which is connected to the transmission grid of 154 kV. The project activity will generate 73.101 GWh per year. Based on the Turkey's Combined Margin Emission Factor of 0.4175 tCO2e/MWh, the project is expected toproduce 30,519 tonnes of CO2eq GHG reductions each year. In the absence of the project activity, the same amount of energy will be produced by grid-connected fossil fuel based power plants which are common in Turkey. All Verra VCS projects generate greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or removals by implementing activities that are rigorously quantified, independently verified, and certified as additional compared to business-as-usual. Each Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) issued from such projects represents one tonne of CO_2-equivalent emissions reduced or removed from the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4856

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

Classification: Public

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ACM0002 prescribes LEy = 0 for hydro. (Illustrative PDDs applying ACM0002 state “no leakage considered”.)

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

As suggested in ACM0002, Version 16.0, the leakage emissions are not considered: The energy generating equipment is not transferred from or to another activity. Therefore, leakage (LEy) is also considered as “0” in line with the relevant applied methodology.. “Tool to calculate project or leakage CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion”, Version 02. The Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is a hydropower project, and as such, it is considered to have no risk of reversal because renewable energy projects like hydropower do not physically store carbon but instead avoid emissions by generating zero-carbon electricity in place of fossil fuels. Since the greenhouse gas reductions come from displacing fossil fuel generation, not from storing carbon, there is no risk that the carbon benefit could be reversed in the future.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H1. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: 16433-762545666-762550521-VCS-VCU-842-VER-TR-1-1409-01012020-31122020-0 Retirement date: 8/8/2024

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP - ID 1409 as specified on https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/Registered. Methodology used: ACM0002 Geographic location: Turkey, Antalya Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is a grid-connected power project in Turkey. Project activity is installed by Albe Enerji Elektrik Elektronik Danismanlik Müsavirlik Petrol Madencilik Tarim Hayvancilik Sanayive Ticaret A.S. (Albe Enerji in short). The project uses renewable source of the Gevye stream of the Göksu Riverin Konya/Turkey. The total installed capacity of Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is 33.04 MW. There are three turbines. Two of them have 16.25 MW's and one of them has 0.54 MW capacity. Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP will be connected with atransmission line of 22 km of 34.5 kV to the transformer station which is connected to the transmission grid of 154 kV. The project activity will generate 73.101 GWh per year. Based on the Turkey's Combined Margin Emission Factor of 0.4175 tCO2e/MWh, the project is expected toproduce 30,519 tonnes of CO2eq GHG reductions each year. In the absence of the project activity, the same amount of energy will be produced by grid-connected fossil fuel based power plants which are common in Turkey. All Verra VCS projects generate greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or removals by implementing activities that are rigorously quantified, independently verified, and certified as additional compared to business-as-usual. Each Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) issued from such projects represents one tonne of CO_2-equivalent emissions reduced or removed from the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

388

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ACM0002 prescribes LEy = 0 for hydro. (Illustrative PDDs applying ACM0002 state “no leakage considered”.)

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

As suggested in ACM0002, Version 16.0, the leakage emissions are not considered: The energy generating equipment is not transferred from or to another activity. Therefore, leakage (LEy) is also considered as “0” in line with the relevant applied methodology.. “Tool to calculate project or leakage CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion”, Version 02. The Yalnizardiç Dam and Berat HEPP is a hydropower project, and as such, it is considered to have no risk of reversal because renewable energy projects like hydropower do not physically store carbon but instead avoid emissions by generating zero-carbon electricity in place of fossil fuels. Since the greenhouse gas reductions come from displacing fossil fuel generation, not from storing carbon, there is no risk that the carbon benefit could be reversed in the future.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H1. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: 16432-762545278-762545665-VCS-VCU-842-VER-TR-1-1409-01012021-16032021-0 Retirement date: 8/8/2024

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Yaprak Weir and HEPP - ID 1385 as specified on https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/Registered. Methodology used: AMS-I.D. Geographic location: Turkey, Antalya Yaprak Weir and HEPP is a grid-connected power project in Turkey. Project activity is installed by Albe Enerji Elektrik Elektronik Danýþmanlýk Müþavirlik San. ve Tic. Ltd. Þti. (Albe Enerji in short). The project uses renewable source of Gevye River’s hydro power in Alanya/Antalya/Turkey. The total installed capacity of Yaprak Weir and HEPP is 9.28 MW. There are four turbines. Three of them have 1.445 MW’s and one of them has 4.945 MW capacity. Yaprak Weir and HEPP will be connected with a transmission line of 9.5 km of 34.5 kV to the transformer station which is connected to the transmission grid of 154 kV. The project activity will

produce 24.84 GWh per year. Based on the Turkey's Combined Margin Emission Factor of 0.4855 tCO2e/MWh, the project is expected to produce 12,060 tonnes of CO2eq GHG reductions each year. In the absence of the project activity, the same amount of energy will be produced by grid-connected fossil fuel based power plants which are common in Turkey. All Verra VCS projects generate greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or removals by implementing activities that are rigorously quantified, independently verified, and certified as additional compared to business-as-usual. Each Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) issued from such projects represents one tonne of CO_2-equivalent emissions reduced or removed from the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

46

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ACM0002 prescribes LEy = 0 for hydro. (Illustrative PDDs applying ACM0002 state “no leakage considered”.)

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The energy generating equipment is not transferred from or to another activity. Therefore leakage does not have to be taken into account and is taken as 0 tCO2/year. For determination of the baseline, the approved small scale methodology; AMS-I.D., Version 17.0, “Grid Connected Renewable Electricity Generation” 8, has been applied. The Approved Methodology refers to the following tools: “Tool to calculate project or leakage CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion” (Version 02). The Yaprak Weir and HEPP project is considered to have no risk of reversal because, like many hydropower projects, it generates emissions reductions by displacing fossil fuel-based electricity rather than storing carbon physically. This means the GHG reductions come from avoided emissions, which do not carry a risk of reversal associated with carbon stock loss or degradation, ensuring permanence of the emission reductions. The project’s renewable energy generation provides a stable and ongoing source of low-carbon electricity, which supports the justification for no risk of reversal.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H1. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: 16488-763729772-763729817-VCS-VCU-355-VER-TR-1-1385-01012019-31122019-0 Retirement date: 8/8/2024

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Yaprak Weir and HEPP - ID 1385 as specified on https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/Registered. Methodology used: AMS-I.D. Geographic location: Turkey, Antalya Yaprak Weir and HEPP is a grid-connected power project in Turkey. Project activity is installed by Albe Enerji Elektrik Elektronik Danýþmanlýk Müþavirlik San. ve Tic. Ltd. Þti. (Albe Enerji in short). The project uses renewable source of Gevye River's hydro power in Alanya/Antalya/Turkey. The total installed capacity of Yaprak Weir and HEPP is 9.28 MW. There are four turbines. Three of them have 1.445 MW's and one of them has 4.945 MW capacity. Yaprak Weir and HEPP will be connected with a transmission line of 9.5 km of 34.5 kV to the transformer station which is connected to the transmission grid of 154 kV. The project activity will produce 24.84 GWh per year. Based on the Turkey's Combined Margin Emission Factor of 0.4855 tCO2e/MWh, the project is expected to produce 12,060 tonnes of CO2eq GHG reductions each year. In the absence of the project activity, the same amount of energy will be produced by grid-connected fossil fuel based power plants which are common in Turkey. All Verra VCS projects generate greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or removals by implementing activities that are rigorously quantified, independently verified, and certified as additional compared to business-as-usual. Each Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) issued from such projects represents one tonne of CO_2-equivalent emissions reduced or removed from the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2062

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

Classification: Public

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ACM0002 prescribes LEy = 0 for hydro. (Illustrative PDDs applying ACM0002 state “no leakage considered”.)

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The energy generating equipment is not transferred from or to another activity. Therefore leakage does not have to be taken into account and is taken as 0 tCO2/year. For determination of the baseline, the approved small scale methodology; AMS-I.D., Version 17.0, “Grid Connected Renewable Electricity Generation” 8, has been applied. The Approved Methodology refers to the following tools: “Tool to calculate project or leakage CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion” (Version 02). The Yaprak Weir and HEPP project is considered to have no risk of reversal because, like many hydropower projects, it generates emissions reductions by

Classification: Public

displacing fossil fuel-based electricity rather than storing carbon physically. This means the GHG reductions come from avoided emissions, which do not carry a risk of reversal associated with carbon stock loss or degradation, ensuring permanence of the emission reductions. The project's renewable energy generation provides a stable and ongoing source of low-carbon electricity, which supports the justification for no risk of reversal.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H1. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: 16487-763727710-763729771-VCS-VCU-355-VER-TR-1-1385-01012018-31122018-0 Retirement date: 8/8/2024

Row 7

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

BigCoast Forest Climate Initiative - ID 3018 as specified on https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/Registered. Methodology used: VM0012 Geographic location: Canada, British Columbia The project's mitigation activity is carbn removal and avoided emissions via Improved Forest Management (IFM - logged to protected forests). A forest carbon credit project to create greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and removals by converting privately owned operational forest lands to protected forest lands. The project will be implemented following the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) VM0012 – Improved Forest Management in Temperate and Boreal Forests (LtPF), v1.2 methodology. The project is located in coastal British Columbia, Canada. This forest carbon project area is non-contiguous, with parcels located throughout Vancouver Island, Cortes Island, and Haida Gwaii. Old forests, ecologically significant areas, and culturally important areas were targeted for the forest carbon project. All Verra VCS projects generate greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions or removals by implementing activities that are rigorously quantified, independently verified, and certified as additional compared to business-as-usual. Each Verified Carbon Unit (VCU) issued from such projects represents one tonne of CO_2-equivalent emissions reduced or removed from the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1650

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

Classification: Public

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The standard and project design include safeguards to prevent harm and create co-benefits: No Net Harm – A life cycle and aspects analysis found no significant environmental or socio-economic risks from retaining natural forests. Stakeholder consultation – Local consultations (town halls, online feedback, etc.) were conducted before validation. Community comments were recorded and addressed. Environmental safeguards – The project avoids peatlands and wetlands, continues monitoring for fire and pest risks, and maintains road infrastructure to prevent erosion/landslides. Social and economic safeguards – Risks such as reduced fuelwood or employment were mitigated by continuing forestry operations outside the project area and maintaining community fuelwood supply. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – The project contributes directly to SDGs 6 (Clean Water), 12 (Responsible Consumption), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Under Water), and 15 (Life on Land) through certified forest management, watershed protection, biodiversity conservation, and over 15 million tCO_2e avoided/removed over its 30-year crediting period

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H1. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: 15023-639073545-639075194-VCS-VCU-263-VER-CA-14-3018-01012018-31122018-1 Retirement date: 8/8/2024

Row 8

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

252 MW WIND ENERGY PROJECT BY GREEN INFRA WIND ENERGY LIMITED - ID GS7152 as specified on https://registry.goldstandard.org/batch-retirements/details/208345 Methodology used: ACM0002 Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources Geographic location: India The purpose of the project activity is to generate power using renewable energy source (wind energy) and sell the power generated to the Indian grid. The project activity generates electricity using wind energy. The generated electricity is exported to the Indian grid system which is under the purview of the INDIAN electricity grid of India. The project activity replaces anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases estimated to be approximately 813,641 tCO2e per year, thereon displacing 858,725 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generationmix of power plants connected to the INDIAN GRID, which is mainly dominated by thermal/ fossil fuel based power plant. The 252 MW Wind Energy Project by Green Infra Wind Energy Limited leads to GHG emissions reductions by displacing fossil fuel-based electricity generation with clean, renewable wind power. By replacing electricity that would otherwise come from carbon-intensive sources, it significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions and supports sustainable energy development.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14200

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :ACM0002 prescribes LEy = 0 for wind. (Illustrative PDDs applying ACM0002 state “no leakage considered”.)

