C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Anheuser-Busch InBev is a publicly traded company (Euronext: ABI) based in Leuven, Belgium, with secondary listings on the Mexico (MEXBOL: ANB) and South Africa (JSE: ANH) stock exchanges and with American Depositary Receipts on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: BUD). Our purpose is to dream big for a future with more cheers. Beer, the original social network, has been bringing people together for thousands of years. We are a strong, diversified company with an unrivalled geographic footprint, portfolio of brands, talent pool, and clear commercial strategy, committed to building great brands that stand the test of time and to brewing the best beers using the finest natural ingredients. Our diverse portfolio of well over 500 beer brands includes global brands Budweiser®, Corona® and Stella Artois®; multi-country brands Beck's®, Castle®, Castle Lite®, Hoegaarden® and Leffe®; and local champions such as Aguila®, Antarctica®, Bud Light®, Brahma®, Cass®, Chernigivske®, Cristal®, Harbin®, Jupiler®, Klinskoye®, Michelob Ultra®, Modelo Especial®, Quilmes®, Victoria®, Sedrin®, Sibirskaya Korona® and Skol®. Our brewing heritage dates back more than 600 years, spanning continents and generations. From our European roots at the Den Hoorn brewery in Leuven, Belgium; to the pioneering spirit of the Anheuser & Co. brewery in St. Louis, US; to the creation of the Castle Brewery in South Africa during the Johannesburg gold rush; to Bohemia, the first brewery in Brazil. We pride our geographical diversity and balanced exposure within developed and developing markets, leveraging the collective strengths of approximately 169,000 employees based in nearly 50 countries worldwide. For 2021, AB InBev's reported revenue was 54.3 billion USD (excluding joint ventures and associates).

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Argentina
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Botswana
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Germany
Ghana
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Lesotho
Luxembourg
Mexico
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
Nigeria
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Uganda
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Viet Nam
Zambia

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

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

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

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

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

(C-AC0.6f/C-FB0.6f/C-PF0.6f) Why are emissions from distribution activities within your direct operations not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason
Evaluated but judged to be unimportant

Please explain
Emissions from distribution within direct operations are very small (less than 0.01% of total emissions) with the bulk of distribution emissions within our value chain. Because of this, we track and measure emissions coming from our value chain distribution activities, both upstream and downstream, which make up a meaningful portion of our Scope 3 emissions. Both our upstream raw materials and downstream distribution are procured through leasing agreements with third-party suppliers where we do not have operational control and would be recognized as elsewhere in our value chain as downstream and upstream activities.

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

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

Agricultural commodity
Rice

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

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Rice is one of the key agricultural commodities used in the production of many of the iconic brands at Anheuser-Busch InBev, including Budweiser, Bud Light and Michelob ULTRA, among many others. Rice accounts for 38.65% of GHG emissions from agriculture. In the United States, we are working with farmers and other partners to trial and expand sustainable, emissions production practices for the crop. Based on FY2021 sales, approximately 10% of our revenue depends on rice. In order to estimate this share of revenue, we considered rice purchases in relation to total revenues coming from brands that utilized the commodity.

Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Barley)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
60-80%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Barley is the most critical agricultural commodity used for brewing beer and AB InBev is the world's largest purchaser of malted barley. All iconic Anheuser-Busch InBev brands utilize barley in their recipes including brands such as Budweiser, Stella Artois, and Corona. We are committed to sourcing sustainable barley and we have a research center in Ft Collins, CO, in the United States dedicated to breeding varieties that will be resilient in the future. Based on FY 2021 sales, approximately 65% of our revenue depends on barley. In order to estimate this share of revenue, we considered barley purchases in relation to total revenues coming from brands that utilized the commodity.

Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Maize)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity
10-20%

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Maize is one of the key agricultural commodities used in the production of many of the iconic brands at Anheuser-Busch InBev, including Stella Artois and Corona, among many others. Based on FY2021 sales, approximately 20% of our revenue depends on maize. In order to estimate this share of revenue, we considered maize purchases in relation to total revenues coming from brands that utilized the commodity.

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	BE0974293251

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Company has opted for a "one-tier" governance structure. As a result, the Board is the ultimate decision-making body. The Board is assisted by board-level committees, including the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors, which considers sustainability and quality matters as part of its assessment of supply security, financial risks and sourcing strategies. As such, members of the AB InBev Finance Committee oversee and approve progress against the company's Sustainability Goals and public commitments, including those related to climate. However, the Board of Directors oversees and approves the company's Sustainability Goals and commitments, including those related to climate change. One of the Sustainability Goals overseen is the commitment to reduce AB InBev emissions by 25% across our value chain (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) as well as an absolute emissions reduction of 35% in Scopes 1 and 2 by 2025 (considering a 2017 baseline). In 2021, the Board of Directors discussed potential climate-related risks and opportunities for the business and the value chain during two opportunities, one in August and another in November. During these sessions, it was decided that this Sustainability Goal remains relevant, but the company should also evolve to a long-term climate strategy that could mitigate the risks identified in the TCFD assessment, in addition to maintaining the shorter term 2025 emission reduction goals. This long-term strategy was translated into a detailed decarbonization roadmap for scopes 1, 2 and 3, developed by different areas in the organization, along with risks and opportunities across the value chain related to addressing these topics. Based on the final assessment presented by the Chief Sustainability Officer, in 2021 the Board officially approved the announcement of ABI's ambition to achieve Net Zero across the value chain by 2040. The chair of the Finance Committee of the Board oversees sustainability (including climate) related matters as part of the assessment of supply security and financial risk.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures	<Not Applicable>	Sustainability topics are reviewed during board meetings and regularly with the Sustainability Council which feeds into the board process through the CSO. These topics include all climate-related issues and updates on progress towards 2025 Goals and yearly target progression such as reducing our emissions by 25% across our value chain and by 35% on Scopes 1 and 2 by 2025. Other specific sustainability topics included as major Board of Directors agenda items are: achievement of targets for environmental sustainability; diversity and inclusion plan; governance and board succession planning; and proposed strategic and significant plans to reach our sustainability and climate goals are reviewed and approved. A board-level committee (Finance) monitors and oversees progress against company-wide goals and targets for addressing climate related issues. Monthly updates are given to the CEO by the CSO where climate-related topics are also discussed as part of the agenda.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The AB InBev process for managing climate-related risks, opportunities and impact is integrated into enterprise risk management as well as commercial planning and horizon scanning covering short, medium and long-term horizons. Our approach to risk management covers all types of risk: operational (supply security), financial, reputational, regulatory, or compliance risks. Criteria considered for board competence on climate-related issues include: - Extensive food and beverage industry background with agricultural supply chain expertise and water risk knowledge. - Board positions at conservation non-profits and foundations covering climate and environmental impact. The company discloses in the Annual Report that all major Board agenda items for 2021 included sustainability, risk management, COVID-19 impact and response, company's purpose, achievement of targets, transformation initiatives and corporate social responsibility. A number of these items are directly related to mitigating and adapting to climate change.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

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

In 2021, AB InBev announced the appointment of the first fully dedicated Chief Sustainability Officer, reflecting the commitment to driving business outcomes and delivering shared value through our Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) agenda. The CSO is responsible for fully developing and overseeing the full AB InBev ESG agenda including climate change as well as leading the Sustainability Council. The CSO reports directly to Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

The Sustainability Council monitors and reports progress towards the AB InBev 2025 Sustainability Goals (SGs) through the CSO at least twice a year to the full Board of Directors. In 2021 the Council met quarterly. Progress towards SGs is assessed through clear targets aligned with the 2025 SGs for each member that include key performance indicators (KPIs) related to achievements. Individual and Council-level progress is tracked through a comprehensive sustainability dashboard. Examples of SGs tracked include percent renewables utilized, and emission reductions within Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. Individual annual performance reviews are tied to these SGs which directly affects compensation.

Through the company's Corporate Governance Charter, sustainability is a foundation of the company's operations. The Governance Charter states that "AB InBev's purpose of "Dreaming Big to create a Future with more Cheers", and a future with more cheers means more than toasts, it means Shared Prosperity for Our Communities, the Planet and the Company. In pursuing this, the company strives to strike a balance between generating great business results and managing its environmental and social responsibilities."

The Sustainability Council has the highest level of direct oversight for climate change within AB InBev and is comprised of the following C-Suite officers: Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), Chief Legal and Corporate Affairs Officer (CLO), Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO), Chief Marketing Officer (CMO), Chief Finance Officer, and Chief People Officer. These positions were chosen to oversee climate-related issues due to their leadership within operations that manage and interact with climate-related issues. The Sustainability Council feeds into the board process through the CSO.

The CSCO oversees procurement operations, ensuring full engagement with our supply chain partners on sustainability initiatives throughout the value chain process. Through leading procurement operations, the CSCO focuses on supplier partnerships targeted towards carbon footprint reductions across the supply chain. Working in collaboration with our suppliers is key in order to reduce emissions, such as working with suppliers to switch to alternative fuels at their sites, increasing recycled content, and assisting in piloting novel solutions that could reduce energy usage. Some recent examples of this includes the development of new low-carbon packaging materials, and the implementation of recycling partnerships in markets such as Brazil and Mexico. The CSCO also oversees emission reduction programs for direct operations and indirect supply chain logistics. In addition, the CSCO is responsible for developing and implementing climate-related innovations within the company, such as multi-step boiling and the design of a carbon neutral brewery.

The CLO oversees company-wide policies, including those specifically intended to address climate-related risks, such as transition risks, specifically current and emerging regulations in markets where we operate including the European Union, United Kingdom, South Africa and China, among all others. The CLO is responsible and accountable for the AB InBev Smart Drinking and Road Safety and well as Product Labelling agenda, which is further overseen by the Council.

The CSCO works with the CMO to innovate more sustainable products in line with consumer studies. The CMO works to bring consumer insights into innovation considerations while simultaneously working to sustainability market AB InBev products.