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Gold Standard Principles & Requirements (GS4GG) and the Safeguarding Principles & Requirements impose cross-cutting safeguards and due process, including: • Human rights & “Do No Harm” screening against a defined set of Safeguarding Principles; identify risks and implement mitigation/management measures. • Stakeholder consultation & ongoing engagement, including an accessible input/feedback & grievance mechanism; documentation via the Digital SDG Impact Tool. • Compliance with laws/regulations, worker health & safety, community health & safety, biodiversity and land-use safeguards; documented in the project design and monitored at verification. • Sustainable Development contributions: projects must identify, monitor and report SDG impacts (e.g., access to clean energy, air quality, local jobs) with verifiable indicators. • These requirements collectively ensure negative E&S impacts are identified, avoided where possible, and otherwise mitigated through an ESMP and verified at each performance review. It is reasonable and methodologically consistent to state “No risk of reversal” for GS7152, because it is a grid-connected wind emissions-reduction project, not a carbon-stock removal/storage project. • The project generates emission reductions (not removals) by displacing fossil-based grid electricity with renewable generation. There is no stored carbon pool at risk of later release, so non-permanence/reversal risk (e.g., fires releasing sequestered carbon) is not applicable. • Under ACM0002, reductions are quantified ex-post from metered electricity delivered to the grid times the grid emission factor; once generated, those avoided emissions cannot be “undone” later. There is no permanence buffer or reversal accounting for wind in this methodology.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H2. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: GS1-1-IN-GS7152-12-2023-26363-289226-298025 GS1-1-IN-GS7152-12-2023-26363-298026-303425 Retirement date: 4/4/2025 Average price paid for credits from this project: 2.2 USD per credit.

Row 9

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Forest Carbon

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Anew - Quinte Forestry Project - ID ACR680 as specified on https://acrcarbon.org/acr-registry/public-reports/ Methodology used: Improved Forest Management (IFM) on Canadian Forestlands Geographic location: Canada, Ontario, Quinte region The Anew - Quinte Forestry Project takes place on 10,073 hectares (24,891 acres) of forestland in the Quinte region, Ontario. Through sustainable forestry practices, the project will maintain and sequester carbon throughout the project life. The project uses Improved Forest Management (IFM) to retain more standing carbon than the NPV-maximizing, legally permissible harvest in the baseline. The ACR Canada IFM methodology defines that baseline with ownership-class discount rates (4–6%) and quantifies deltas between baseline harvest and the with-project scenario. Removals are credited from increased sequestration (retention of annual forest growth) and stock changes in included pools (above-/below-ground biomass, standing dead wood (optional), harvested wood products; litter and soils are de minimis/excluded). The main mitigation activity is carbon removal (with additional emissions-reduction benefits vs. the harvest baseline). The methodology explicitly credits increased sequestration when project activities exceed the baseline.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

800

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Standardized Approaches

☑ Other, please specify :Common practice assessment - Must show the activity exceeds common practice for similar owners/forests in the region.

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Classification: Public

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The standard requires the project to address the following additional details: • Environmental & Social Safeguards (ACR Standard v8, Ch. 8): Projects must "do no harm," comply with all relevant laws, respect human rights and Indigenous rights, and prepare & disclose an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with mitigation measures and a grievance mechanism. • Method-level guardrails: IFM Canada prohibits conversion to non-native species, draining/flooding of wetlands, requires proof of timber-rights control, and mandates increased stocking vs baseline by end of crediting period. • Permanence management: Minimum 40-year project term, 20-year crediting period, ongoing monitoring & verification, and buffer pool participation per the Risk Tool to compensate unintentional reversals. • SDG/benefit reporting (program-level): ACR v8 requires projects to report SDG contributions (at minimum SDG 13) using ACR's SDG template or an ACR-approved tool.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H2. The Credits were issued by the ACR following a rigorous project registration process used to ensure the originating offset project contributes to real and additional emission reductions.The issuance and ownership of these ACR Credits have been tracked on the ACR using unique serial numbers to prevent double counting and double selling. The retirement of these Credits on the ACR is permanent, and the retired Credits cannot be held, transferred or retired by any other party. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: ACR-CA-680-2021-2229-15551 to 16050 ACR-CA-680-2021-2229-15251 to 15550 Retirement date: 4/4/2025 Average price paid for credits from this project: 13.5 USD per credit.

Row 10

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Forest Carbon

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Finite Carbon - Loon Echo and Mahoosuc Land Trusts IFM - ID ACR735 as specified on https://acrcarbon.org/acr-registry/public-reports/ Methodology used: Improved Forest Management (IFM) on Non-Federal U.S. Forestlands Version 1.3 Geographic location: Oxford and Cumberland Counties, Maine and Coos County, New Hampshire MAINE; NEW HAMPSHIRE, US The project is a joint effort between Loon Echo Land Trust and Mahoosuc Land Trust to combine forestland in a PDA project to facilitate entry into the carbon market, and increase land conservation paired with carbon sequestration. These two 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations have similar conservation missions, work in the same region of Maine, and are accredited by the Land Trust Accreditation Commission. The project is the first to arise from the Carbon Offset Pilot Program, a partnership between Finite Carbon and Land Trust Alliance. The project area is dominated by a mix of hardwood (maple/beech/birch) and softwood (spruce/pine/fir) forest types typical of Maine forests. The land trusts manage the land as model forests, focused on public access, general health, habitat, species, age-class and structural diversity and quality timber production over long rotations, along with revenue generation to facilitate land conservation and stewardship. The IFM v1.3 methodology sets a baseline sets the baseline as the legally permissible, NPV-maximizing harvest for the relevant ownership class. The with-project scenario manages for higher stocking/longer rotations, so standing carbon stocks are higher than baseline. Credits come from: (i) additional removals via retained annual growth and stock increases, and (ii) avoided emissions from lower harvest vs. baseline, with accounting for harvested wood products (HWP). Included carbon pools/sources are specified (live biomass and HWP included; litter/soils excluded as de minimis), aligning with the project's land-trust objectives (public access, habitat, structural diversity, quality timber over long rotations). The main mitigation activity is carbon removal (primary), with additional emissions reductions relative to the baseline harvest scenario. The method explicitly credits increased sequestration when project activities exceed baseline.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

700

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

Classification: Public

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Standardized Approaches

☑ Other, please specify :Common practice assessment: Must demonstrate the activity goes beyond common practice in the sector/region.

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The standard requires the project to address the following additional details: ESIA & safeguards: ACR Standard v8 requires a public Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), legal compliance, protection of human/Indigenous rights, stakeholder engagement, and a grievance mechanism, with ongoing monitoring & disclosure (ACR provides an ESIA template). Method guardrails: IFM v1.3 prohibits draining/flooding wetlands and conversion to non-native species, and requires increased on-site stocking vs baseline by the end of crediting—helping avoid ecological harm while delivering climate benefit.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H2. The Credits were issued by the ACR following a rigorous project registration process used to ensure the originating offset project contributes to real and additional

emission reductions. The issuance and ownership of these ACR Credits have been tracked on the ACR using unique serial numbers to prevent double counting and double selling. The retirement of these Credits on the ACR is permanent, and the retired Credits cannot be held, transferred or retired by any other party. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: ACR-US-735-2021-1799-301 to 700 ACR-US-735-2021-1799-1 to 300 Retirement date: 4/4/2025 Average price paid for credits from this project: 15.25 USD per credit.

Row 11

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Forestry - MX

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Carbono Petcacab - ID CAR1514 as specified on https://thereserve2.apx.com/mymodule/reg/prjView.asp?id1=1514 Methodology used: Mexico Forest Protocol (MFP) v2.0 / "Protocolo Forestal para México v2.0 (PFM v2.0)" Geographic location: Mexico Carbon capture project in the Petcacab y Polinkin Ejido, Quintana Roo. Under MFP v2.0, forest projects generate net removals of CO_2 by increasing and maintaining forest carbon stocks above a modeled baseline and accounting for "secondary effects" (leakage), uncertainty, and permanence. Credits (CRTs) are issued for verified additional carbon maintained over time using tonne-year accounting. The main mitigation activity is Carbon removal. Forest activities under MFP remove atmospheric CO_2 and store it in biomass and dead organic matter; the protocol is expressly focused on credited GHG removals and their long-term management.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

800

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ CAR (The Climate Action Reserve)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

☑ Other, please specify :Tonne-year crediting/accounting - Credits are issued proportional to the time carbon is secured, relative to a 100-year permanence period (e.g., 0.3 CRT per tonne secured for 30 years via a Project Implementation Agreement).

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

As per the project's environmental safeguards, projects must, among other things: 1. Maintain or increase standing live & dead carbon in Activity Areas using a running 10-year average (with allowances for natural disturbances and risk-reduction silviculture). 2. Use native species (progress toward 95% native and composition thresholds for IFM/Restoration/Reforestation). 3. Maintain forest land cover in the Project Area outside Activity Areas (includes a dedicated Project-Area monitoring safeguard in Appendix A). 4. Social safeguards (for ejidos/communities) – monitored annually and verified For communal lands like Ejido Petcacab, MFP requires documented community governance and transparency (e.g., Assembly approvals, Project Coordinator selection/term/replacement processes, grievance/conflict procedures), with annual monitoring reports and periodic full verification against these safeguards. 5. Program oversight & verification All projects undergo initial and periodic third-party verification under the Reserve's Verification Program, including checks of eligibility, quantification, and compliance with social/environmental safeguards. (Carbono Petcacab is listed by the Reserve among newly registered projects with CRT issuance.)

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The decarbonization team at Brambles retires carbon credits to achieve our carbon neutral target for Scope 1 emissions covering Financial Year FY24 H2. The offset credits were issued by the Climate Action Reserve following a rigorous project registration process used to ensure the originating offset project contributes to real and additional emission reductions. The issuance and ownership of these Climate Action Reserve offset credits have been tracked in the Climate Action Reserve using unique serial numbers to prevent double counting and double selling. Now that these offset credits have been retired from the Reserve permanently, no one else can hold or retire the offset credits. Serial numbers of of the credits retired from this project: CAR-1-MX-1514-42-1216-QR-2021-6878-1 to 800 Retirement date: 4/4/2025 Average price paid for credits from this project: 15 USD per credit.
[Add row]

Classification: Public

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

Timber products

(8.2.1) Disclosure volume (metric tons)

1226874.32

(8.2.2) Volume type

Select all that apply

☑ Produced

☑ Sourced

(8.2.3) Produced volume (metric tons)

33370.16

(8.2.4) Sourced volume (metric tons)

1193504.16
[Fixed row]

(8.3) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that is used to produce your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:
☑ Own land

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Southern Drakensberg region of KwaZulu Natal

(8.3.5) Land type

Select from:
☑ Tree plantations

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

Classification: Public

7587.5

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

33370.16

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

100

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply
☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.3.11) Attach a list of production facility names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf
[Add row]

(8.4) Indicate if any of the land you own, manage and/or control was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Select from:
☑ Some of the land we own, manage and/or control is not used for production

(8.4.1) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Classification: Public

Row 1

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

☑ Own land

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

☑ Set-aside land for conservation

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

5933.5

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

0

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

Land use for Forestry is strictly controlled by permits issued from the government. The total farm area of 13521ha only has 7587ha planted to trees. The other 5933 ha of open land is divided up into grasslands and wetlands and dwellings, sheds, dams, roads and fire breaks. There are no natural forests in our lands and would be at no risk of being converted to commercial forestry as certified by the fact that our plantations have FSC accreditation.
[Add row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Classification: Public

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Brazil. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

316666.08

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Australia. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

51956.64

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Argentina. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8268.48

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders
☑ Multiple contracted producers
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Colombia. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

Classification: Public

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6316.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

USA. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

258655.68

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Poland. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

56171.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in

the IUCN category of “Near threatened” or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Chile. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

118812

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Classification: Public

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Germany. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

65345.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Spain. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

Classification: Public

40810.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

France. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

44913.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Canada. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

34546.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and

reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

South Africa. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

27999.84

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ukraine

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ukraine. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

10404.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Portugal. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

16507.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

New Zealand. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9490.08

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Classification: Public

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Lithuania. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13067.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and

Classification: Public

reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Austria. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11033.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Classification: Public

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

UK. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

6944.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Czechia. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13114.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Classification: Public

Italy. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

15083.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Eswatini

Classification: Public

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Eswatini. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

12636.96

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Turkey. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7792.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Slovenia. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4735.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Uruguay. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

617.76

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders
☑ Multiple contracted producers
☑ Trader/broker/commodity market
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Bosnia & Herzegovina. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

Classification: Public

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5720.16

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Serbia. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3112.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Estonia. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

113.28

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in

the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

China. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2856.48

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Classification: Public

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sweden. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2536.32

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market
☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Slovakia. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

Classification: Public

4571.52

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Norway. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2819.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Classification: Public

☑ Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Switzerland. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

927.36

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and

Classification: Public

reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Latvia. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

8246.4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Classification: Public

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ireland. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3634.56

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

Classification: Public

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Malaysia. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

55.68

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Classification: Public

Belgium. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2589.12

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Finland. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

761.76

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Hungary. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3611.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Ecuador

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Ecuador. Brambles has information available regarding specific states or equivalent jurisdictions, however, due to its confidential nature, we will not be disclosing it.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

59.04

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Classification: Public

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: - The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased; - A breakdown of this volume by definition; and - Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. A full list of the names and locations of Brambles' timber suppliers production and primary processing sites can be found in our 2024 Modern Slavery Statement: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/Brambles_Modern_Slavery_Statement_2024.pdf
[Add row]

(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:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(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

Classification: Public

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Brambles aims to maintain 100% FSC/PEFC certified timber by 2025 and enable the transformation of forestry markets to Chain of Custody. Brambles defines no deforestation according to the FSC/PEFC criterion which understand and ensure no deforestation takes place through the prevention of activities that result in an organization converting natural forests to other land uses and that any plantations on converted natural forests post-November 1994 do not qualify for certification.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2007

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

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”

Brambles aims to maintain 100% FSC/PEFC certified timber by 2025 and enable the transformation of forestry markets to Chain of Custody. Brambles defines no conversion according to the FSC/PEFC criterion which understand and ensure no conversion of natural ecosystems takes place through the prevention of activities that result in an organization converting natural forests to other land uses and that any plantations on converted natural forests post-November 1994 don't qualify for certification

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2007

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

[Add row]

Classification: Public

(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.

Timber products

(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:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Natural ecosystem restoration and long-term protection

☑ Other natural ecosystem restoration and long-term protection target metric, please specify :Number of new trees added

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

08/31/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

83

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

Classification: Public

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our direct operations and upstream value chain. No exclusions made.

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

Our Forest Positive strategy is straightforward: we will enable the sustainable growth of two trees for every one we need, by 2025. The first tree ensures deforestation-free operations. This will be achieved through our strict global requirement to source wood from certified sources. The second tree is enabled through Brambles' Forest Positive strategy. To meet our 2025 regenerative target, we aim to enable the growth of approximately 3.2 million additional trees per annum by FY25. We will grow two trees for every one we use for our pallets – adding millions of new trees by 2030. One tree is planted through our current certification programmes, and the other tree will be for the planet and its people. We will partner with forestry organisations to assess large-scale planting projects with an aim to increase biodiversity and generate carbon offset credits. These efforts, combined with the broader adoption of Chain-of-Custody certification, will continue to positively transform forest product markets and address our most pressing sustainability issues. Brambles' sustainability and procurement teams have developed a four-point strategy to achieve our Forest Positive objectives: i) Afforestation from carbon credits – This creates new forest mass and offsets emissions. However, the number of trees and the subsequent impact on our Forest Positive Target is modest, ii) Value-added philanthropy which involves investing in afforestation, reforestation, and conservation projects that benefit local communities by restoring native forests and providing forest-linked income opportunities in sustainable agriculture, iii) Certifying new sources of timber through Bramble's Fast Track to Certification (FT2C) programme, successful in Brazil and Zimbabwe. FT2C leverages Bramble's experience with timber certification to accelerate the transition to certified sources with future suppliers that are aligned to our sustainable standards and seek to become part of our supply ecosystem, iv) Creation of new timber sources in degraded regions by partnering with various organisations to promote sustainable agroforestry practices. Critically, this fosters nature-connected socio-economic opportunities in local communities while contributing to Brambles' medium and longer-term raw material supply. In FY24 we enabled the sustainable growth of 1.7 million "second trees" and 2.6 million "first trees" replanted through certified sustainable forestry programmes i.e., 4.3 million trees total.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

In September 2020, Brambles launched a new set of sustainability targets and commitments aiming at building regenerative supply chains and regenerate forests. At the end of FY20 (maintained in FY21, FY22, FY23 and FY24), Brambles managed to reach its goal of 100% of wood coming from certified sources, which ensured that at least 1 tree was grown for every tree used to operate. Brambles has decided to double this commitment for its new set of 2025 goals and commit to grow 2 trees for every tree used to operate. This equates to a 100% increase in the number of trees being grown for every tree we use to operate. This target is not a cumulative target but rather a YoY target (i.e., we achieved this target last year during our CDP 2024 disclosure). This year we achieved 83% of the target & we will achieve 100% of the target next year as per our 2025 sustainability target roadmap. Brambles chose this target as it is at the center of its ambition of pioneering regenerative supply chains and it will support our own and our customers' decarbonisation objectives while increasing global forest cover. Reforestation is an effective nature-based solution delivering multiple benefits such as addressing critical biodiversity issues, climate change and opening opportunities in carbon markets. This objective places Brambles on a pathway towards regeneration and will ensure not only zero deforestation but will ultimately help create more natural capital beyond the business's requirement for raw materials.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(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:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

Classification: Public

☑ PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/29/2015

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2012

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

84

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2024

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

Classification: Public

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our direct operations and upstream value chain. No exclusions made.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Brambles reported 84% of timber purchased in FY12 was from certified sources. In 2015, Brambles set a goal of 100% certified sources for all timber purchased by 2020 (https://www.brambles.com/sustainability-goals-better-planet#section-zero-deforestation-3720) and in 2020 adopted a target of maintaining that 100% indefinitely. In FY24, 100% was from certified sources. (https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/sustainability/Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf). Ongoing secure supply of materials for the production and repair of pooling equipment, in particular wood used for pallets, is critical to Brambles which is why our procuring sustainable timber is vital for our long term business objectives and our sustainability strategy and performance. Procuring certified wood products through a credible forestry standard ensures the natural capital values of the forest are preserved. The forestry standards Brambles specifies require forestry managers to conserve the ecological functions of the forest. This includes utilising harvesting techniques that protect vulnerable plant and animal species as well as the maintenance of important processes such as carbon sequestration, soil erosion and water quality controls throughout the broader catchment. Critically, forestry standards also deliver practical economic and social benefits to local communities, offering stable and secure employment and protecting human rights while ensuring a renewable supply of raw material for industry. Certified source includes forests that are under globally recognised Sustainable Forestry Management standards of FSC or PEFC. Both standards prevent DC/DCF and include controls to protect biodiversity and human rights, while enhancing economic and social outcomes for local communities. Brambles' due diligence process is a 24-step investigation, which verifies the wood purchased complies with our strict sourcing policy. A Global Direct Sourcing Office has been established, responsible for identifying improvement areas at global level and share best practice. We have implemented a third-party monitoring system on timber suppliers. We remain in full compliance with our global timber sourcing policy, requiring all timber to be from certified sustainable sources. As such, we are supporting forestry practices that avoid deforestation, and in FY24 have increased our focus on purchasing CoC certified timber which further provides visibility of origin and supports value chain integrity.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Brambles' approach to raw materials sourcing aims to increase supply resilience by driving certification and supplier diversity, optimising asset use, and understanding potential climate-related forestry risks. Since FY22, managing materials supply risk was achieved by diversifying the supplier base into new markets, which increased access to more certified timber. Brambles' optimisation projects delivered through our transformation initiatives cover activities across the full value chain and include the asset productivity programme. These initiatives reduce the need to purchase new pallets and repair timber. The supplier diversity and asset optimisation initiatives also address potential shorter-term climate-related supply impacts, reinforcing Brambles' risk mitigation approaches and demonstrates the company's commitment to SDG 15, Life on Land specifically, SDG objective 15.2, Sustainable use of the Worlds Forests. Brambles has continued to strengthen

collaboration with external stakeholders to further improve its materials sourcing. This has resulted in maintaining 100% certified sustainable sourcing. Timber is sourced from certified forests in over 20 countries. Brambles also manages 18 of the certified timber farms from which its South African timber is sourced.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(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:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Production unit