The Sustainability Council was created to guarantee execution of all sustainability matters including, but not limited to, considering how company compensation is structured and cascading sustainability targets from the highest level of the organization to all operating units. Sustainability priorities include the organization's work to establish a greenhouse gas strategy that includes setting emission reduction targets and measuring progress, as well as setting goals and measuring progress around water stewardship, smart agriculture, renewable energy, circular packaging and other climate-related activities.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Management levels throughout the company are incentivized through both monetary and non-monetary methods to reach goals identified for relevant climate-related issues. This compensation applies from C-level to senior management. This means that a variable bonus is paid out if these targets are achieved. More detail about the various positions, roles and types of incentives are detailed in the following question.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Efficiency target Supply chain engagement	The CSO is a member of the corporate executive team, which is tasked with overseeing the 2025 Sustainability Goals. Progress is tracked through a comprehensive sustainability goal dashboard. The sustainability goal dashboard includes our 2025 Sustainability Goals, that entail: Reduction of Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, % of renewable electricity contracted, % of farmers skilled, connected, and financially empowered, % of watershed protection programs implemented, water usage (hl/hl), energy usage (MJ/hl), % of returnable packaging, % of recycled content in primary packaging, and number of start-ups successful in the accelerator program. The CSO has 100% of her variable compensation linked to sustainability and climate, and she oversees the strategic planning of the Sustainability Council and carries this target and is directly accountable for achievement of dashboard KPIs. Target progress is shared throughout the organization and directly linked to a variable executive compensation structure to ensure accountability for achievement and best-practice sharing. Last year, the CSO was able to cascade climate-related targets across the organization to more than 3,000 people, including the procurement organization, with targets related to supply chain engagement, emissions reduction, RE contracting and implementation, recycled content % increase, development of local supply chains and local suppliers, development of farmers, implementation of new low-carbon technologies co-developed with our suppliers.
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Supply chain engagement Other (please specify) (RE implementation; Recycled Content increase and Recycling activities; Development of Local Supply Chains; % of farmers skilled, connected & financially empowered; Access and implementation of new low-carbon technologies)	Across the Global and regional procurement organization, people (including the CPO) have a Sustainability Dashboard (or specific KPIs depending on their role), contemplating their areas of climate impact: emissions reduction target, supply chain engagement, RE contracting and implementation, recycled content % increase, development of local supply chains and local suppliers, development of farmers, implementation of new low-carbon technologies co-developed with our suppliers. For the CPO, 20% of his variable compensation was linked to the Sustainability Dashboard, but this compensation can vary and be up to 40% of category owners' personal variable compensation.
Other, please specify (Supply Chain organization)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Efficiency target Other (please specify) (RE implementation; Development of new low-carbon materials; Development and implementation of new low-carbon technologies for our operations; Increase of Returnability of packaging materials; Implementation of new Returnable SKUs)	The Supply Chain organization is responsible for key projects implementation to directly reduce emissions on the company's scopes 1 and 2, and the development of new technologies and systems to continue reducing emissions on the company's scope 3, such as switching trucks to alternative fuels, development of low-carbon packaging technologies, etc. Beyond sharing Sustainability Dashboards across the organization (or specific sustainability-related KPIs depending on their role), this team has people fully dedicated to sustainability that have 100% of their targets fully related to the delivery of our climate Sustainability Goal. The Sustainability Dashboard includes our 2025 sustainability goals and the long-term roadmap to continue delivering beyond 2025, such as: reduction of Scopes 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, % of renewable electricity contracted, % of farmers skilled, connected, and financially empowered, % of watershed protection programs implemented, water usage (hl/hl), energy usage (MJ/hl), % of returnable packaging, % of recycled content in primary packaging, number of start-ups successful in the accelerator program, efficiency target, RE implementation, development of new low-carbon materials, development and implementation of new low-carbon technologies for our operations, increase of returning rates for packaging materials, implementation of new Returnable SKUs. The variable compensation of the Supply Chain organization is linked by 15% up to 40% to indicators of the Sustainability Dashboards (or specific sustainability-related individual KPIs) depending on each individual's function.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Time horizon based on ABI-specific profile of climate-related risks for the sectors and geographies in which we operate. 1-year plans are developed and executed every year. These plans are in line with our medium- and long-term strategies, although these are re-evaluated to address current and immediate business needs.
Medium-term	1	3	Time horizon based on ABI-specific profile of climate-related risks for the sectors and geographies in which we operate.
Long-term	3	10	Time horizon based on ABI-specific profile of climate-related risks for the sectors and geographies in which we operate.

C2.1b

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

The substantive financial or strategic impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities are identified using climate scenarios and measuring impacts across our value chain in a matrix that considers financial impact (low-medium-high) and uncertainty of the event happening (Certain-Medium-Highly Uncertain). Highly uncertain plausible events that have the highest impact on the business (in millions of dollars) are given the highest priority. Uncertainty is measured on a scale of 0 to 1.

AB InBev defines a substantive financial impact as a risk that has a net financial impact of no less than 3% of the overall EBITDA of the facility and/or supply chain (for a specific commodity). For example, in the case of barley, this exercise is executed by the Sustainability Team and presented on an annual basis to both the Sustainability Council and Risk Management team. A figure of financial impact in barely of 1 million USD could be meaningful for a local market but would not be regarded as a group-wide supply chain financial risk.

In addition to this quantifiable financial impact indicator, we leverage our key performance indicators for our company and beverage supply chain to measure substantive change in various climate-related metrics to manage and reduce the likelihood of negative impacts from climate change. Our goals are defined to facilitate measurement of substantive change for our company. The indicators are:
1. By 2025 – Source 100% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources and reduce our carbon emissions by 25% across our value chain. By the end of 2021, we reached 81.4% of our 100% renewable purchased electricity goal and had reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 29% in absolute value from our 2017 baseline, and in 13.6% across scopes 1, 2 and 3.
2. By 2025 – 100% of our packaging will be either returnable or made from majority recycled content. Till 2021, we had more than 74% achievement, mainly driven by almost 36% of our mix in returnable SKUs, and by the majority recycled content achieved in aluminum cans.
3. By 2025 – 100% of our direct farmers will be Skilled, Connected and Financially Empowered by 2025. By end of 2021, we were engaging with more than 22,000 direct farmers that supply more than 50% of our crops needs.
4. By 2021 - The company has published a public goal to measurably improve water availability and quality in high-risk watersheds in which we operate. For each high-risk watershed, specific targets and goals are set based on relevant local water risks and priority action areas.

Finally, facility-level goals are developed in alignment with corporate indicators. Goals drive our performance, and the collaborative process we use to set these goals helps ensure success. All levels of our organization are aligned on this approach and are intensely focused on achieving set goals. Once identified, these financial risks are fed into the broader, group-wide risk assessment reporting system. Most material risks will be addressed by adequate mitigation actions for which appropriate CAPEX and OPEX may be required. This definition of substantive change is applied to both our direct operations and to our supply chain.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Upstream

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

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

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

Description of process
At AB InBev we have developed a process using an internal risk assessment matrix to determine which risks and/or opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact, e.g. a net financial impact of 3% of net revenue or more for a facility and/or supply chain for our commodities. This matrix identifies low, medium and high-risk issues associated with each specific climate scenario's level of uncertainty.

More than 80% of our emissions lie in our supply chain. Upstream risks are defined as those associated with our upstream supply chain, which includes agricultural commodities, packaging materials, disturbances in logistics, and/or changes in the regulatory landscape that may impact availability of brewing inputs. When the Sustainability Team identifies significant risks, it presents them to the Sustainability Council for input and develops mitigation plans.

For scenario risk assessment, we use IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) to identify climate-related risks. Historical and future climate data according to each scenario help us assess the potential risk of lower crop yields for example. In addition to this, we model climate-related scenarios to understand potential supply chain risks for specific packaging materials. For instance, aluminium and glass supply are dependent on the possible supply and demand models linked to IPCC climate scenarios. The results of these analyses are included in the 1-year, 3-year, and 10-year plans for commodities and identify plausible scenarios and associated impacts. To mitigate potential negative impacts, we work alongside our suppliers in order to reduce the environmental impact of packaging and raw material inputs. A case study of how the described process is applied to Physical risks is that we study weather patterns via data analytics to understand future risks in our agricultural supply chain. For barley, we pair agronomic data from our SmartBarley platform with historical and predicted weather data from NASA to forecast crop productivity potential and variability scenarios across sourcing regions. The Sustainability team uses the results of this analysis alongside those from the RCP assessment to inform sourcing decisions. In India, these results have helped us refine our current sourcing within the states of Haryana and Rajasthan; in Mexico, these results are helping us identify future sourcing regions in response to growing climate risks.

For transitional risk assessment, we assess the risk of current and emerging legislation twice a year, and the facilities that may be impacted by such legislation. We have identified emerging climate-related legislation related to transitional risks in Mexico for example. For this country, mitigation plans are currently in place to prepare our impacted facilities in the state of Yucatan; they include switching fuels to less carbon-emitting fuels and accelerating the design of both net zero breweries and glass facilities at a local level. Thanks to these mitigation activities, the impact will be lower than anticipated when legislation is fully implemented.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

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

Description of process
Our downstream risks are defined as those associated with distribution, product cooling, and end of life, activities that comprise close to 30% of total GHG emissions.

We manage distribution and cooling risks through our policy and technology processes. To mitigate identified risks, we work with our distribution partners across the world. For example, we continue to implement our green logistics program that constantly evaluates GHG emissions from the distribution supply chain, including all modes of transportation utilized. This is included in our executive risk assessment process via monthly analysis through our Green Logistics platform, where we assess the distance travelled, the type of vehicles used, and type of fuel used. We compare this to the previous year on a 3-month rolling basis to compare efficiency and impact on GHG emissions. Specifically, logistics accounts for more than 9% of our total GHG emissions.

The green logistic program follows key pillars that guide all countries to evolve in the same direction: improvement of efficient distribution, improvement of modality type, alternative fuels, benchmark within and outside the company, joint partnerships with vehicle suppliers, joint efforts through industry alliances that are spearheading these developments. A great example of how this is implemented in practice is the how our Colombia operation increased its electric fleet from 22 e-trucks and 1 e-forklift in 2020, to 200 e-trucks and 20 e-forklifts by end of 2021.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

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

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

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

Description of process
Our direct operations risks are defined as those associated with all our breweries and verticalized operations across the world, including glass, can, malt, and crown cap manufacturing.

Facilities are included in our climate-related risk assessment, including physical risk (both acute and chronic such as water scarcity, sea level rise, and flood risk) and transitional risk (technology, policy, and legal). AB InBev committed to a target in line with a 1.5-degree trajectory reduction through the Science Based Target initiative and we continue to look for ways to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change. We recognize the evolving impact of climate change and the resulting effect on our reduction commitment; therefore, we updated our Science Based Target. The change was approved in December 2019 and this target now states a reduction by 35% in absolute emissions on Scopes 1 and 2 by 2025 from a 2017 baseline, and aligned with our recent published ambition to achieve Net Zero by 2040 across our value chain.

Greenhouse gas emissions are consolidated and monitored into an internal system at each plant level. Corporate monitoring system is in place to set KPIs and identify actions that need to be taken to reach net zero.

In 2021, we completed contracting of more than 81% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources, which will represent a more than 10% absolute reduction by 2025 vs 2017 baseline. In South Africa, Castle Lite has begun to make the switch to renewable electricity to draw less from the country's national grid and reduce GHG emissions. All seven of the Castle Lite breweries in South Africa now use solar power. In addition, our Alrode brewery in Johannesburg also generates electricity from bio-gas captured in our wastewater treatment process. From January to August 2021, the seven breweries generated over 9.7GWh of renewable electricity, reducing our CO2 emissions by 9,443 tons. In the US, Anheuser-Busch announced in 2021 that its entire portfolio of domestic beer and seltzer brands in the US is now brewed with 100% renewable electricity from solar and wind power. This was made possible by the Anheuser-Busch Solar Farm, a 222MWac solar project in Pecos County, Texas. The solar farm was developed in partnership with Recurrent Energy, a wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc., and is the largest solar project for the beverage industry in the US.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	AB InBev constantly evaluates current regulations relevant to climate-related risks using TCFD recommendations. We work closely with our legal advisors in every country in which we operate in order to evaluate current regulation and subsequent risks and opportunities to our operations. Based on this evaluation, we make strategic decisions on investments and plans to address current regulatory risks. An example of a regulatory risk is carbon taxation in EU countries, where current regulation impacts 5 of our facilities. To address this risk, we are accelerating our decarbonization of these facilities. We identified additional facilities that could potentially be included in the expansion of the EU ETS and the Green New Deal, and part of the mitigation plan includes accelerating our decarbonization of these facilities, potential new facilities that could be impacted, and finally all facilities across the pan-European countries. In total we have identified more than 6 million USD of carbon tax saved in logistics through implementing distance reduction projects across the world. We assess risks and opportunities related to current regulations across the business.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We regularly evaluate emerging regulation in every country in which we operate using TCFD recommendations to inform our strategic decisions on investments and plans. Emerging regulation is a transitional risk that may impact our direct operations and costs of materials (such as packaging materials) and logistics. Emerging regulation is evaluated based on possible future scenarios such as the current policies scenario and sustainable development scenario from IEA in the World Energy Outlook 2019. In 2022, different states of Mexico approved taxes on water discharges and gas emissions. For our operations in the country (Grupo Modelo), the impact is on the State of Yucatan, where we were able to minimize impact by ensuring good practices of operations, and through our management process implementation. These new measures allowed our operations to remain below the limits imposed by the country's regulations.
Technology	Relevant, always included	When making strategic decisions based on our short- and medium-term strategy we include technology in our risk assessment. An example of a technology risk is that as a company we face the risk of additional implied costs related to obsolete technology which could result in increased taxes on fossil-fuel based technologies. In order to address this risk, we continuously work to pilot and implement innovative solutions that are lower carbon or carbon-free. In the development of new products, we consider technologies that mitigate the use of energy and water overall and conduct LCAs to assess the carbon footprint of new products being developed. Last year, for example, after extensive development and intensive collaboration with our external glass partners, our global innovation team in Belgium (GITEC) shared knowledge and worked together on new glass coatings, new glass mould coatings, and state of the art converting to strengthen the glass. This enabled the reduction of a standard longneck beer bottle from 180 to 150 grams, cutting the CO2e emissions linked to glass bottles manufacturing by 17% per bottle.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks are always evaluated before making any climate-related decisions. An example of a legal risk is that Transition risks due to legal issues can impact our supply chain by increasing the cost of inputs such as packaging materials; regulation such as the EU ETS can directly impact our operations as regards enforcing efficiency and accelerated decarbonization strategies; risks associated with fuel transition which would impact the cost of moving our finished products. An example of how we currently address legal risk is the switch from coal to natural gas in China and initiatives addressing carbon tax implemented in several countries over the last few years. Another example is how we have reduced our energy usage per hl across the world, which has contributed to an emission reduction across Scopes 1 and 2 by 24% since 2017. Legal risk is included in climate-related risk assessments through continuous assessments as projects emerge throughout the year. Legalities are assessed by the innovation group and also by the supply team, more specifically energy and environment teams across the world. As a global company, we are impacted by these regulations all over the world.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market trends are the basis of our business and our main client is the consumer. We evaluate market trends for strategic planning within sustainability. Market risks are included in our risk assessment processes by following market trends to help us predict what future behaviours will be and how the market will evolve. An example of market risk includes not keeping up with current market trends on how packaging is used to communicate certain information to customers who are demanding more purpose-driven products. Failing to effectively communicate with our customers could result in a decrease in market share. Our review process on market trends in packaging is done once a year during the 3- and 10-year planning sessions. As packaging volume is predicted, so is the impact on the environment as type of packaging affects overall carbon footprint. In addition to this, consumer preference towards purpose-driven products is evaluated. An example of this is how we included our RE100 initiative into our packaging, communicating to consumers that Budweiser is brewed with 100% renewable electricity as each market reaches the commitment. Another example is the Michelob ULTRA low carbon can launch. A new smelting technology, combined with renewable electricity, allowed us to produce low-carbon aluminium needed to our cans. These cans will reduce carbon emissions by more than 30% per can.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Our reputation is key for the future success of our business as it directly impacts our brand value. Strategic decisions always include a reputational risk assessment. Reputational risk is included in climate-related risk assessments through an assessment performed on a continuous basis and is included in our innovation design template. When a new product is developed, the impact on corporate reputation is taken into account. For example, ZX Ventures is our global growth and innovation group whose mandate is to invest in and develop new products and businesses that address emerging consumer needs. We seed, launch, and even scale new products that deliver innovative products. An example of a reputational risk is that if consumers feel that we are not taking action to address climate change, there may be less demand for products or innovations supported by ZX Ventures. A real-world example of how we are responding to this risk is our implementation of an internal packaging pulp and fiber sustainability policy. Through the fiber policy, we addressed the subject of deforestation, committing to eliminate deforestation from our direct supply chain as early as 2025 while immediately addressing any high risk locations identified in the process.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	We assess physical risks that are event-driven. Acute physical risk is included in climate-related risk assessments through evaluating the risk at facilities. Although the probability and frequency of severe weather events is difficult to predict, an example of an acute physical risk is that we have identified sites where weather, such as drought, can affect water availability, reduce crops yield or disrupt our value chains in the short and long term. We work with teams across our zones to mitigate this risk. Although the probability of extreme weather events is difficult to predict, the impact of such events affecting our facilities is estimated to be more than 10 million USD on average.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	We assess the risks associated with longer-term shifts in climate patterns. Chronic physical risk is included in climate-related risk assessments through evaluating the risk of facilities, both when making the decision to build a greenfield and when evaluating the risk of long-term climate related disasters, especially on water-stressed areas. An example of a chronic physical risk is that water scarcity due to climate change could impact our operations more significantly every year. Through our water risk tool, we are able to assess current water-stressed areas and through scenario modelling, we are able to predict that over 50 facilities will be in highly water-stressed areas within the next 10 years.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier
Risk 1

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

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

Company-specific description
The ETS review process will begin in 2022, once the European Climate Law setting 2050 carbon neutrality in law has been adopted. After passing 2050 carbon neutrality, the EU will increase the 2030 emission reduction targets from the current 43% (compared to 2005) to 50% or 60% reduction to define the pathway to carbon neutrality by 2050. The current ETS system has been calibrated to deliver 43% reduction by 2030 and needs to be readjusted.

We expect that new sector(s) will be included in the ETS, with important impacts on AB InBev's road and maritime transport sectors. Currently we have 5 breweries in Europe included in the ETS system (Jupille and Leuven in Belgium, Magor and Samlesbury in UK, and Bremen in Germany), to which we buy emission allocations to cover their annual emissions. At the moment, the allocations are trading at about 85 euros per allocation and we spent about USD 7,100,000 in 2021. We can expect this to increase quite considerably by 2030 due to market recalibration to make sure the ETS is aligned with the increased 2030 targets.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
15732164

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
103227609

Explanation of financial impact figure
In Europe, if we are not compliant with the ETS, a penalty of 100 Euro per ton of CO2e (subject to inflation) can occur should we not be able to report facility emissions by the regulatory deadline. Currently, we have 5 facilities under the EU ETS. With the Green New Deal, there is a risk of having our transport services falling under the scheme. In 2021, our facilities in Western-Europe (European Union and the United Kingdom), emitted 155,764 tons of CO2e. If a 100EUR/tCO2e fine were to be applied entirely, the potential impact could be as large as 15,576,400 EUR or 15,732,164 USD (1EUR = 1.01USD in July 2022).
Considering that as of 2030, most of the free allowances are expected to be reduced for all sectors, the impact in our upstream supply chain could sum-up high annual values. For example, considering that the materials used to the production of our products, brewing and packaging materials represents 836,556 tons of CO2e, this could represent in its full-potential of 83,655,600EUR of impact on that same ETS fee. Logistics, the area where most of the legislation discussions are happening now, would add up other 29,735 tons of CO2e that would represent another 2,973,522 EUR. The sum of upstream supply chain impact and the ETS related to our operations (scope 1), could sum up to 102,205,554 EUR or 103,227,609 USD (1EUR = 1.01USD in July 2022).

Cost of response to risk
22000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We actively manage our participation in the EU ETS program and ensure compliance with our regulatory obligations.
As a case study example, the company currently has identified five facilities in Europe that are part of the EU ETS (Situation). Our Zone Brewery Support group for Europe is responsible for managing our participation in this program (Task). We will continue our strategy to reduce emissions through energy efficiency and purchase allowances as opportunity and need arise (Action), as we have a potential gap of approximately 109,973 allowances through the end of 2021. In order to reduce our exposure, our five biggest European breweries are working towards achieving net zero operations in 2028: internal ambitions are for first, the Magor and Samlesbury breweries in the UK in 2026, to be then followed by the Leuven, Jupille and Bremen breweries in Belgium and Germany in 2028.
The teams have worked to establish concrete plans to decarbonize our operations. This plan takes into consideration 29 identified distinct technologies, that show great promise to contribute to the net zero ambition, and several have already been proved and started to be implemented. Among them are Simmer & Strip technology, which provides 80% energy savings in the boiling phase of production and reduces brewing emissions by 5%, and Dry De-Husking which uses less energy in mashing and creates less reliance on fossil fuels in the process.
In 2021, for example, we implemented several projects to further reduce our energy consumption in Magor, including a Highly Efficient Wort Cooler, a Compressed Air Optimization system and a Windturbine. We also announced the deployment of a Hydrogen production that will provide zero carbon power and fuel to Magor's brewery. (Result)
To be able to achieve new zero operations, an expected annual CAPEX investment of 22,000,000 USD will be necessary, considering a phased implementation till 2028. These figures rely on a detailed plan built site by site by our supply teams, in partnership with technology providers and Energy as a Service projects, using the references of costs available in the market now (the timeline to achieve net-zero for these 5 operations are relative short-term compared with our global ambition to achieve net-zero by 2040).

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

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

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

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

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Beverage manufacturing and distribution is an energy-intensive business, with annual AB InBev energy costs reaching close to 1 billion USD to supply our operations globally. For that reason, energy conservation and emission reduction are areas of strategic focus. Our comprehensive approach to managing this critical resource curtails greenhouse gases, mitigates our business risks, and ultimately, enhances our cost effectiveness and competitiveness. To help achieve this, we have adopted disruptive brewing technologies that help reduce emissions significantly. We have been able to reduce our fixed energy usage by an estimated 40% in regions, mostly explained by energy efficiency programs and switch to renewable energy (PPA, solar panels). In addition to this, we increase our efforts to implement low-carbon and net zero initiatives through R&D.

We have identified 29 strategic projects that will support our short and long-term decarbonization plan. Many of these projects, as the Simmer & Strip technology, and Dry De-Husking were already implemented in 2021 across some of our operations. In 2022, a monthly steering committee was set-up with the intention to track and support these projects trials and implementations across selected countries. Among these projects, we are in the planning phase of a Hydrogen production project in the UK, a 100 million GBP (approx. 119 million USD, as per quotation of July 2022) first large-scale hydrogen generation system built at a brewery. The system should be operational by 2025 and will fuel production, and heavy goods vehicles in Magor's brewery, expected to reduce 15,500 tons CO2e per year.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
26700000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
50000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Our current energy costs are close to 1 billion USD per year. Improving energy efficiency can therefore yield significant savings. In 2021, we were able to continue decreasing emissions across Scopes 1 and 2 to 4.4 million tons CO2e as a result of renewable energy projects going live in multiple countries. Coupled with the implementation of new energy efficiency initiatives, this resulted in a 29% decrease in absolute Scopes 1 and 2 emissions versus our 2017 baseline in absolute numbers.

In 2021, this represented a value captured of more than 50 million USD, that is the overall benefit of reduction of energy consumption and the implementation of new renewable electricity contracts that are bringing benefits to the business. For example, in Magor (UK), we implemented in 2021 several projects to further reduce our energy consumption, including a Highly Efficient Wort Cooler, a Compressed Air Optimisation system and a wind turbine (through a vPPA).