Classification: Public

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/29/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2012

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

28

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2024

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

78

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

78

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our direct operations and upstream value chain. No exclusions made.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Brambles' sustainability and procurement teams have developed a four-point strategy to achieve our Forest Positive objectives. One of those points includes implementing certification schemes for new timber sources. Brambles' procurement team developed the Fast Track to Certification (FT2C) programme, successful in Brazil and Zimbabwe. FT2C leverages Bramble's experience with timber certification to accelerate the transition to certified sources with future suppliers that are aligned to our sustainable standards and seek to become part of our ecosystem. During FY24 Brambles has continued to strengthen collaboration with external stakeholders to further improve its materials sourcing. This has resulted in increasing our volume of CoC certified timber by 5.4-percentage points to 78%. Ongoing secure supply of materials for production and repair of pooling equipment, i.e., wood used for pallets, is critical to Brambles which is why our procuring sustainable timber (and ensured traceability of this timber) is vital for our long-term business objectives and sustainability strategy and performance. The forestry standards Brambles specifies require forestry managers to conserve the ecological functions of the forest. This includes utilising harvesting techniques that protect vulnerable plant and animal species as well as the maintenance of important processes such as carbon sequestration, soil erosion and water quality controls throughout the broader catchment. Critically, forestry standards also deliver practical economic and social benefits to local communities, offering stable and secure employment and protecting human rights while ensuring a renewable supply of raw material for industry. Chain of custody certification guarantees wood is sourced from certified forest resources through defined points in the supply chain. It demonstrates that each step of the supply chain is closely monitored through independent certification bodies, allows us to arrive to the forest management unit if required. While we report traceability to a country level internally, we are able to drill down further into our traceability with the assistance of our supplier and the Chain of Custody certification. In FY19, we implemented a procedure to collect, and periodically check validity of chain of custody certification, in accordance with FSC and PEFC requirements. We have implemented a third-party monitoring system on timber suppliers.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Brambles reported 28% of timber purchased in FY12 was chain of custody certified. In 2020 Brambles adopted a target of enabling the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification and increase % of timber carrying CoC certification. In FY20, 62.7% of timber purchased carried chain of custody certification, in FY21, 68.6% of timber carried Chain of Custody certification, and in FY22 this went up to 72%. 72.6 % in FY23 and up to 78% in FY24, which is a 5% increase from FY23. Brambles' approach to raw materials sourcing aims to increase supply resilience by driving certification and supplier diversity, optimising asset use, and understanding potential climate-related forestry risks. Since FY22, managing materials supply risk was achieved by diversifying the supplier base into new markets, which increased access to more certified timber. Brambles' optimisation projects delivered through our transformation initiatives cover activities across the full value chain and include the asset productivity programme. These initiatives reduce the need to purchase new pallets and repair timber. The supplier diversity and asset optimisation initiatives also address potential shorter-term climate-related supply impacts, reinforcing Brambles' risk mitigation approaches and demonstrates the company's commitment to SDG 15, Life on Land specifically, SDG objective 15.2, Sustainable use of the Worlds Forests. Procuring certified wood products through a credible forestry standard ensures the natural capital values of the forest are preserved.
[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 do not have any indirect suppliers providing timber. All timber are procured from direct suppliers. Our traceability system is our 24-step investigation due diligence management system (more information can be found in our global lumber sourcing policy https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/Corporate_Governance/Global_Lumber_Sourcing_Policy.pdf). All wood purchased by CHEP meets one of the following definitions: 1) Chain of Custody (COC) certified wood: Where CHEP can verify supplier claims, through documentation, that wood purchased has an associated COC certification credit. 2) Wood from certified sources, where the wood is not covered by CoC certification all along its supply chain, however CHEP has access to documentation and proof that the wood comes from a certified forest (whether under FSC or PEFC). Wood will not be purchased from a source where due diligence is not satisfied. At the end of the Year, each Pallets' region submits to Brambles information on: − The volume of wood (cubic metres) purchased by country; − A breakdown of this volume by definition (as above); and − Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species. For species that are classified in the IUCN category of "Near threatened" or worse, the regions are asked to provide the volume of wood involved and details on what the business has done to work with suppliers to better understand and optimize its use, so to not affect the population in a negative way. The data is then reviewed by the Procurement team and reported in Brambles Sustainability Review. This system allows us to ensure that all timber comes from responsible sources and we are not participating in any deforestation. More information and case studies can be found in our 2024 sustainability review: https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/pdf/2024/sustainability/Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf
[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

100

(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

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

Classification: Public

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

54.95

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

45.05

(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

7.73

(8.9.1.3) Comment

In FY24, Brambles purchased 2,486,467 cubic meters or 1,193,504.16 metric tons of timber for its timber pallets, which accounts for 97.28% of our total disclosed volume. Of these metric tons purchased, 94,903.20 metric tons or 197,715 cubic meters were FSC certified alone, which accounts for 7.73% of our total disclosed volume. The FSC standard prevents DC/DCF and includes controls to protect biodiversity and human rights, while enhancing economic and social outcomes for local communities. In 2020 Brambles adopted its 2025 targets of maintaining 100% FSC and PEFC certified timber indefinitely, enable the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, and enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use. In FY24, 78% of timber purchased carried chain of custody certification, while 100% was from certified sources. Procuring certified wood products through a credible forestry standard ensures the natural capital values of the forest are preserved. Chain of custody certification guarantees wood is sourced from certified forest resources through defined points in the supply chain. It demonstrates that each step of the supply chain is closely monitored through independent certification bodies. Certified source includes forests that are under globally recognised SFM standards of FSC or PEFC (or PEFC endorsed). Both standards prevent DC/DCF and include controls to protect biodiversity and human rights, while enhancing economic and social outcomes for local communities. Brambles' due diligence process is a 24-step investigation which verifies the wood purchased complies with our strict sourcing policy. While we report traceability to a country level internally, we are able to drill down further into our traceability with the assistance of our supplier. In FY19, we implemented a procedure to collect, and periodically check, validity of chain of custody certification, in accordance with FSC and PEFC requirements. In FY21, we increased the frequency of these checks (monthly for high risk areas at least quarterly otherwise). We had major improvement focusing on Chain of Custody suppliers in Latin America. A Global Direct Sourcing Officer is responsible for identifying improvement areas at global level and share best practice. We have implemented a third party monitoring system on timber suppliers. More information and case studies can be found in 2024 sustainability review.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

44.5

(8.9.1.3) Comment

To avoid double-counting, we divided the total volumes per certification scheme into those that had both the overarching certification scheme (e.g., FSC) and the additional Chain of Custody certification scheme (e.g., FSC CoC) and those that carried the overarching certification alone without the CoC part. In FY24, Brambles purchased 2,486,467 cubic meters or 1,193,504.16 metric tons of timber for its timber pallets. In FY24, 640,873.92 metric tons of the timber purchased by Brambles was FSC certified, of which 545,970.72 or 1,137,439 m3 was also FSC chain of custody certified. Therefore, accounting for 44.5% of our total disclosed volume. In 2020 Brambles adopted its 2025 targets of maintaining 100% FSC and PEFC certified timber indefinitely, enable the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, and enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use. In FY24, 78% of timber purchased carried chain of custody certification, while 100% was from certified sources. Procuring certified wood products through a credible forestry standard ensures the natural capital values of the forest are preserved. Chain of custody certification guarantees wood is sourced from certified forest resources through defined points in the supply chain. It demonstrates that each step of the supply chain is closely monitored through independent certification bodies. Certified source includes forests that are under globally recognised SFM standards of FSC or PEFC (or PEFC endorsed). Both standards prevent DC/DCF and include controls to protect biodiversity and human rights, while enhancing economic and social outcomes for local communities. Brambles' due diligence process is a 24-step investigation which verifies the wood purchased complies with our strict sourcing policy. While we report traceability to a country level internally, we are able to drill down further into our traceability with the assistance of our supplier. In FY19, we implemented a procedure to collect, and periodically check, validity of chain of custody certification, in accordance with FSC and PEFC requirements. Since FY21, we have been increasing the frequency of these checks experiencing a major improvement in CoC volumes with suppliers in strategic regions

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf

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

2.72

(8.9.1.3) Comment

This certification applies to the timber produced in South Africa which is grown/produced under FSC and PEFC criterion. CHEP South Africa's Forestry & Milling division adds a unique set of advantages to our pallet pooling business. The division owns 18 pine timber farms, which cover an area of approximately 13,500 hectares and Weatherboard (Pty) Ltd owns a sawmill and pallet manufacturing plant in KwaZulu-Natal that employs approximately 380 people. In FY24 these farms produced 33370.16 metric tons of timber or 63135.96 m3 of produced pine sawlog & waste pine sawlog timber in the original unit plus 3064.9 metric tons of pulpwood sold in the original unit of metric tons. Owning these enterprises is a key differentiator and allows CHEP to positively impact both our customers and our employees in specific ways. For example: Uninterrupted supply of timber from both CHEP forests (40%) and long-term supplier contracts (60%) • Quality assurance of materials improves the strength and safety capability of our pallets • CHEP harvests mature 26-year-old trees, equating to stronger and more durable pallets • Setting the benchmark for sustainability and waste management as our sawmill reuses the sawdust by-products to power its boiler • A 10% employee shareholding in the Weatherboard sawmill provides a sense of ownership, career progression and motivation CHEP has held Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) accreditation for environmentally well-managed plantations for most of its plantations since 2009, which involves an extensive audit program covering many aspects, including water management. FSC auditors audit the farms every year to ensure continued compliance. Poor forestry practices in the past meant the water courses were choked with alien vegetation and overgrowth, affecting both the quality and quantity of water that flowed downstream to the local community. CHEP invested time and money clearing the water courses, greatly improving the water quality. Ongoing management of alien species ensures that the water courses are not choked again. The water is regularly tested to ensure it is as clean as possible. While CHEP itself does not use the water courses for irrigation for the farm, except for fire fighting purposes, the community downstream relies on the water supply that runs through surrounding land, including the CHEP farms. The 100% only applies to volume produced (We only produce timber in South Africa of which 100% is FSC forest management certified).