Until 2025, we need to reduce almost 700,000 tons CO2e in our operations to be in line with our science-based targets. Considering the emission reductions only in our brewing operations were 374,115 tons CO2e in 2021 versus 2020 (3,795,737 total in 2021 and 4,169,852 in 2020), and that we expect to reduce this extra 700,000 tons CO2e in the next 4 years (2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025), the minimum contribution represents 0.53 times the reduction of 2021 versus 2020 (374,115 divided by 700,000). This scenario could result result in a 50 million USD benefit and would be 26.7 million USD as a minimum expected impact.

Cost to realize opportunity
55000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We continue working on improving our energy efficiency. As a case study example, we measure and share best practices through an internal formal process, benchmarking the 6 zones of the business to understand where opportunities lie (Situation). Through the process, we are able to quantify the size of the opportunity and return on investment for each initiative. The initiatives, which add up to hundreds of individual activities, are tracked and monitored throughout the following years (Task). These initiatives include fuel switch from coal to natural gas (China) and implementation of compressed air optimization (36 facilities across the world) (Action). As a result, these 36 facilities could improve their energy intensity to 5.9 MJ/hL. (Result). The figure for the cost behind this implementation was shared in our ESG report, in 2021 we invested 55 million USD in CAPEX to be able to continue reducing our emissions on scopes 1 and 2, as well as continue reducing our annual spend on energy.
We believe that as we ramp-up the different projects that the teams are developing to reduce our GHG footprint, full implementation of the projects would require an

expected 200Million USD per year in CAPEX till 2025, and about 300million USD by 2030 (more than 6 times what we spent in 2021). This could bring our operations to decrease more than 90% of its emissions by 2030. A final decision on the date and ramp up rate for CAPEX for internal emission reduction has not been taken.
Our work to reach our sustainability goals also extends to our brands. This year Budweiser continued to publicly champion Renewable Electricity and in June released its "Together we can turn this around" campaign that featured a "reverse poem" that shows how we can turn climate change around. This campaign, together with more than the 7 billion bottles produced with the RE100 symbol, demonstrates how the brands is investing on its decarbonization footprint, providing its consumers a low-carbon choices, but it also demonstrates how the private sector can positively impact our climate emergency.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Upstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

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

Primary potential financial impact
Increased value of fixed assets

Company-specific description
AB InBev depends on a reliable, quality supply of agricultural crops to create its products – the company employs crop research and development teams, agronomy teams, and agriculture technology to manage raw materials costs and ensure this supply as climate stressors intensify and extreme weather events become more frequent. Across ABI's sourcing regions, research and development teams work to develop higher yielding, higher quality brewing crop varieties that are also resource efficient, disease resistant, and resilient to climate stressors such as drought. Research and development teams also develop crop management protocols tailored to crop varieties and AB InBev sourcing regions that teams of agronomists use to advise farmers. For barley in particular, farmers from the US, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, India, Zambia, South Africa share data on their crop production practices and outcomes through ABI's SmartBarley program – this fuels analytics and insights including performance benchmarking, that agronomists use advise farmers to make better crop management decisions from season to season. For example, agronomists leverage barley sowing, fertilizer application, and harvest data from SmartBarley to recommend and scale management practices that optimize yield, quality, and sustainability outcomes for each variety and sourcing region. In addition, AB InBev pairs farmer data with historical and predicted weather data from NASA to forecast crop productivity and variability scenarios across sourcing regions, helping AB InBev anticipate and respond to climate risks to barley production.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
2250000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
45000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
After water, barley is the primary ingredient in our beers and our key agricultural focus. We also source hops, rice and maize as well as local crops such as sorghum and cassava in Africa and Brazil and continually assess possible financial risks. Action to secure access to high quality agricultural ingredients at a competitive price is essential to the success of our business. The financial implications are difficult to quantify; however, improvements in the volume and quality of the barley produced by the farmers could affect revenues in our supply chain. In 2021, our innovation portfolio, including all types of innovations, from breakthrough innovation, incremental innovation or renovation, contributed with more than 5 billion USD, making up approximately 10% of our total revenues. Our mainstream portfolio, for example, delivered 10% revenue growth and outperformed the industry across most of our main markets. We have rolled out our double malt innovation concept across more than 12 brands in ten markets, which contributed revenue of over 450 million USD this year, led by Brahma Duplo Malte in Brazil, a liquid innovation. If we assume that that the quality and availability of our brewing ingredients influence 0.5% of such innovation, this would imply 2,250,000 USD of financial benefits in 2021. If we were to project that this value could be up to 10%, the impact figure could represent 45,000,000 USD.

Our brewers and manufacturers use their knowledge, expertise and innovation to transform ingredients and raw materials into a product that consumers love by brewing, bottling, packaging and developing our products.

Cost to realize opportunity
2000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
For the past seven years we have organized a technical advisory group of outside experts to focus on barley water management and watershed protection. The cost to realize the opportunity was calculated based on the sum cost of our investment in our SmartBarley program in support of sustainable, resilient crop production, which is approximately 2 million USD. Program costs have included database development, mobile application development and updates, API integrations, and reporting and visualization tools for agronomic data. Since its inception, SmartBarley has impacted and engaged 22,000 farmers in 14 countries across North and South America, Africa, Europe and Asia; our continuous efforts to improve the program support our engagement with the nearly 17,000 barley farmers with whom we partner each year. As a case example, in 2021, we further expanded SmartBarley to include real-time weather data and remote sensing satellite imagery for our farmers' fields by integrating technology from agriculture technology leader Sentera (Situation). Our agronomists are using the technology to identify and share tailored insights and recommendations during critical crop growing seasons). Our agronomists were able to detect and address specific disease, moisture, and nutrient issues both remotely and more quickly. Through SmartBarley, our agronomists were better equipped than ever to advise farmers on sustainable practices, even as the pandemic inhibited face-to-face interactions.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

In 2021, AB InBev's Board discussed potential climate-related risks and opportunities for the business and the value chain during 2 opportunities (August and November 2021). AB InBev's long-term climate strategy was presented and feedback was incorporated into the final review of the detailed decarbonization roadmap for scopes 1, 2 and 3. AB InBev's ambition to achieve net zero across its value chain by 2040 was formally approved by the board and publicly announced. In general, climate risks, opportunities and progress against public goals are presented to AB InBev's board meeting at least once per year, where the board's feedback is collected.

On top of that, in 2021 we had also started the "Sustainability Talks" where our progress on our ESG priorities is presented, include climate, and we have the opportunity to answer specific questions and hear feedbacks from representants of our main shareholders.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

In 2018 we set-up our 2025 Climate Action Goal: 100% of our purchased electricity will come from renewable sources, our emissions will be reduced by 25% across the company's value chain, and our scopes 1&2's absolute emissions will be reduced by 35%. This Climate Action Goal has been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative. Later in 2021, we also published more details on how we plan to tackle our ambition to achieve Net Zero by 2040 across our value chain: https://www.ab-inbev.com/assets/pdfs/Net%20Zero%20Executive%20Summary_FINAL%2012pm.pdf
SBTi-Target-Submission-Form_AB InBev.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We considered two scenarios in our analysis: (1) a sustainable future in which global warming is limited to well under 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels (RCP 2.6) and (2) an extreme global warming scenario in which global warming reaches 4 degrees Celsius (RCP 8.5). Parameters for RCP 2.6: Peak in radiative forcing before 2100 (490 ppm CO2) and then decline (2.6 W/m2). Assumptions: Physical risks are assumed to be the same over the short (1-5 years) and medium (5-10 years) term. In the long term, physical risks are different in each scenario analyzed, as the likelihood of extreme weather events increases as temperature patterns increase. These risks are difficult to assess beyond 10 years. Analytical choices: RCP2.6 is coupled with rapid technology change, high environmental awareness, low energy, high economic growth and low population growth.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We considered two scenarios in our analysis: (1) a sustainable future in which global warming is limited to well under 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels (RCP 2.6) and (2) an extreme global warming scenario in which global warming reaches 4 degrees Celsius (RCP 8.5). Parameters for RCP 8.5: Rising radiative forces leading to 8.5 W/m2 or 1370 ppm CO2 by 2100. Assumptions: Physical risks are assumed to be the same over the short (1-5 years) and medium (5-10 years) term. In the long term, physical risks are different in each scenario analyzed, as the likelihood of extreme weather events increases as temperature patterns increase. These risks are difficult to assess beyond 10 years. Analytical choices: RCP 8.5 is coupled with SSP5: rapid technology for fossil fuels, high energy demand, high economic growth, low population growth.
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	4.1ºC and above	Two transition scenarios were developed to support our analysis, which to date focuses on carbon pricing, technology and market risks: 1) a Business as Usual (BAU) scenario in which we assume a continuation of current policies and market dynamics; and 2) 'Sustainable development scenario' (SDS) in which we assume much more aggressive policy, technology and market developments in line with meeting Paris Agreement goals. Parameters BAU: risks / opportunities are assessed based on currently implemented policies. According to the Climate Action Tracker and at the time of the analysis, this aligns to warming of +2.4 to +4.3ºC. SDS: risks / opportunities are assessed based on a more ambitious policy outlook aligned with country level pledges and targets in line with the Paris Agreement (aligning to warming of <2ºC). Assumptions: BAU: When assessing future climate policy and carbon pricing risk, we assume carbon taxes will impact our direct and/or indirect operations in the EU, Canada, Mexico and Colombia only. SDS: In our sustainable development scenario, we assume carbon prices are introduced across nearly all AB InBev operating countries from 2025 onwards. In both scenarios, we assume (conservatively) a 3% annual reduction in our carbon footprint up to 2030 Analytical choices: 3 different timeframes were used: 1-5 years, 5-10 years, 10+ years. To build our SDS scenario, we assessed the policy and carbon pricing outlook in each country, and also drew on price projection data from the World Bank. Subsequent updates to our analysis drew on the pricing data from the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario, the NGFS's 2C Scenario, and the UN PRI's Inevitable Policy Response Scenario. For our aluminium-specific market analysis, we used the Transition Pathway Initiative to project the reduction in the carbon intensity of aluminium based on a 2ºC, Below 2ºC and Paris Pledge aligned Scenario. This was combined with market projection data from a variety of relevant sources, and a qualitative assessment of clean technology developments relevant to the sector.
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6ºC – 2ºC	Two transition scenarios were developed to support our analysis, which to date focuses on carbon pricing, technology and market risks: 1) a Business as Usual (BAU) scenario in which we assume a continuation of current policies and market dynamics; and 2) 'Sustainable development scenario' (SDS) in which we assume much more aggressive policy, technology and market developments in line with meeting Paris Agreement goals. Parameters: BAU: risks / opportunities are assessed based on currently implemented policies. According to the Climate Action Tracker and at the time of the analysis, this aligns to warming of +2.4 to +4.3ºC. SDS: risks / opportunities are assessed based on a more ambitious policy outlook aligned with country level pledges and targets in line with the Paris Agreement (aligning to warming of <2ºC). Assumptions: BAU: When assessing future climate policy and carbon pricing risk, we assume carbon taxes will impact our direct and/or indirect operations in the EU, Canada, Mexico and Colombia only. SDS: In our sustainable development scenario, we assume carbon prices are introduced across nearly all AB InBev operating countries from 2025 onwards. In both scenarios, we assume (conservatively) a 3% annual reduction in our carbon footprint up to 2030 Analytical choices: 3 different timeframes were used: 1-5 years, 5-10 years, 10+ years. To build our SDS scenario, we assessed the policy and carbon pricing outlook in each country, and also drew on price projection data from the World Bank. Subsequent updates to our analysis drew on the pricing data from the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario, the NGFS's 2C Scenario, and the UN PRI's Inevitable Policy Response Scenario. For our aluminium-specific market analysis, we used the Transition Pathway Initiative to project the reduction in the carbon intensity of aluminium based on a 2ºC, Below 2ºC and Paris Pledge aligned Scenario. This was combined with market projection data from a variety of relevant sources, and a qualitative assessment of clean technology developments relevant to the sector.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

We evaluate transition and physical risks linked to climate change in line with TCFD recommendations. Through this analysis, we seek to better understand how climate change could affect our company's activity in the future, in particular by answering the following questions:
a) how environmental policies and regulatory considerations will evolve in the areas where our organization operates, and what could be the implications on our direct and indirect supply chain?
b) what are the risks and opportunities associated to product development, manufacturing and production?
c) what kind of societal changes related to consumer preferences and shifts in demographics and lifestyle choices could be expected?
d) how could consumer or community preferences change, related to how the company responds to climate impact?
e) what risks are associated to both chronic and acute physical risks, including extreme weather events and/or water scarcity in both our operations and supply chain?