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.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

Classification: Public

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

0.59

(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

☑ Third-party certification providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In FY24, Brambles purchased 2,486,467 cubic meters or 1,193,504.16 metric tons of timber for its timber pallets, which accounts for 97.28% of our total disclosed volume. Of these metric tons purchased, 7,278.24 metric tons or 15,163 m3 was PEFC certified alone, which accounts for 0.59% of our total disclosed volume. In 2020 Brambles adopted its 2025 targets of maintaining 100% FSC and PEFC certified timber indefinitely, enable the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, and enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use. In FY24, 78% of timber purchased carried chain of custody certification, while 100% was from certified sources. Procuring certified wood products through a credible forestry standard ensures the natural capital values of the forest are preserved. Chain of custody certification guarantees wood is sourced from certified forest resources through defined points in the supply chain. It demonstrates that each step of the supply chain is closely monitored through independent certification bodies and allows us to arrive to the forest management unit if required. While we report traceability to a country level internally, we can also enhance our traceability with the assistance of our supplier and the Chain of Custody certification. Certified source includes forests that are under globally recognised SFM standards of FSC or PEFC (or PEFC endorsed). Both standards prevent DC/DCF and include controls to protect biodiversity and human rights, while enhancing economic and social outcomes for local communities. Brambles' due diligence process is a 24-step investigation which verifies the wood purchased complies with our strict sourcing policy. In FY19, we implemented a procedure to collect, and periodically check, validity of chain of custody certification, in accordance with FSC and PEFC requirements. In FY21, we increased the frequency of these checks (monthly for high risk areas at least quarterly otherwise). We had major improvement focusing on Chain of Custody suppliers in Latin America. A Global Direct Sourcing Officer is responsible for identifying improvement areas at global level and share best practice. We have implemented a third party monitoring system on timber suppliers. More information and case studies can be found in 2024 sustainability review.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

29.4

(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

☑ Third-party certification providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.2.4) Comment

To avoid double-counting, we divided the total volumes per certification scheme into those that had both the overarching certification scheme (e.g., FSC) and the additional CoC certification scheme (e.g., FSC CoC) and those that carried the overarching certification alone without the CoC part. In FY24, Brambles purchased 2,486,467 cubic meters or 1,193,504.16 metric tons of timber for its timber pallets. In FY24, 367,966.08 metric tons of the timber purchased by Brambles was PEFC certified, of which 360,687.84 mtons or 751,433 cubic meters was also PEFC chain of custody certified. Therefore, accounting for 29.4% of our total disclosed volume. In 2020 Brambles adopted its 2025 targets of maintaining 100% FSC and PEFC certified timber indefinitely, enable the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, and enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use. In FY24, 78% of timber purchased carried chain of custody certification, while 100% was from certified sources. Procuring certified wood products through a credible forestry standard ensures the natural capital values of the forest are preserved. Chain of custody certification guarantees wood is sourced from certified forest resources through defined points in the supply chain. It demonstrates that each step of the supply chain is closely monitored through independent certification bodies. Certified source includes forests that are under globally recognised SFM standards of FSC or PEFC (or PEFC endorsed). Both standards prevent DC/DCF and include controls to protect biodiversity and human rights, while enhancing economic and social outcomes for local communities. Brambles' due diligence process is a 24-step investigation which verifies the wood purchased complies with our strict sourcing policy. While we report traceability to a country level internally, we are able to drill down further into our traceability with the assistance of our supplier. In FY19, we implemented a procedure to collect, and periodically check, validity of chain of custody certification, in accordance with FSC and PEFC requirements. Since FY21, we have been increasing the frequency of these checks experiencing a major improvement in CoC volumes with suppliers in strategic regions.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ SFI Forest Management standard

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

13.05

(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

☑ Third-party certification providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.2.4) Comment

In FY24, Brambles purchased 2,486,467 cubic meters or 1,193,504.16 metric tons of timber for its timber pallets, which accounts for 97.28% of our total disclosed volume. Of these metric tons purchased, 160,054.08 metric tons or 333,446 cubic meters was SFI certified alone, which accounts for 13.05% of our total disclosed volume. In 2020 Brambles adopted its 2025 targets of maintaining 100% FSC and PEFC certified timber indefinitely, enable the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, and enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use. In FY24, 78% of timber purchased carried chain of custody certification, while 100% was from certified sources. Procuring certified wood products through a credible forestry standard ensures the natural capital values of the forest are preserved. Chain of custody certification guarantees wood is sourced from certified forest resources through defined points in the supply chain. It demonstrates that each step of the supply chain is closely monitored through independent certification bodies and allows us to arrive to the forest management unit if required. While we report traceability to a country level internally, we can also enhance our traceability with the assistance of our supplier and the Chain of Custody certification. Certified source includes forests that are under globally recognised SFM standards of FSC or PEFC (or PEFC endorsed). Both standards prevent DC/DCF and include controls to protect biodiversity and human rights, while enhancing economic and social outcomes for local communities. Brambles' due diligence process is a 24-step investigation which verifies the wood purchased complies with our strict sourcing policy. In FY19, we implemented a procedure to collect, and periodically check, validity of chain of custody certification, in accordance with FSC and PEFC requirements. In FY21, we increased the frequency of these checks (monthly for high risk areas at least quarterly otherwise). We had major improvement focusing on Chain of Custody suppliers in Latin America. A Global Direct Sourcing Officer is responsible for identifying improvement areas at global level and share best practice. We have implemented a third party monitoring system on timber suppliers. More information and case studies can be found in 2024 sustainability review.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ SFI Chain-of-Custody – Percentage

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

2.01

(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

☑ Third-party certification providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.2.4) Comment

To avoid double-counting, we divided the total volumes per certification scheme into those that had both the overarching certification scheme (e.g., FSC) and the additional CoC certification scheme (e.g., FSC CoC) and those that carried the overarching certification alone without the CoC part. In FY24, Brambles purchased 2,486,467 cubic meters or 1,193,504.16 metric tons of timber for its timber pallets. In FY24, 184,664.16 mtons of the timber purchased by Brambles was SFI certified, of which 24,610.08 mtons or 51,271 cubic meters was also SFI chain of custody certified. Therefore, accounting for 2.01% of our total disclosed volume. In 2020 Brambles adopted its 2025 targets of maintaining 100% FSC and PEFC certified timber indefinitely, enable the transformation of more forestry markets to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, and enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use. In FY24, 78% of timber purchased carried chain of custody certification, while 100% was from certified sources. Procuring certified wood products through a credible forestry standard ensures the natural capital values of the forest are preserved. Chain of custody certification guarantees wood is sourced from certified forest resources through defined points in the supply chain. It demonstrates that each step of the supply chain is closely monitored through independent certification bodies. Certified source includes forests that are under globally recognised SFM standards of FSC or PEFC (or PEFC endorsed). Both standards prevent DC/DCF and include controls to protect biodiversity and human rights, while enhancing economic and social outcomes for local communities. Brambles' due diligence process is a 24-step investigation which verifies the wood purchased complies with our strict sourcing policy. While we report traceability to a country level internally, we are able to drill down further into our traceability with the assistance of our supplier. In FY19, we implemented a procedure to collect, and periodically check, validity of chain of custody certification, in accordance with FSC and PEFC requirements. Since FY21, we have been increasing the frequency of these checks experiencing a major improvement in CoC volumes with suppliers in strategic regions.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

45.05

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply
☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

Brambles' Lumber Sourcing Policy and targets require its suppliers to ensure DC/DCF. We have implemented a third party monitoring system on timber suppliers, collecting information from suppliers via business-to-business value chain control systems. Brambles requests Supplier Acknowledgement by asking the supplier to perform a yearly update of the Lumber Sustainability Compliance letter. Furthermore, each region will be asked to write a yearly due diligence memorandum. The memorandum provides an overview of the due diligence work undertaken and provides a conclusion on lumber purchasing compliance with the policy. Moreover, each step of the supply chain is closely monitored through independent certification bodies and all volumes verified through this system carry either SFI or PEFC certification, requiring suppliers to do ground-based monitoring.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply
☑ Third party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

45.05

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Suppliers need to comply with our Global Lumber Sourcing policy and DC/DCF targets and undertake third-party audits for PEFC or SFI certification and a 24-step due diligence investigation which verifies the wood purchased complies with our strict sourcing policy.

(8.9.3.8) Attachment of verification (optional)

Global_Lumber_Sourcing_Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Classification: Public

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

97.28

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ During the last 5 years

(8.10.1.7) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint during the last five years (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Brambles only purchases timber which has been certified FSC or PEFC and an extensive internal due diligence program is in place. Brambles Procurement conducts due diligence (DD) for all lumber purchases, with heightened scrutiny for high-risk sources. A supplier is deemed Significant Risk if: a) The CPI index of the country or origin is 60 or less (with a transition from 50 to 60 by FY19), b) The source is from an HSBC high-risk country, c) Lumber is uncertified, d) CoC Certified lumber comes from a high-risk country, or e) There are uncertainties, such as armed conflict, low forest governance, or potential illegal activity in the supply chain. Since January 2017, Brambles does not approve suppliers delivering uncertified lumber unless approved by the CPO, which has not occurred in FY24. In high-risk scenarios, Brambles must mitigate risks to a Negligible Risk level. Procurement actions include: a) Performing detailed DD and understanding the entire supply chain, b) Requesting annual Supplier Acknowledgement for Lumber Sustainability Compliance, c) Verifying CoC certification validity yearly, d) Requesting at least two proof documents from third parties for certified sources, and d.4) If external documents are unavailable, additional information is required, including forest ownership, log receipts, and government permits. Procurement may also conduct on-site inspections and seek third-party reviews as necessary.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint on the land we own, manage or control

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

2.72

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ During the reporting period

☑ During the last 5 years

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.7) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint during the last five years (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Brambles only purchases timber which has been certified FSC or PEFC and an extensive internal due diligence program is in place. Brambles Procurement conducts due diligence (DD) for all lumber purchases, with heightened scrutiny for high-risk sources. A supplier is deemed Significant Risk if: a) The CPI index of the country or origin is 60 or less (with a transition from 50 to 60 by FY19), b) The source is from an HSBC high-risk country, c) Lumber is uncertified, d) CoC Certified lumber comes from a high-risk country, or e) There are uncertainties, such as armed conflict, low forest governance, or potential illegal activity in the supply chain. Since January 2017, Brambles does not approve suppliers delivering uncertified lumber unless approved by the CPO, which has not occurred in FY24. In high-risk scenarios, Brambles must mitigate risks to a Negligible Risk level. Procurement actions include: a) Performing detailed DD and understanding the entire supply chain, b) Requesting annual Supplier Acknowledgement for Lumber Sustainability Compliance, c) Verifying CoC certification validity yearly, d) Requesting at least two proof documents from third parties for certified sources, and d.4) If external documents are unavailable, additional information is required, including forest ownership, log receipts, and government permits. Procurement may also conduct on-site inspections and seek third-party reviews as necessary.
[Add row]

Classification: Public

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

Row 1

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ L'Oréal

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Tertiary packaging

Classification: Public

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

0

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

While Brambles supplies clients with wooden CHEP pallets for use throughout the supply chain, ownership of the pallets is retained by CHEP/Brambles therefore, the volume of timber sold is 0. Of the CHEP timber pallets used by our client during FY24, 100% were made of timber FSC or PEFC certified and 100% of the timber carried Chain of Custody certification. Brambles accepts both FSC and PEFC certification schemes. We have nominated FSC certification above as there was no option to select multiple schemes.

Row 2

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Royal Friesland Campina N.V.

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Tertiary packaging

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

0

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

While Brambles supplies clients with wooden CHEP pallets for use throughout the supply chain, ownership of the pallets is retained by CHEP/Brambles therefore, the volume of timber sold is 0. Of the CHEP timber pallets used by our client during FY24, 100% were made of timber FSC or PEFC certified and 100% of the timber carried Chain of Custody certification. Brambles accepts both FSC and PEFC certification schemes. We have nominated FSC certification above as there was no option to select multiple schemes.
[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed 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.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from both suppliers and owned/managed/controlled land

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Labor rights

☑ Land use rights

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Certification
☑ Ground-based monitoring
☑ Supplier self-declaration
☑ Third party tools
☑ Third party audits

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.14.5) Please explain

To ensure compliance with forest regulations and mandatory standards, such as the Brazilian Forest Code and the EU Timber Regulation, Brambles has implemented a comprehensive system for monitoring and verifying the sustainability of its timber sourcing. This system uses multiple procedures and tools to ensure that both our operations and those of our suppliers comply with all relevant forest regulations. Compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code and Data Collection: For our operations in Brazil, Brambles monitors and verifies the percentage of suppliers with no gross deforestation after July 2008. This is achieved through several methods, including reviewing supplier documentation, conducting supplier audits, and verifying their FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) certifications. While Brambles does not conduct direct audits of suppliers, we frequently verify documentation, ensuring ongoing compliance with FSC and PEFC standards. These certifications require adherence to national and regional regulations, including the Brazilian Forest Code, to maintain certification. Although Brambles does not own or manage land in Brazil and therefore does not collect data on the percentage of properties registered on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) database or those with Legal Reserve (RL) or Permanent Protected Area (APP) deficits, we plan to begin collecting this data from our suppliers within the next two years. This will further ensure compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code and enhance our monitoring capabilities. Global Compliance and Timber Sourcing Strategy: Globally, Brambles follows a strict lumber sourcing policy, as outlined in our Global Lumber Sourcing Policy (https://www.brambles.com/Content/cms/Corporate_Governance/Global_Lumber_Sourcing_Policy.pdf), which is enforced through a 24-step due diligence management system. This policy mandates that all timber suppliers provide certification details that confirm compliance with relevant laws and regulations. In FY23, 100% of the timber sourced by Brambles was either FSC or PEFC certified. These third-party certification schemes verify that suppliers meet national and regional regulations, such as the EU Timber Regulation, and other legal requirements. To maintain our commitment to sustainable sourcing, Brambles actively collaborates with timber suppliers to improve their certification status, aiming for chain of custody certification wherever possible. This collaboration includes offering long-term agreements to facilitate technological transformation, productivity improvements, and waste reduction. Continuous monitoring and regular audits conducted by FSC and PEFC certification bodies ensure that suppliers adhere to standards, prevent gross deforestation, and comply with all applicable laws. Each year, Brambles requires regional teams to submit detailed reports on: − Volumes purchased; − A breakdown of this volume by definition (as above) − Details of species purchased and in particular any species that appear on the IUCN Red List of threatened species. This rigorous data collection and reporting process ensures that all timber sourcing is sustainable, transparent, and fully compliant with forest regulations and mandatory standards. By adhering to these procedures and continuously working to improve our practices, Brambles not only ensures compliance with all relevant regulations but also supports broader efforts to promote sustainable forestry practices globally.
[Fixed row]

Classification: Public

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Organization has operational presence in area

☑ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area

☑ Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities

☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems

☑ Supply of commodities strategically important

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

The Brambles procurement team has developed an innovative sustainable sourcing model to create a dependable pipeline of sustainably certified materials and reforest degraded land. Communities are at the centre of this initiative, with access to socio-economic opportunities for marginalised groups. Brambles' scale and demand certainty are critical to catalyse this project, leveraging our expertise and reputation in sustainable sourcing. Although these projects are in their infancy, the right partnerships are in place with the community, investors, authorities, and independent third parties to ensure economic empowerment. The initiative will maintain sustainable certification for materials, regenerate land, enhance biodiversity, and provide transparency on human rights. This approach is not limited to any region and, if successful, can be replicated elsewhere. Brambles' procurement team also developed the Fast Track to Certification (FT2C) programme, leveraging

experience in timber certification to accelerate transition to certified sources with future suppliers aligned to our sustainable standards. FT2C facilitates certification for small forest owners through agreements with consultancy firms and NGOs. This enables Brambles to access new sustainable sources, leverage its global position, and create positive social, environmental, and economic impacts to local communities (for more details, see p. 26 of our FY24 Sustainability Review). These 3 aspects are relevant in Forest Management certification schemes, so Brambles expects engagement from stakeholders such as government authorities and environmental organisations. Pilots ran in late 2023. Criteria prioritisation are socio-economic, financial, and operational/supply chain related. Brambles needs to increase sustainable sources in fast-growing markets and minimise supply risk from controversial sources. Doing business in developing countries where socio-economic conditions lower CPI scores and threaten High Conservation Value Forests requires carefully involving stakeholders and a comprehensive vision, to ensure consistent, long-term commitment from prospective suppliers (Forest Owners and Sawmills), the generation of sustainable livelihoods, and net positive business impact for Brambles.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

The Tabasco Regeneration Forestry Project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Tabasco

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

Classification: Public

Brambles-Sustainability-Review-2024.pdf

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

20000

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

0

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Increased rate of employment in the rural economy

Production

☑ Increased uptake of certification

☑ Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

☑ Support communities and smallholders in gaining access to incentives (e.g. support achieving certification, group formation, getting land title, packaging access to loans, preferential sourcing etc.)

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☑ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

☑ Collaborate on commodity traceability

☑ Use preferential sourcing to support landscape/jurisdictional initiatives that are demonstrating progress

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ National government

☑ Sub-national government

☑ Local communities

☑ Private sector

☑ Other, please specify :External consultants

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

The Brambles procurement team has developed an innovative sustainable sourcing model to create a dependable pipeline of sustainably certified materials and reforest degraded land through the Tabasco Regeneration Forestry Project. Communities are also at the centre of this initiative, with access to socio-economic opportunities for marginalised groups. Brambles' scale and demand certainty are critical to catalyse this project, leveraging our expertise and industry reputation in sustainable sourcing. While these projects are in their infancy; the right partnerships are in place with the community, investors, authorities, and relevant independent third parties to ensure the project delivers much-needed economic empowerment. Critically, the initiative will maintain the sustainable certification for materials, regenerate degraded land, enhance biodiversity, and provide full transparency concerning human rights. Notably, this approach is not restricted to any particular region and, if successful, the model can be replicated elsewhere. Moreover, Brambles is currently working on a programme to facilitate the certification for Forest Management of small forest owners through agreements with local consultancy firms and NGOs. As they provide positive social, environmental and economic impact to local communities, the involvement of a wider range of stakeholders such as local government authorities and environmental protection organisations. Both projects are in their infancy. The Tabasco Project aims to revolutionise our approach to timber procurement and turn our regenerative vision into reality, generating lasting environmental benefits and social value. The project's success is based on our commitment to sustainable forestry, creating reliable, certified timber sources in Mexico, our largest market in Latin America. Currently, for our operation in Mexico, timber is sourced from Brazil due to the absence of local options. The project aims to reduce transport-related emissions and provide benefits to local communities and nature by reforesting the once forest-rich landscape. With the collaboration of local stakeholders, including community landowners, forestry specialists, NGOs, and government bodies, historical ranching land is being converted back to a forested landscape, creating new economic opportunities for the local community.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

These projects are part of our overall procurement strategy. These projects are in their infancy. To date we have achieved some key developments that demonstrate the breadth of initiatives contributing to this remarkable regeneration project. The project has replanted 630 hectares of land, planted over 690,000 new Gmelina trees, and is aiming to achieve FSC® certification for the commercial plantation. Importantly, the project creates employment opportunities, develops skills, and supports economic stability for the local community. A key component of this project's viability is to develop forestry-related employment, which requires a targeted skills programme. The first roles will require approximately 30 highly-skilled forest engineers and biologists who will be responsible for leadership in forest activities and nurseries. The supporting roles require medium-skilled forest managers and a workforce to address all the cultural practices in the forest, from land preparation, to planting to harvesting commercial trees. These roles will be introduced over the next four years as the plantation scales up. Adjacent to the commercial plantation, an area has been set aside for promoting positive impacts on nature. The first goal for this area is to revive the native tree species and research is underway on the revival of the Tinto and Maculí species of trees (which have been decreasing) along with habitat conversion. The programme focuses on replanting the indigenous species and building up a solid knowledge base to establish a standard for regenerative reforestation. These species are not currently utilised in forestry plantations and are exclusively dedicated to enhancing biodiversity and rejuvenating the biome. However, the research also aims to understand the cultural practices that could potentially promote the use of these native species for commercial purposes in the future. Furthermore, this project prioritises conservation and rejuvenation efforts to boost the presence of these and other local species that have been dwindling in the area.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, but we are not able/willing to disclose volume data

[Add 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

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Brambles is involved in multi-partnership and stakeholder initiatives in relation to forests policies and commitments through a range of activities. For example, we have been a signatory to the UN Global Compact since June 2013 and therefore have a role to integrate its principles into our business strategy, culture and daily operations, which we do through annual reviews and communications on progress. Brambles has also been involved with the Consumer Goods Forum in Europe for several years in a variety of projects, including contributions on best practice climate change case studies. We also participate in FSC programs and GRI reporting to ensure our forest certifications and actions are backed up by official industry bodies. Brambles' involvement is aligned with our sustainability strategy and ambition of remaining leaders in sustainability and fully transparent.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Brambles engages with non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of our forests policies and commitments (including enabling the sustainable growth of two trees per tree used to operate). These include various NGOs globally who we engage with on the promotion of forest conservation, mainly through philanthropic endeavours and volunteering activities which contribute to reforestation initiatives. We are also partners of various reforestation or nature conservation organizations including Landcare Australia or WWF in South Africa. For example, in FY21, Brambles has collaborated with Landcare Australia to Restore eucalypt forests on farmland and with Rete Clima to replant trees in 2 areas of Italy.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

Classification: Public

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

CHEP Land Management and Sustainable Agriculture Landcare Grant Regenerating the Monaro by planting 4,500 native trees to help restore a critically endangered woodland community The Upper Snowy Landcare Network works on private and public lands in response to the massive Eucalyptus tree dieback in the Snowy Monaro area. The group prioritises areas that are visible to the public to help raise public and corporate awareness of dieback and the benefits and challenges involved in land restoration work. In late 2020, the Network applied for, and was successful in being awarded the inaugural CHEP Land Management and Sustainable Agriculture Landcare Grant. The funding of $60,000 was used for a project to help restore an original grassy woodland community, supporting the return of ecosystem