We considered two scenarios in our analysis, using the recommended Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP):
(1) Sustainable Development scenario in which global warming is limited to well under 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels (RCP 2.6: representing rapid alignment with the Paris Agreement), and
(2) an extreme global warming scenario in which global warming reaches 4 degrees Celsius (RCP 8.5: representing a failure of policy makers to implement the Paris Agreement), that we named Business-as-Usual scenario.
These two scenarios cover a broad spectre of possible futures, and their conclusions are relevant to inform our business strategy.
Our assessment shows that all scenarios analyzed present financial risks related to both transition and physical risks. The most significant impacts are reflected in our agricultural supply chain and in selected physical risks related to water availability.

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

In the Sustainable Development scenario (Scenario 1), there are anticipated risks associated with:
a) new public policies: climate regulations and compliance costs are expected to accelerate after 2025. Although no significant impact is identified for the business in the short term, we are exposed to the implications of fuel and energy taxes on our purchased energy,
b) technology: for our total energy needs, 75% comes from thermal energy. In this scenario, adoption of low-carbon technology is accelerated to respond to consumer preferences, market pressure and changing regulations. This risk is considered low, as is being addressed through our 2025 Climate Goal and through our new ambition to achieve net zero by 2040,
c) changing consumer preferences: consumer behavior is changing and demand for purpose-driven products is increasing, with preferences for products with lower emission impact,
d) reputation: as consumer demands for more sustainable products increase and regulations become more stringent, reputation risk is expected to increase. Although risk to reputation is difficult to measure, having a long-term ambition underpinned by short-term,
e) physical risks and supply chain disruptions: Our product is one that is highly dependent on natural environment, and while we do not foresee an immediate impact in the short term, risks due to extreme weather events could potentially impact and disrupt agricultural supply chains in the medium to long term. We've also mapped higher likelihood of yield declines for several crops in certain geographies where we operate. The risk of water availability is predicted to be lessened in this scenario. Nevertheless, water supply risk over the next decade can be expected to manifest in particular regions where we operate.

Under the Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario (Scenario 2):
a) The transition risks are expected to have low impact in the business. New policy risks to the business, for example, are assumed to be limited in the short and medium term, as climate regulations are not expected to change significantly
b) Physical risks will highly affect business under this scenario, as the likelihood of extreme weather events could increase physical risks in the long term: water scarcity is expected to increase according to the World Resources Institute (WRI) and will exacerbate risk to the business. Severe weather could potentially impact assets and supply chains in several countries around the world where there is a higher risk of occurrence of extreme weather events as temperatures rise above 2 degrees.
c) Our company would face significant raw material pressures due to yield decreases in crops such as barley, rice and maize in certain regions. While we do not foresee an immediate impact in the short term, such risks could potentially impact and disrupt agricultural supply chains in the medium to long term, resulting in increased cost and complexity in the supply chain.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We recognize that climate-related risks and opportunities may impact our products; if we do not take action to address climate change, there may be less demand for our products. This has been identified as a high risk for our business and therefore has heavily influenced our long-term strategies in this area. Proactively anticipating and reacting to climate-related risks was viewed as an opportunity and has influenced substantial strategic decisions; for example, in 2018 we set new, more ambitious 2025 Sustainability Goals which are monitored every year. Among the 2025 Goals, we have set up a science-based target that is in line with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. We are committed to reducing absolute Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 35% by 2025 from a 2017 base year, in line with the 1.5 degrees pathway. Furthermore, we commit to increasing annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 7% in 2016 to 100% by 2025. We also commit to reducing emissions across the value chain (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 25% per beverage by 2025, from a 2017 base year. In addition to these goals, we announced December 2021 a new ambition to achieve net zero across our value chain by 2040. Recognizing the importance of climate change, Budweiser, the largest beer brand in the world, has focused its strategy to openly talk about a transition to a low-carbon economy by including a 100% renewable electricity logo on every Budweiser brewed with renewable electricity. In January 2020, we announced the largest pan-European corporate solar power deal in history to purchase 100% renewable electricity for our Western European breweries. The new capacity is expected to be added and connected by March 2022 with the goal to brew all Budweiser in Western Europe with renewable electricity and include the 100% renewable electricity logo. In addition, AB InBev continuously participates in key stakeholder events, where we continue making strategic partnerships that mitigate our reputational risk. To be able to increase our impact on scope, we are using the learnings from our renewable electricity projects to be able to further connect with our downstream value chain, that represents 20% of our value chain emissions.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	90% of our emissions lie in our supply chain. We recognize the importance of addressing our supply chain and accelerated decarbonization. According to TCFD recommendations, market risks such as supply chain risks are latent in our organization. The opportunity we have recognized to influence climate-related risks associated with our supply chain is more efficient production and distribution processes spanning our entire value chain and addressing our barley, water, energy, packaging, transportation and refrigeration use. We have already experienced crop losses and impacts in agricultural supply chains specifically in several of our markets including Brazil and Mexico from which we source barley, representing a significant portion of our total country volume. This has influenced our strategy through emphasizing the importance of our active engagement with our largest suppliers to set their own sustainability goals so we can scale and accelerate impact. To help achieve this, we use agronomic data alongside weather data from NASA to model and analyse future scenarios in our barley sourcing regions. Through such analysis, we have been able to quantify the financial impacts of expected yield declines and volatility. This analysis provides us with guidance on where we need to continue developing programs in anticipation of risks and where we should consider launching new programs in the near- and long-term futures in line with our time horizon for our 2025 Sustainability Goals. The most substantial strategic decision made in this area influenced by the scenario analysis was to create a platform to enable collaboration and conjoint decarbonization of our supply chain. Eclipse, our supplier-focused collaboration platform, aims to do this. 2021 marked the third year of supplier collaboration through our Eclipse platform, which convenes our supply chain partners to address shared sustainability issues. In Brazil, along with the announcement of our ambitions to achieve Net Zero by 2040 across the value chain, Ambev (AB InBev's Brazilian subsidiary) signed, together with top 150 suppliers in its supply chain, the Climate Action Commitment, that aims to guarantee transparency on accounting and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, have all these companies defining public goals to reduce their emissions, and to promote concrete actions to reduce emissions.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Both internal and external research and development has been realized as an opportunity to advance our climate-related goals in-line with our time horizon of 2025. The opportunity we have recognized to influence climate-related risks associated with our investment in R&D is more efficient production and distribution processes. We hope that strategically focusing on R&D to reduce our exposure to fuel price volatility will decrease our climate-related risks. Our internal R&D department is focused on decreasing the impacts of climate-related risks through innovation in both our beverage and its associated packaging. We continue to invest in the design of more efficient brewing processes and the use of renewable energy sources. Our R&D team is currently working on transforming our current facilities into net zero ones. Capital allocation has been prioritized and projects to achieve success go through the Net Zero Steering Committee that meets 6 times throughout the year. The design of such net zero facilities takes into consideration Sustainable Development Scenario depicted by IEA's World Energy Outlook 2018, where both transition to low-carbon technologies as well as energy efficiencies are taken into consideration. The most substantial strategic decision made in this area influenced by the scenario analysis was to allocate resources to an external facing initiative: the 100+ Sustainability Accelerator. Through the Accelerator, challenge statements are issued across a range of supply chain sustainability issues, including water stewardship, farmer productivity, product upcycling, responsible sourcing, climate action, green logistics and others. In the two years since launching the 100+ Accelerator, the start-ups with which we work have created impact worldwide and helped us become more sustainable, innovative and transformative. So far, the 100+ Accelerator has worked with 36 start-ups from over 15 countries, with more than half of the start-ups securing long term contracts with our company and attracting over 200 million USD in capital from investors.
Operations	Yes	The opportunity we have recognized to influence climate-related risks associated with our operations is through positively impacting our competitiveness. We hold an annual internal process in order to prioritize operations and projects that deliver financial value and also reductions in terms of both energy efficiency and emission reduction. This prioritization is taken into consideration for capital expenditure allocation. Our annual strategy is based on this prioritization at a regional and global level. We have set-up plans to decarbonize our operations (including vertical operations producing packaging materials or brewing materials). As part of that plan, in June 2021 we announced our first carbon neutral facility in Wuhan, China. In September 2021 we announced another brewery in Ponta Grossa, Brazil, and our first carbon-neutral malthouse in Passo Fundo, Brazil. Carbon neutrality refers to reduction of more than 90% of scopes 1 and 2 and includes compensation of remaining emissions. All three facilities are powered with biomass for heat production and renewable electricity generated from solar power. The remaining emissions that are difficult to abate are being offset. Our plan focuses on decarbonization first, and we plan to follow SBTs guidelines, not relying on carbon offsets to reach our long-term ambition. Our plan focuses on decarbonization first, and we plan to follow SBTs guidelines, not relying on carbon offsets to reach our long-term ambition. Offsets will be used as a compensation mechanism but not as neutralization or claim net zero achievement.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments Assets Liabilities	We continuously assess the market and long-term trends to understand future consumer and market risks and opportunities, which we have identified as a continuously shifting towards a preference for sustainable and purpose-driven products. This preference gains more relevance every day, which we believe can potentially shift the preferences of our consumers. As our products are made from natural ingredients, it is our responsibility to protect the environment where we operate. Our revenue for 2021 was $54.3 billion USD which could be impacted significantly due to climate change as resources become scarce. As our products are made from natural ingredients, if the right measures are not in place, reduced availability of raw materials (barley, cassava, maize, sorghum, among others) could affect our bottom line. As consumer preferences shift to more purpose-driven products, we see the need to develop brands that champion climate-related topics. Studies have shown that 66% of consumers are willing to pay a premium for products that are committed to making positive environmental impacts. Our work to reach our sustainability goals also extends to our brands. Budweiser has been an ambassador of renewable energy, producing nearly 7 billion bottles of beer with the 100% renewable energy symbol this year. By placing the RE 100 logo on each bottle, Budweiser aims to champion products that are produced in a more sustainable way and give consumers the power to choose lower-carbon products. As a case study, climate-related risks and opportunities influence how we make strategic decisions on capital expenditures/capital allocation based on performance of risk assessments associated with each country in which we have operations (Situation). Through this we have realized that our capital expenditure and capital allocation have been impacted by emerging regulations. For example, we have allocated capital resources to reduce our risk from emerging climate-related regulations (Task). Between 2018 and 2021 (Time Horizon) we invested more than 250 million USD to implement new technology in more than 50 of our facilities (Action). As a result, that has created a savings of more than 28% in absolute emissions on our scopes 1 and 2 during the period (Result).

C3.5

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

Yes

C3.5a

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

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)
1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)
4.5

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)
6.4

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world
We've accessed CAPEX and OPEX spend considering the available EU taxonomy by end of 2021 (Regulation 2020/852 - the EU Taxonomy Regulation). By the end of 2021, the EU has published a catalog of economic activities that can be considered for the first two environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation (the Climate Delegated Regulations). Considering this, for the reporting in 2021, only the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in turnover, capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) have been taken into account in our calculations.
As none of our revenue generating activities are described currently in the Climate Delegated Regulations, our EU Taxonomy eligible turnover for 2021 is zero. We expect this to change when the specific economic activity "manufacturing of food products and beverages" is added to the future Delegated Regulations, and hence our KPI for Taxonomy-eligible turnover to increase.
Furthermore, we identified Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX and OPEX in the following types of activities:
1) electricity generation from renewable resources,
2) production/co-generation of heat/cool and power from renewable resources,
3) construction, extension and renewal of water/ wastewater facilities,
4) installation, maintenance and repair of equipment, devices and technologies improving energy efficiency, and
5) leasing of low-/zero-emission vehicles.
As these activities are not tied directly to our core revenue-generating activities, our current Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX and OPEX ratios are by year-end 2021 approximately 1% and 2% respectively. These values take into consideration the investments made to adapt our operations to reduce emissions on scopes 1&2 (aligned with above activities) and the disclosed capital expenditure of 5.5Billion USD, as per our 2021 Annual Report. As we continue to explore ways to reduce our emissions through our commercial strategy and invest in the decarbonization of our operations and value chain as part of our 2025 Climate Action Goal and our ambition to achieve net zero by 2040, we expect these KPIs to increase.

Additionally, we would also expect these KPIs to increase as the four remaining environmental objectives are added to the Delegated Regulations and additional activities are included in the criteria for all environmental objectives, but this was not considered here.

We believe that as we ramp-up the different projects that the teams are developing to reduce our GHG footprint, full implementation of the projects would require an expected 200Million USD per year in CAPEX till 2025, and about 300million USD by 2030 (more than 6 times what we spent in 2021). A proportionally amount of OPEX would be necessary to make this happen, meaning that as we increase CAPEX, the same 4.5 times investment in OPEX will be needed by 2025 for example. This could bring our operations to decrease more than 90% of its emissions by 2030. A final decision on the date and ramp up rate for CAPEX for internal emission reduction has not been taken.

Financial Metric
OPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)
2

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)
9.1

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)
12

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world
We've accessed CAPEX and OPEX spend considering the available EU taxonomy by end of 2021 (Regulation 2020/852 - the EU Taxonomy Regulation). By the end of 2021, the EU has published a catalog of economic activities that can be considered for the first two environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation (the Climate Delegated Regulations). Considering this, for the reporting in 2021, only the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible economic activities in turnover, capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) have been taken into account in our calculations.
As none of our revenue generating activities are described currently in the Climate Delegated Regulations, our EU Taxonomy eligible turnover for 2021 is zero. We expect this to change when the specific economic activity "manufacturing of food products and beverages" is added to the future Delegated Regulations, and hence our KPI for Taxonomy-eligible turnover to increase.
Furthermore, we identified Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX and OPEX in the following types of activities:
1) electricity generation from renewable resources,
2) production/co-generation of heat/cool and power from renewable resources,
3) construction, extension and renewal of water/ wastewater facilities,
4) installation, maintenance and repair of equipment, devices and technologies improving energy efficiency, and
5) leasing of low-/zero-emission vehicles.
As these activities are not tied directly to our core revenue-generating activities, our current Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX and OPEX ratios are by year-end 2021 approximately 1% and 2% respectively. These values take into consideration the investments made to adapt our operations to reduce emissions on scopes 1&2 (aligned with above activities) and the disclosed capital expenditure of 5.5Billion USD, as per our 2021 Annual Report. As we continue to explore ways to reduce our emissions through our commercial strategy and invest in the decarbonization of our operations and value chain as part of our 2025 Climate Action Goal and our ambition to achieve net zero by 2040, we expect these KPIs to increase.

Additionally, we would also expect these KPIs to increase as the four remaining environmental objectives are added to the Delegated Regulations and additional activities are included in the criteria for all environmental objectives, but this was not considered here.

We believe that as we ramp-up the different projects that the teams are developing to reduce our GHG footprint, full implementation of the projects would require an expected 200Million USD per year in CAPEX till 2025, and about 300million USD by 2030 (more than 6 times what we spent in 2021). A proportionally amount of OPEX would be necessary to make this happen, meaning that as we increase CAPEX, the same 4.5 times investment in OPEX will be needed by 2025 for example. This could bring our operations to decrease more than 90% of its emissions by 2030. A final decision on the date and ramp up rate for CAPEX for internal emission reduction has not been taken.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

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

3700760

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

2056113

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

<Not Applicable>

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

5756873

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

100

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

100

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

35

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

3741967.45

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

2953896

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

1456823

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

<Not Applicable>

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

4410719

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

66.8097817289748

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
AB InBev has set a new SBTi approved science-based target for carbon reduction across our value chain. Our target: to reduce 35% in absolute value our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and to reduce 25% GHG emissions per beverage throughout our value chain by 2025 (scopes 1, 2, and 3) vs a 2017 baseline.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2021, we were able to continue decreasing emissions across Scopes 1 and 2 to 4.4 million tons CO2e as a result of renewable energy projects going live in multiple countries as well as implementation of energy efficiency initiatives, resulting in a 29% decrease in absolute Scopes 1 and 2 emissions versus our 2017 baseline.
As part of our future efforts, every operation across the globe had set-up its own plan to decarbonize, and as part of this transition, in June 2021 we announced our first carbon neutral facilities in Wuhan (China), Ponta Grossa and Passo Fundo (Brazil). Our operations are claiming carbon neutrality when more than 90% of their scope 1 and 2 emissions are reduced (versus baseline) and the remaining emissions that are difficult to abate are compensated. These three facilities are powered with biomass for heat production and renewable electricity generated from solar power.
The plan for other operations continues this year, and we expect more 10 carbon neutral operations by end of 2022. This will be possible by the implementation of key 29 projects identified by our specialists as game changers on emissions reduction.
Among these projects, one example is our partnership with Protium Green Solutions, which will enable us to use green hydrogen to fuel production at our brewery in Magor, South Wales, in the UK. This initiative will create the first brewery supplied with green hydrogen under one of the first hydrogen purchase agreements (HPAs) in the sector. We will set up infrastructure to produce over 20 MW of renewable energy and green hydrogen at the Magor site. We anticipate that it will become operational by 2025.
Another example is a new milling equipment in our breweries to “de-husk” malt. The process removes the outer husk of the malted barley before the brewing process starts. The discarded husk is then used as a source of heat (biomass), and the inside part of the malt is used in the brewing process, increasing productivity and energy efficiency, and reducing emissions. We have implemented this technology already in six breweries till end of 2021 and are exploring the opportunity to further scale this technology in the coming years.
The anticipated observed progress curve for emission reductions is expected to be logarithmic, as emission reduction measures will be more expensive, more challenging and harder to implement as time passes.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

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

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set
2018

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (KgCO2e/hL)

Base year
2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
6.999

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
3.9

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
48.36

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
59.26

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
90

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
25

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
44.445

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
35

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
17

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
4.89

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
2.41

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
43.91

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
51.21

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
54.3368207897401

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
AB InBev updated our SBTi approved Science Based Target to include scope 1 and 2 absolute in 2019. Our absolute target for scope 1 and 2: to reduce 35% of GHG emissions. Our intensity target for scopes 1, 2, and 3 is to reduce 25% of GHG emissions per beverage throughout our value chain by 2025 vs a 2017 baseline. This is our interim target towards our ambition to achieve Net Zero by 2040 across our value chain.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In 2021, scope 3 represented 90% of our total emissions. We believe several actions will support us in achieving the 2025 Goal and deliver the long-term ambition of Net Zero, these include the sharing of learnings from the reduction of our scopes 1&2 with our suppliers and customers.
Cooling our products for its consumption represents more than 20% of all our emissions across scopes 1,2&3. In 2021 we reduced over 18% of emissions compared to our 2017 baseline. We believe 3 main initiatives can help us decarbonize:
1) Reducing fridge energy consumption - Improved refrigerators will play a key role in reducing emissions in the short to medium term – and for this we are betting on partnerships with peers and our suppliers. Investing in new disruptive technologies is key to unlocking efficiencies beyond what the market can offer today at a large scale, and we plan on doing this through the 100+ Accelerator – in 2021 we partnered with V-Chiller, which uses vacuum technology to cool products, reducing at least an 15% energy consumption versus our current most efficient refrigerator,;
2) Through the Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER), we engage with industry leaders to discuss standards and GHG accounting for coolers, and future expectations of product cooling to achieve shared climate visions;
3) Switching our retailers' network to renewable electricity – last year we started to develop the Budweiser Energy Collective initiative, that aims to connect Renewable electricity providers to our local retailers.
Engaging upstream with our supply chain is where most of the emissions reduction will come from. In 2019 we launched Eclipse, our supplier-focused collaboration platform, which convenes our supply chain partners to address shared sustainability issues. In Brazil, along with the announcement of our ambitions to achieve Net Zero by 2040 across the value chain, Ambev (AB InBev's Brazilian subsidiary) signed, together with top 150 suppliers in its supply chain, the Climate Action Commitment. In North America, during 2021, we mapped initiatives through the Eclipse Activate platform, which equated to a potential reduction of 150,000 tons CO2 e per year. We continuously seek ways to collaborate with our suppliers across our value chain and are proud to have more than 80 suppliers participating in the Eclipse platform during 2021.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2017

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

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

Base year
2016

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
5726000

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
7

Target year
2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
39.9

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
35.3763440860215

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes. It contributes to the approved Science Based target of reducing Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 35% by 2025; this commitment will reduce our operational carbon footprint by 30% and total carbon footprint by close to 7%.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
100% of purchased electricity across the world, covering brewing and vertical operations included in scope. In 2018, AB InBev committed to achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2025. In 2021, we achieved a 39.9% renewable electricity installed and 81.4% contracted of AB InBev's volume via direct and indirect PPAs.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We finished 2021 with 81.4% of our electricity contracted from renewable sources. To be able to close the gap to 100%, several geographies and actions will be needed: In Brazil, that represents 5% of the gap, 3 new PPAs were closed in March of 2022, providing wind power to 100% of operation's needs.
In Africa, all seven of the Castle Lite breweries in South Africa now use solar power and last year our Alrode brewery in Johannesburg also implemented the generation of electricity from biogas 24h to the brewery – it captures in our wastewater treatment process. These types of solution will be part of our transition plan to the continent, that is highly dependent in coal.
Going beyond that, we still have challenges mainly related to countries where regulations are not developed yet, this is the case of Bolivia and APAC countries (India and some Chinese States for example). For these and other countries where PPAs are not fully available yet, we are implementing on-site solar panels across our operations, this should partially address part of the gaps, while new models are developed in these markets.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

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

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2019

Target coverage
Country/region

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Energy productivity	Other, please specify (5.726.000 kWh)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2017

Figure or percentage in base year
7

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
39.9

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
35.3763440860215

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes. It contributes to the approved Science Based Target of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 35% by 2025.