Classification: Public

function. In May 2021, the major project milestone was achieved with the planting of 4,500 native trees and shrubs. Only six weeks after the planting, the survival rate of seedlings was at 100 percent. This means the project achieved successful establishment of the trees and shrubs, and overcame the largest hurdle in the process of generating new woodland. By conducting the project adjacent to a largely healthy remnant of critically endangered woodland, it is expected that this new revegetation effort will help protect the woodland. Community Engagement and Participation The planting was managed by Upper Snowy Landcare Network using contractors from Creative Lines, a local Eden-Monaro business with a clear commitment to restoring land to its former condition and ecological health. A group of 30 Upper Snowy Landcare Network volunteers helped with the planting and 25 CHEP Australia employees appreciated the opportunity to travel to the site from Sydney to spend two days volunteering on this project. We support this project voluntarily, because reforestation is at the heart of our ambition to pioneer regenerative supply chains and is a key contributor for reaching our target of enabling the sustainable growth of two trees for every tree we use.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2020

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2021

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

5.7

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

5.7

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Australia

Classification: Public

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-36.265882

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

148.993723

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

16700

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings - FullCAM is a reforestation method specifically for environmental or Mallee plantings. Environmental plantings are mixed native species, while Mallee is a category of eucalypt types. This method does not require a detailed forest inventory to determine the carbon stock of the planting, rather the abatement estimates are generated using FullCAM. Based on the appropriate calibrations for a block environmental planting as specified under the Reforestation by Environmental or Mallee Plantings – FullCAM, the planted area has a mean abatement potential of 575.03 tCO2-e/ha in forest biomass (AGB, BGB, DOM) After 25 years. While the planting area is relatively small (5.7 hectares), after 25 years the contribution to the landscape carbon stock is greater than 1 percent of that lost due to forest cover decline. Progress on how the expected carbon sequestration achieved from the project is monitored using a map of the potential maximum carbon stock that a natural forest could achieve based on a relationship between a forest productivity index (based on temperature, rainfall, frost days, vegetation greenness and soil properties) and measurements of the carbon in mature vegetation at a large number of sites across the continent. The expected result of the continued monitoring is an indication of the potential trends in carbon stock and carbon emissions from changes in tree cover.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Natural regeneration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon credits gained

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Brambles has formed a regenerative partnership with WeForest to promote sustainable restoration and management in the Mafinga District of Zambia (i.e., Mafinga Hills project in the Muchinga province of northeast Zambia). The initiative involves creating a Community Forest Area that will be managed sustainably to safeguard and restore forests while supporting local communities. This project will address widespread forest degradation by promoting good forest stewardship and reinforce the role of the local partner organisation, Wildlife and Environment Conservation Society of Zambia, as a long-term advocate for the cause. During FY24 Brambles has consolidated its strategic partnership with WeForest, a non-profit organisation working to develop scalable and sustainable forest and landscape restoration projects that regenerate and conserve forests around the world. Our partnership focuses on the development of three reforestation projects in Zambia. This project has already supported the sustainable growth of 1.62 million trees, which are counted against our target of trees grown sustainably under our second tree programme. Beyond the reforestation of the area, the goal of this project is to restore a naturally functioning forest landscape where water flow of the Luangwa river is

Classification: Public

safeguarded, biodiversity is protected and wellbeing and climate resilience of farming communities is increased. The Katanino project in the Copperbelt province, and the Lavushimanda Community Conservation Project in the Key Biodiversity Area30 of the Muchinga province of Zambia will contribute to the sustainable growth of further trees while supporting local communities, conserving local flora and fauna and mitigating the effects of climate change. WeForest works hand-in-hand with local communities to protect vital ecosystems and promote sustainable forest management through a series of targeted activities, including: • Restoring and protecting forests through Assisted Natural Regeneration and enrichment planting; • Reestablishing wildlife habitats; • Creating new forest-friendly sources of income, such as beekeeping and conservation agriculture; • Green economic development opportunities and community development through carbon revenue sharing; and • Co-creating governance mechanisms that ensure the protection and sustainable use of community forests into the future.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2028

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

1507

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

3276

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Zambia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

Classification: Public

-10.5439

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

32.0773

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

0

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon credits gained

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practice

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

We extended our partnership with WeForest for three more years to work on two other reforestation projects: the Katanino project in the Copperbelt province, and the Lavushimanda Community Conservation Project in the Key Biodiversity Area of the Muchinga province of Zambia. This is an area of 2,700 hectares that suffers more deforestation than the Amazon. Our first action will be to restore the area by growing trees and giving all trees and plants the space and time they need to regrow. In total we are replanting 2.7 million trees. The Brambles–WeForest partnership delivers multiple environmental and social benefits that are actively monitored. The project is designed to: • Increase carbon sequestration by restoring degraded Miombo woodland and avoiding deforestation, which increases above-ground biomass and soil carbon stocks. • Deliver a net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity by restoring habitats in a Key Biodiversity Area and tracking improvements in biodiversity indices of the project area. • Reduce biodiversity loss by protecting standing forest and preventing further land-use conversion. • Support the restoration of natural ecosystems through large-scale forest landscape regeneration. • Create green jobs and sustainable livelihoods by promoting forest-friendly economic development opportunities. • Improve the standard of living of local communities living adjacent to the forests, particularly

Classification: Public

vulnerable groups, by building capacity for governance and resource management. • Enhance the sustainability of production practices through capacity building and by strengthening local forest governance structures & improving long-term resource management. Monitoring frequency and methods: Progress is monitored and reported by WeForest, By June 2025, the Lavushimanda Community Conservation project had enabled the regeneration of 2.82 million trees across approximately 3,276 hectares, including a Key Biodiversity Area. Building on the earlier Mafinga Hills pilot (1.62 million trees in FY22-23), this brings a cumulative total to 4.44 million trees restored under the partnership. The Mafinga Hills pilot project montors progress from the FY22 baseline whilst the Lavushimanda project does so with the FY24 baseline, with monitoring data reported through FY25. Total investment over the project is confidential and can therefore not be disclosed.
[Add row]

Classification: Public

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 goods/products

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic goods/products

(10.1.3) Please explain

To support the efficiency and sustainability of its business model, Brambles' investment in research and development is focused on improving the durability and repairability of its pooling equipment as well as increasing the use of recycled materials in both the repair and manufacturing of its plastic pooling equipment. Brambles is continuously assessing opportunities to use customers' post-consumer recycled and upcycled plastic as an input material for Brambles' product manufacturing. As such, Brambles has set the target of achieving 30% of recycled or upcycled plastic content in new plastic products by 2025 with the ambition to reach 100% by 2030 reducing the demand for virgin materials. Brambles tracks its progress towards this target by measuring the percentage of purchased recycled plastic for products. In FY24, 41.7% of the total content in plastic products purchased and used in Brambles' was recycled.
[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

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

Classification: Public

(10.2.2) Comment

Brambles offers Products-as-a-Service (PaaS) through its “Share and Reuse” business model. Within this model, the tertiary packaging we provide includes reusable plastic crates, certain plastic pallets, and specialized containers that last many years. These products are not sold; instead, they are provided as a service. Additionally, Brambles does not manufacture this packaging but instead purchases it and offers it to customers as a service. Brambles has set a target to achieve 30% recycled or upcycled plastic content in new plastic products by 2025, with an ambition to reach 100% by 2030, thereby reducing the demand for virgin materials. In FY24, 41.7% of the total plastic material used in Brambles' plastic products was recycled.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Brambles offers Products-as-a-Service (PaaS) through its “Share and Reuse” business model. Within this model, the tertiary packaging we provide includes reusable plastic crates, certain plastic pallets, and specialized containers that last many years. These products are not sold; instead, they are provided as a service. Additionally, Brambles does not manufacture this packaging but instead purchases it and offers it to customers as a service. Brambles has set a target to achieve 30% recycled or upcycled plastic content in new plastic products by 2025, with an ambition to reach 100% by 2030, thereby reducing the demand for virgin materials. In FY24, 41.7% of the total plastic material used in Brambles' plastic products was recycled.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

Classification: Public

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ None

(10.5.7) Please explain

Brambles does not sell any plastic packaging as we provide PaaS.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

19583

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

58.3

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

41.7

(10.5.7) Please explain

Brambles offers Products-as-a-Service (PaaS) through its “Share and Reuse” business model. Within this model, the tertiary packaging we provide includes reusable plastic crates, certain plastic pallets, and specialized containers that last many years. These products are not sold; instead, they are provided as a service. Additionally, Brambles does not manufacture this packaging but instead purchases it and offers it to customers as a service. Brambles has set a target to achieve 30% recycled or upcycled plastic content in new plastic products by 2025, with an ambition to reach 100% by 2030, thereby reducing the demand for virgin materials. In FY24, 41.7% of the total plastic material used in Brambles' plastic products was recycled.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging sold

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply
☑ None

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Brambles does not sell any plastic packaging as we provide PaaS.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply
☑ % reusable
☑ % technically recyclable
☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

100

Classification: Public

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Brambles offers Products-as-a-Service (PaaS) through its “Share and Reuse” business model. Within this model, the tertiary packaging we provide includes reusable plastic crates, certain plastic pallets, and specialized containers that last many years. These products are not sold; instead, they are provided as a service. Additionally, Brambles does not manufacture this packaging but instead purchases it and offers it to customers as a service. Brambles has set a target to achieve 30% recycled or upcycled plastic content in new plastic products by 2025, with an ambition to reach 100% by 2030, thereby reducing the demand for virgin materials. In FY24, 41.7% of the total plastic material used in Brambles' plastic products was recycled.
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply
☑ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

Classification: Public

(10.6.12) Please explain

Brambles provides Products-as-a-Service (PaaS) through its “Share and Reuse” business model. Under this model, we offer reusable packaging solutions such as plastic crates, certain plastic pallets, and specialized containers. These products are not sold but are offered as a service and reused multiple times, promoting resource efficiency. Brambles does not manufacture the packaging; instead, we purchase it and provide it to customers as part of our service offering. Consequently, we are not involved in the production or end-use cycles of the plastic by our customers, focusing solely on its commercialization. Once these plastic products can no longer be repaired or reused, 100% of the material is sent for recycling.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1894

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

Brambles provides Products-as-a-Service (PaaS) through its “Share and Reuse” business model. Under this model, we offer reusable packaging solutions such as plastic crates, certain plastic pallets, and specialized containers. These products are not sold but are offered as a service and reused multiple times, promoting resource efficiency. Brambles does not manufacture the packaging; instead, we purchase it and provide it to customers as part of our service offering. Consequently, we are not involved in the production or end-use cycles of the plastic by our customers, focusing solely on its commercialization. Once these plastic products can no longer be repaired or reused, 100% of the material is sent for recycling.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