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Converting to 100% renewable electricity means that we will be utilizing close to 6 TWh across the world.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
The plan for other operations continues this year, and we expect more than 10 carbon neutral operations by end of 2022. This will be possible by the implementation of key 29 projects identified by our specialists as game changers on emissions reduction. Among these projects, one example is our partnership with Protium Green Solutions, which will enable us to use green hydrogen to fuel production at our brewery in Magor, South Wales, in the UK. This initiative will create the first brewery supplied with green hydrogen under one of the first hydrogen purchase agreements (HPAs) in the sector. We will set up infrastructure to produce over 20 MW of renewable energy and green hydrogen at the Magor site. We anticipate that it will become operational by 2025.

Another example is a new milling equipment in our breweries to “de-husk” malt. The process removes the outer husk of the malted barley before the brewing process starts. The discarded husk is then used as a source of heat (biomass), and the inside part of the malt is used in the brewing process, increasing productivity and energy efficiency, and reducing emissions. We have implemented this technology already in six breweries till end of 2021 are exploring the opportunity to scale this technology in the coming years.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

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

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1
Int1

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
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 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our Net Zero roadmap covers scopes 1, 2 and 3. For scope 3, all areas contributing significantly to Scope 3 emissions (estimated more than 5% of total Scope 3 emissions) are being considered: purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related, upstream and downstream transportation, waste, use of sold products and end-of-life treatment of sold products.

Our decarbonization potential, compatible with a SBT 1.5ºC (aligned with the 90% reduction for non-FLAG categories), considers the existing range of initiatives and reduction potentials, and will be mostly maximized by 2040, driven largely by interventions in brewing operations (99% reduction mapped), packaging, and product cooling. We believe that additional material abatement can further be achieved through the adoption of new interventions and disruptive technologies that may be available in the market in the future.

Collaborative action is key to delivering net zero strategies, and an effective program to engage key stakeholders in the value chain (for e.g. our Eclipse supplier sustainability engagement platform) will be key to keeping track of suppliers' commitments and progress toward their own climate targets. We also envision that this platform could be used to develop value chain and/or in-setting projects with value chain players.

Innovation is another key enabler to achieve further decarbonization. Scouting new technologies and start-ups across the world as well as innovating internally on different segments such as packaging, processing, cooling, and transportation will help deliver our 2040 Net Zero roadmap.

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

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
Decarbonization continues to be the least expensive way to get to our 2040 Net Zero Goal - each 5 percentage points of decarbonization reduces Neutralization cost significantly- and incentivizing our suppliers to decarbonize along with our operations will be the best way to achieve Net Zero by 2040.

Our 2025 climate goal serves as a near-term target towards 2040, with emissions reduction by 25% across our value chain (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) as well as an absolute emissions reduction of 35% in Scopes 1 and 2 by 2025 (considering a 2017 baseline). According to the assessment done for our 2040 roadmap set-up, insetting projects (neutralizing on our own supply chain) reduces cost of neutralization significantly for the business. For this reason, AB InBev is planning on investing in nature-based solutions such as soil carbon sequestration. To be able to implement this type of project, we need to continue the efforts and work being done with the farmers that are directly supplying us. On-farm removals such as no tillage, cover crops, nutrient management, regenerative agriculture, tree planting, and others can play a significant role in our neutralization strategy, and we estimate it could represent 25-65% of AB InBev's 2040 residual emissions per year, depending on adoption rates. Part of these efforts are already included in the 5 Soil Management Principles we share with farmers, and this year the team is piloting in Apan, Mexico, a regenerative program with Toroto, that is part of the 3rd cohort of the 100+ Accelerator and is supporting on the implementation of in-setting solutions.

Through our watershed projects, we can also tackle up to 5% of AB InBev's 2040 residual annual emissions for one year through nature based solutions such as reforestation and agriculture initiatives such as regenerative farming, and we have great progress being implemented by the local teams, such as the MiParamo program in Colombia and the Charco Bendito program in Mexico.

The teams are also exploring Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), piloting a new technology to remove gases emissions from our glass production furnaces.

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

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1726	1599050
To be implemented*	580	563135
Implementation commenced*	640	310383
Implemented*	205	465518
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Process optimization, Fuel switch, Smart control system)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
54283.84

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
50000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
50894000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
The majority of the initiatives implemented in 2021 (in absolute number) were related to improvement of energy efficiency KPIs and fuel switch. For example, we've implemented the Simmer and Strip technology (that uses sparging gas rather than intense boiling in the kettle to remove volatiles), improvement of operational practices, learning from benchmarked facilities. We have also optimized cogeneration system (In addition to PPAs, generating power without using the grid) as well as decreased evaporation rates, which in the brewing process results in energy savings. We continue switching to LED lights in our facilities. In addition, we have optimized consumption of electricity in refrigeration and compressed air processes across the world.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (vPPAs implementation)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
338128

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
21-30 years

Comment
We have implemented several vPPA contracts in 2021 - more details included in question 8.2.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions	Carbon capture and storage/utilization (CCS/U)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
8644

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2020000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4106000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
We are working on developing technologies to capture fugitive gases to be reused in the system, or on the recovery of biogases to generate electricity to our facilities, as for example, the recent implementation of South Africa Renewable Electricity using biogas.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Cooling technology)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
64462.25

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2105000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Purchase of eco-coolers that are 45% more efficient than regular coolers. These correspond to replacements made at the point of sale.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Employees are continuously engaged and challenged to develop water and energy efficiency initiatives through our data management system and other formal best practice sharing programs. In addition, we use special events such as a rallying-points to generate additional activities. Every year, on World Environment Day, we recognize the zone that has set an example on energy usage. In addition to this, employees are encouraged to participate as mentors in the 100+ Accelerator, providing guidance and expertise to the different start-ups in the program.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Energy targets are linked to compensation for many employees throughout the company. We reinforce and incentivize their performance by tying the compensation of many employees to the achievement of our environmental goals. In addition, best practices are recognized at the regional and global levels through a variety of communications and formal recognition events. Our internal data management system allows us to share goals, data, progress, and best practices across the company. By tracking and documenting this information, these systems enable us to provide internal incentives and recognition programs throughout our operations. We set internal energy purchased targets and we have reduced this KPI by 12.5% from 2017 to 2021. In addition, carbon reduction targets are set at every level in the organization, from C-suite having targets on global emissions reduction to site manager levels with energy consumption reduction in our operations.
Partnering with governments on technology development	We are leveraging technology to transform ways of working to be more agile so we can create better solutions and value for our customers and our consumers around the world. For example, in In South Africa, we invested 5.3 million USD in a Research and Development Center that will enable our world-class research and training to benefit farmers and the agricultural sector as a whole. The center officially opened with an event attended by 300 delegates from government, research institutions, industry bodies and farmers. In Idaho, we are working in partnership with local stakeholders (including the U.S. Department of Agriculture) to scale an irrigation scheduler program, called AgriMet, linking local climate station data to a web and mobile application that delivers accurate evapotranspiration and other climate parameters, allowing growers to better optimize their irrigation water management. In Mexico, we are collaborating with the federal program MasAgro and industry association Centros Impulsors, among others, to advance the use of nitrogen sensors in the Bajio region for improving fertilizer use efficiency. We have an additional project in Mexico in the Altiplano region designed to improve irrigation efficiency. In China, we conducted large-scale irrigation trials in partnership with the state supported Gansu Academy of Agriculture Sciences (甘省科院), to identify optimal irrigation practices for select varieties in the province. Grower demonstrations were held throughout the season to discuss the trials, review results and promote best irrigation practices.
Other (Setting goals)	Setting clear, integrated goals that are cascaded throughout our organization drives investment in emissions reduction activities to which we hold people accountable. In 2018 we launched our 2025 Sustainability Goals, our most ambitious set of sustainability commitments yet, focused on smart agriculture, water stewardship, circular packaging and climate action. As IPCC recommendations were updated in December 2018, we also updated our Science Based Target in order to be in line with the most ambitious pathway of 1.5 degrees and we continue to advance on our renewable electricity commitment, closing 2021 with over 81% of total electricity consumption contracted, and almost 40% operational.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Our global innovation team in Belgium (GITEC) continuously develop cutting edge technologies that reduce our emissions and energy usage at our facilities and consumed materials. Last year, for example, after extensive development and intensive collaboration with our external glass partners, the team pilot a super lightweight longneck beer bottle, with 150g. This reduction from 180g, that cuts emissions by 17% per bottle, is possible thankfully to new glass coatings, new glass mold coatings, and state of the art converting to strengthen the glass. Inside our operations, the team continue to develop and seek for new technologies, as the new milling equipment in our breweries to “de-husk” malt. The process removes the outer husk of the malted barley before the brewing process starts. The discarded husk is then used as a source of heat (biomass), and the inside part of the malt is used in the brewing process, increasing productivity and energy efficiency, and reducing emissions. We have implemented in six breweries to date and are exploring the opportunity to scale this technology in the coming years. We also rely on new disruptive technologies to address our sustainability challenges, and in 2018, we launched the 100+ Sustainability Accelerator. Our goal was to solicit applications from start-ups that are solving key sustainability challenges with innovative solutions. Through the program, for example, we were able a new cleaning process to our returnable glass bottles, this new process, developed by EW Tech, that was part of the 1st cohort, replaced the need to heat Caustic Soda to other non-heated chemicals, that are less hazardous and are safer to handle at our operations.
Other (Investment in emerging technology)	Our Research and Development (GITEC) team unveiled a new digital printing technology that imprints branding onto the bottles directly, eliminating the need for paper or plastic labels and providing potential environmental and economic benefits. To launch the initiative, we released 200,000 bottles of a limited-edition run of Beck’s Artist Series. In addition to this, we are investing in emerging technologies that can help disrupt brewing and ways of obtaining heat energy. We are currently piloting different technologies across 6 facilities in the world, implementing agile methodology to reduce emissions. In addition to this, through our 100+ Accelerator we also seek to pilot emerging technologies. An example of this is Greenline Africa, a company that offers an innovative alternative to traditional heat energy by using solar collectors that are able to increase temperatures to 200 degrees Celsius. We are currently working on piloting this technology in Mozambique. The reduction potential of these collectors is 100% where implemented as it is a green source of energy that would replace fossil fuels such as coal and natural gas.

C-AC4.4/C-FB4.4/C-PF4.4

(C-AC4.4/C-FB4.4/C-PF4.4) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaption benefit?

Yes

C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a

(C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Knowledge sharing

Description of management practice

Farmers understand the importance of building resilience on their farms but could be hesitant to adopt new practices because of perceived risks. We have set up model farms in key markets such as South Africa, Mexico, and the United States. These farms trial practices at scale and within local crop rotations to support improved soil health, reduced carbon emissions and improved water quality, and advance these practices by sharing agronomic and financial data and insights with farmers.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

186994

Please explain

To continue evolving our approach to advance the adoption of sustainable practices, between 2020 and 2021 we committed more than 910,000 USD to support model farms and research with four universities across our barley and rice sourcing regions in the United States (University of Idaho, North Dakota State University, Montana State University and University of Arkansas). Considering that our emissions for rice and barley in the US were 934,971 tons CO2e in 2021, if we were able to reduce them by 20% thanks to these model farms, this would represent an estimated savings of 186,994 tons CO2e only in the US, with potential to a higher reduction taking into consideration that similar programs are being implemented across our key sourcing regions.