Classification: Public

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

Brambles provides Products-as-a-Service (PaaS) through its “Share and Reuse” business model. Under this model, we offer reusable packaging solutions such as plastic crates, certain plastic pallets, and specialized containers. These products are not sold but are offered as a service and reused multiple times, promoting resource efficiency. Brambles does not manufacture the packaging; instead, we purchase it and provide it to customers as part of our service offering. Consequently, we are not involved in the production or end-use cycles of the plastic by our customers, focusing solely on its commercialization. Once these plastic products can no longer be repaired or reused, 100% of the material is sent for recycling.
[Fixed row]

Classification: Public

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

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

[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
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other, please specify :% of FSC or PEFC certified timber purchased

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Classification: Public

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

CHEP South Africa owns and operates 18 lumber farms in the southern Drakensberg region of KwaZulu Natal in South Africa, covering approximately 13,500 hectares. The plantations contribute to the security of wood supply in the region. No conversion of natural ecosystems has been ensured since we owned the plantations. Land use for Forestry is strictly controlled by permits issued form the government. The total farm area of 13521ha only has 7587ha planted to trees. The other 5933 ha of open land is divided up into grasslands and wetlands and dwellings, sheds, dams, roads and fire breaks. There are no natural forests in our lands and these would not be at risk of being converted to commercial forestry as certified by the fact that our plantations have FSC accreditation. CHEP has recently acquired biodiverse mountain wetlands, containing headsprings that filter water and hold moisture for base inflows into local wetlands and waterways. Wattled cranes feed in the Braecroft forests. Our land is also used by specific bird species as nesting grounds We have banned poisons, so habitat for raptors and owls is created for pest control. CHEP has also undertaken remediation works to protect waterways and enhance ecological function.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Classification: Public

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

[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
☑ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Southern Drakensberg region of KwaZulu Natal

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Classification: Public

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

CHEP South Africa owns and operates 18 lumber farms in the southern Drakensberg region of KwaZulu Natal in South Africa, covering approximately 13,500 hectares. The plantations contribute to the security of wood supply in the region. No conversion of natural ecosystems has been ensured since we owned the plantations. Land use for Forestry is strictly controlled by permits issued form the government. The total farm area of 13521ha only has 7587ha planted to trees. The other 5933 ha of open land is divided up into grasslands and wetlands and dwellings, sheds, dams, roads and fire breaks. There are no natural forests in our lands and would not be at no risk of being converted to commercial forestry as certified by the fact that our plantations have FSC accreditation. Partial area of our forest in South Africa used for tree plantation is adjacent to a UNESCO world heritage site. Our land is also used by specific bird species as nesting grounds. CHEP has recently acquired biodiverse mountain wetlands, containing headsprings that filter water and hold moisture for base inflows into local wetlands and waterways. Wattled cranes feed in the Braecroft forests. We have banned poisons, so habitat for raptors and owls is created for pest control. CHEP has also undertaken remediation works to protect waterways and enhance ecological function.

(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

CHEP South Africa owns and operates 18 lumber farms in the southern Drakensberg region of KwaZulu Natal in South Africa, covering approximately 13,500 hectares. The plantations contribute to the security of wood supply in the region. No conversion of natural ecosystems has been ensured since we owned the plantations. Land use for Forestry is strictly controlled by permits issued form the government. The total farm area of 13521ha only has 7587ha planted to trees. The other 5933 ha of open land is divided up into grasslands and wetlands and dwellings, sheds, dams, roads and fire breaks. There are no natural forests in our lands and would not be at no risk of being converted to commercial forestry as certified by the fact that our plantations have FSC accreditation. CHEP has recently acquired biodiverse mountain wetlands, containing headsprings that filter water and hold moisture for base inflows into local wetlands and waterways. Wattled cranes feed in the Braecroft forests. Our land is also used by specific bird species as nesting grounds We have banned poisons, so habitat for raptors and owls is created for pest control. CHEP has also undertaken remediation works to protect waterways and enhance ecological function.
[Add row]

Classification: Public

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: ☑ 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

☑ Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Plastics

☑ Circularity potential of plastic packaging

☑ End-of-life management pathways

☑ Raw material content - plastic packaging

Classification: Public

☑ Waste generated

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Brambles engaged KPMG (an independent third party) to assure the above data in accordance with Australian Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000 (Standard). KPMG's statement of both reasonable and limited assurance states that: "In accordance with the Standard we have: • used our professional judgement to assess the risk of material misstatement and plan and perform the engagement to obtain reasonable assurance that the Information Subject to Assurance are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error • used our professional judgement to plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance that we are not aware of any material misstatements in the Information Subject to Assurance, whether due to fraud or error; • considered relevant internal controls when designing our assurance procedures, however we do not express a conclusion on their effectiveness; and • ensured that the engagement team possess the appropriate knowledge, skills and professional competencies." In FY24, Brambles engaged KPMG to undertake a reasonable & limited assurance engagement with respect to FY24 and provide a report on whether, in all material respects, the Assured Information, as described below, and as reported in the 2024 Sustainability Review is prepared and presented in accordance with Brambles Limited's internal guidelines for sustainability reporting. KPMG issued an unmodified opinion, available at www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. KPMG will also report key observations and recommendations arising from the assurance engagement to Brambles, for consideration by Brambles. The Assured Information contained within the Brambles 2024 Sustainability Review is accessible through the 'Sustainability Review' section of Brambles Limited's website. The data subject to assurance as presented in the 2024 Sustainability Review is identified both in the Assurance Statement (referenced above) and in the Basis of Preparation – ESG Metrics document.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Brambles-2024-sustainability-assurance-report.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Breakdown of renewable electricity profile: Brambles engaged KPMG (an independent third party) to assure the above data in accordance with Australian Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000 (Standard). KPMG's statement of both reasonable and limited assurance states that: "In accordance with the Standard we have: • used our professional judgement to assess the risk of material misstatement and plan and perform the engagement to obtain reasonable assurance that the Information Subject to Assurance are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error • used our professional judgement to plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance that we are not aware of any material misstatements in the Information Subject to Assurance, whether due to fraud or error; • considered relevant internal controls when designing our assurance procedures, however we do not express a conclusion on their effectiveness; and • ensured that the engagement team possess the appropriate knowledge, skills and professional competencies." In FY24, Brambles engaged KPMG to undertake a reasonable & limited assurance engagement with respect to FY24 and provide a report on whether, in all material respects, the Assured Information, as described below, and as reported in the 2024 Sustainability Review is prepared and presented in accordance with Brambles Limited's internal guidelines for sustainability reporting. KPMG issued an unmodified opinion available at www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. KPMG will also report key observations and recommendations arising from the assurance engagement to Brambles, for consideration by Brambles. The Assured Information contained within the Brambles 2024 Sustainability Review is accessible through the 'Sustainability Review' section of Brambles Limited's website. The data subject to assurance as presented in the 2024 Sustainability Review is identified both in the Assurance Statement (above) and in the Basis of Preparation document.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Brambles-2024-sustainability-assurance-report.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Carbon emissions and kilometres saved and customers participating in transport collaboration projects: Brambles engaged KPMG (an independent third party) to assure the above data in accordance with ASAE 3000 (Standard). KPMG's statement of both reasonable and limited assurance states that: "In accordance with the Standard we have: • used our professional judgement to assess the risk of material misstatement and plan and perform the engagement to obtain reasonable assurance that the Information Subject to Assurance are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error • used our professional judgement to plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance that we are not aware of any material misstatements in the Information Subject to Assurance, whether due to fraud or error; • considered relevant internal controls when designing our assurance procedures, however we do not express a conclusion on their effectiveness; and • ensured that the engagement team possess the appropriate knowledge, skills and professional competencies." In FY24, Brambles engaged KPMG to undertake a reasonable & limited assurance engagement with respect to FY24 and provide a report on whether, in all material respects, the Assured Information, as described below, and as reported in the 2024 Sustainability Review is prepared and presented in accordance with Brambles Limited's internal guidelines for sustainability reporting. KPMG issued an unmodified opinion, available at www.brambles.com/sustainability-review. KPMG will also report key observations and recommendations arising from the assurance engagement to Brambles, for consideration by Brambles. The Assured Information contained within the Brambles 2024 Sustainability Review is accessible through the 'Sustainability Review' section of Bramble's website. The data subject to assurance as presented in the 2024 Sustainability Review is identified both in the Assurance Statement above and in the Basis of Preparation doc.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Brambles-2024-sustainability-assurance-report.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☑ Ecosystem restoration and long-term protection projects

☑ Origins of sourced volumes

☑ Traceability data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ASAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Brambles obtained reasonable assurance for the % and volume of sustainably sourced timber and limited assurance for several other data points related to lumber reporting for FY24, including: % of chain of custody sourced lumber; number of trees replanted through certified sustainable forestry programmes; number of trees enables through the sustainable growth of a second tree; or the positive impacts of Bramble's pooling model through savings of cubic meters of wood, trees and the wood equivalent to conserving trees (m3) amongst other things. Brambles engaged KPMG, an independent third party, to assure this lumber data for FY24 in accordance with the Australian Standard on Assurance Engagements ASAE 3000. KPMG's statement specifies that, in line with ASAE 3000, we have: • Used professional judgment to assess risk and performed the engagement to obtain reasonable assurance that the assured information is free from material misstatement. • Obtained limited assurance that they are not aware of any material misstatements. • Considered internal controls when designing assurance procedures (without providing an opinion on their effectiveness). • Ensured the engagement team had relevant knowledge and competencies. In FY24, Brambles engaged KPMG to undertake a reasonable & limited assurance engagement to provide a report on whether the Assured Information in the 2024 Sustainability Review is prepared and presented in all material respects in accordance with Brambles Limited's internal sustainability reporting guidelines, as described in this document. KPMG issued an unmodified opinion, available at www.brambles.com/sustainability-review, and will provide key recommendations for Brambles' consideration. The Assured Information can be found in the 2024 Sustainability Review online, with the assured data clearly indicated in both the Assurance Statement and the Basis of Preparation document.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Brambles-2024-sustainability-assurance-report.pdf
[Add row]

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

(13.2.1) Additional information

Trading in the sawlog industry usually happens in cubic meters (m^3), which is why Brambles also tracks and reports its timber volumes in m3. Since this year CDP only allows reporting in metric tons, we need to apply a conversion factor which introduces inaccuracies. Given the wide range of countries we source from and the variety of wood species in our supply chain, each with its own humidity, species and region specific density, Brambles had to choose a single conversion factor for practicality as explained in question 1.22.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer (member of the Executive Leadership Team and the Board)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

Classification: Public

Classification: Public