We are also continuing to develop climate impact modelling to assess the impact of climate change on our supply chains and integrate a longer-term view into our strategies, including crop management, variety development, watershed management, and sourcing regions selection and identification. We also worked to engage farmers in the United States to improve on-farm safety as part of our work to embed our Responsible Sourcing Principles for Farms into our direct supply chain.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Piloted new smelting technology (Low Carbon Can))

Description of product(s) or service(s)

At beginning of 2021, we produced Michelob ULTRA “low-carbon cans” in the United States through a partnership between Ab InBev and Rio Tinto, using Rio Tinto's ELYSIS carbon-free smelting technology. This breakthrough technology eliminates all direct greenhouse gases from the aluminium smelting process, instead producing oxygen. The ELYSIS metal has been combined with low-carbon aluminium technology from Rio Tinto’s hydro-powered operations and recycled aluminium content, to produce Michelob ULTRA cans with 30 percent less carbon emissions per can.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Life Cycle Assessment (LCA))

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

Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

Functional unit used

1 ton of Aluminium Can (12oz can)

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
Current aluminium used to produce Michelob Ultra 12oz Alu can in our vertical operations

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
5.16

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Considering that the current average emissions for this primary aluminium (in the US) is 8.940 tCO2e/ton of aluminium, and that new Rio Tinto production had an average 3.780 tCO2e/ton of aluminium, the reduction would be 5.16 tons CO2e/ton Alu (8.940-3.780 tCO2e/ton).

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
0

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Cleaner Production / Shift to Renewable Energy sourcing)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
We have grown the share of renewable energy used to brew our Budweiser products across the Globe. In the United States, where we first implemented the Budweiser RE100 logo in 2018, the brand was the main champion behind the movement to contract and implement additional renewable electricity capacity.

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

Functional unit used
North America annual scope 2 emissions (tonsCO2e)

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
Related scope 2 emissions in 2017

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
381284

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
With the implementation of the BudweiserRE100 in the US and Canada, the company was able to further expand and switch 100% of the whole electricity used in North America to renewable sources. With this, the company's current scope 2 emissions (market-base) has reduced from 615,241 tCO2e to 233,957 tCO2e.
This was one of the main reputational gains for the company in the zone, that represents 31% of AB InBev total revenue.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
31

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Renewable plastic)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
To divert waste from landfills, offset greenhouse gas emissions, and advance the circular economy, AB InBev has partnered with UBQ Materials in Brazil, a cleantech company which converts traditionally unrecyclable, unsorted household waste, including all organics, into thermoplastic pellets that can be used in manufacturing process of different products, including sustainable packaging.
For every kilogram of UBQ™ produced, the material prevents up to 11.7 kilograms of CO2 equivalent, a carbon-negative calculation made by Quantis using GWP20 (global warming potential over a 20-year time period).
In partnership with UBQ Material and Pisani, AB InBev used the UBQ™ material across its supply chain, producing crates, tables and chairs. With this pilot, we reused more than 650 kg of waste that would otherwise not be recycled and would end up in the landfill, we also eliminated 5.8 tons of eCO2 that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere.

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) using time horizon of 20 years (GWP20 - IPCC AR5))

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Cradle-to-cradle/closed loop production

Functional unit used
tons of plastic used for pilot

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
Average net carbon footprint of 650kg produced during this pilot

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-cradle/closed loop production

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
9.43

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
According to Quantis LCA assessment, the UBQ material net carbon footprint is -11.7kgCO2e/kg material. A regular polypropylene (PP) material net carbon footprint is 2.8kgCO2e/kgPP. Considering this, the switch from a regular polypropylene material to the new UBQ technology would bring an avoided emissions benefit of 14.5kgCO2e/kg of material used. In this pilot, we reused more than 650 kg of waste that would otherwise not be recycled and would end up in the landfill. These 650kg represents than a 9.425tons CO2e that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere (650kg x 14.5kgCO2e/kg).

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
0

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (refillable glass bottles)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Ze Delivery is a start-up beverage delivery service operating in Brazil by Ambev- a subsidiary of AB InBev. In 2021, Ze Delivery offered more than 80 products in returnable bottles. This allows the customers to pay per liquid purchased, as the packaging is returned at each delivery, cleaned and reused again. The platform, a direct-to-consumer platform, is present in more than 300 cities in Brazil, and leverages the local retail network, reducing the distances between consumers and our products (the estimation of the logistics benefit was not considered in this exercise).
Returnable bottles are almost five times less carbon intensive than a one-way bottle, and represented a significant share of total platform sales volume in 2021.

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Cradle-to-cradle/closed loop production

Functional unit used
1 hectoliter of beverage sold in different SKUs (Returnable Glass Bottle, One-way glass bottle, aluminium cans)

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
1 hectoliter of One-way glass bottle produced

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-cradle/closed loop production

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.035

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
The reduction per hectoliter produced takes into consideration the difference between the global kgCO2e/hl for one-way glass bottle (44.43) and a returnable Glass bottle (9.18), this gives a 35.35kgCO2e/hl sold. These values are the same assured in AB InBev annual report.
The returnable bottles were responsible for double-digit sales in the platform.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
0

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3700760

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2482496

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2056113

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
14889636

Comment
Emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated using a hybrid approach, meaning a combination of market averages and supplier-specific data. For agriculture, data comes from our direct farmers. For other materials, calculations rely on supplier-specific data that is collected through the CDP Supply Chain program in collaboration with our suppliers as well as market emission factor averages, the results of LCA studies. To better estimate emissions from packaging, we also input recycled content which is collected directly from suppliers.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
776140

Comment
Emissions associated with fuel and energy related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2 include emissions from Transfer and Distribution (T&D) from grid electricity and well-to-tank (WTT) emissions associated with fuels combusted during the manufacturing process.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
469407.63

Comment
GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: Data is compiled using an internal collection system where distance (KM) data are provided by the zones on a monthly basis, by transportation mode and flow. Emission factors are provided per transport mode and energy by the zones and are sourced from US EPA's Smartway program or DEFRA. Emissions in tons of CO2e are estimated by multiplying the distance driven (converted to liters of fuel) by the appropriate emission factor. We include road, rail, and sea transport.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2398789.644

Comment
GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: Data is compiled using an internal collection system where distance (KM) data is provided by the zones on a monthly basis, by transportation mode and flow. Emission factors are provided per transport mode, tier and energy by the zones and are sourced from US EPA's Smartway program or DEFRA. Emissions in tons of CO2e are estimated by multiplying the distance driven (converted to liters of fuel) by the appropriate emission factor. We include road, rail, and sea transport.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6723101.01

Comment
GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: These emissions relate to trade refrigeration of our products. Emission factors have been used based on assumptions of both energy use and refrigeration emissions from the cooling our products in trade. Input includes volume sold and on/off trade volume distribution in each country around the world.

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

Base year start
January 1 2017

Base year end
December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
238299.85

Comment
GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: Emissions are calculated based on recycling rates and recycled content in each country we operate in and emission factors of each of the packaging materials we utilize in our process.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

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

ABI Energia Linee Guida
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Cool Farm Tool
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2953896

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
2243989.98

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
1456822.81

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source
Minor facilities and business office sites, such as sales offices

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)
Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded
Operations of minor facilities and business offices use very low amounts of energy in comparison to other operations (less than 1% of total emissions, which was calculated on the Quantis tool when submitting the Science Based Targets). Collecting and reporting this data would require a large effort that would have little impact on our goals, overall reduction efforts and reported emissions.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
2

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
For each country in which we operate, we estimated the average emissions per facility and compared it to the total results of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reported. The difference, which represents the emissions of minor facilities and business offices that are not taken into account for the calculation of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, is estimated at 2.2%.

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
15937409

Emissions calculation methodology
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
60

Please explain
Emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated using a hybrid approach, meaning a combination of market averages and supplier-specific data. For agriculture, data comes from our direct farmers. For other materials, calculations rely on supplier-specific data that is collected through the CDP Supply Chain program in collaboration with our suppliers as well as market emission factor averages, the results of LCA studies. To better estimate emissions from packaging, we also input recycled content which is collected directly from suppliers.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
These emissions do not contribute significantly to value chain emissions (estimated at less than 5% of total value chain emissions), and do not contribute significantly to the company's risk exposure. The company also has very limited influence over capital goods emissions. This was determined via an exercise to set the operational boundary of value chain emissions calculations using the Quantis tool.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
698488

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions associated with fuel and energy related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2 include emissions from Transfer and Distribution (T&D) from grid electricity and well-to-tank (WTT) emissions associated with fuels combusted during the manufacturing process.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
474935

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: Data is compiled using an internal collection system where distance (KM) data are provided by the zones, by transportation mode and flow. Emission factors come from US EPA's Smartway or DEFRA.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
20

Please explain
Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution is calculated based on the tonnage of raw materials purchased. Transport of ingredients and packaging materials is done either by vessels (ships) or road transportation. Specific emission factors are taken into consideration to calculate emissions by distance travelled.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
These emissions do not contribute significantly to value chain emissions (estimated at less than 5% of total value chain emissions), and do not contribute significantly to the company's risk exposure. This was determined via an exercise to set the operational boundary of value chain emissions calculations. We recycle or re-use more than 99% of the waste generated in our breweries.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Business travel emissions do not contribute significantly to Scope 3 emissions (estimated at less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions), and do not contribute significantly to the company's risk exposure. Therefore, they are deemed negligible and not relevant.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
These emissions do not contribute significantly to Scope 3 emissions (estimated at less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions), and do not contribute significantly to the company's risk exposure.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
The company owns no upstream leased assets that are relevant to the inventory.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2427035.77

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: Data is compiled using an internal collection system where distance (KM) data are provided by the zones, by transportation mode and flow. Emission factors come from US EPA's Smartway or DEFRA.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
We have scaled our efforts to more than 90% of our operating markets and are working to standardize tracking and management systems globally. While capturing accurate estimates of carbon initiatives across global operations is complicated, we are focusing our efforts to achieve consistency in our measurement and reporting tools. Distribution emissions are tracked through our Green Logistics program.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
There is no processing of sold products within our value chain processes. Once our products are packaged, they are ready for consumption by the consumer.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6252188

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: These emissions relate to trade refrigeration of our products.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
50

Please explain
Approximately 50% of our volume is cooled in the coolers we installed in the market. For such, we use the energy consumption data provided by supplier partner and alongside grid emission factors, we estimate emissions from cooling. The remaining 50% is calculated using market averages from studies developed for cooling.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
737388

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard: Emissions are calculated based on recycling rates and recycled content in each country we operate in and emission factors of each of the packaging materials we utilize in our process.)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
90

Please explain
Recycling rates of various packaging materials are taken into consideration to estimate emissions from end of life. Of our products, only packaging materials remain after the product has been consumed. We continue our efforts to increase recycled content and maintain returnable glass bottles and kegs to reduce end of life impact on our value chain.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
The company owns no downstream leased assets that are relevant to the inventory.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
The company owns no franchises that are relevant to the inventory.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
In our business we do not hold significant investments that are not already included in our emissions reporting (in Scope 1 and 2).

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Other upstream emissions are not considered material (less than 1% of our value chain emissions)

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

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

Please explain
Other downstream emissions are not considered material (less than 1% of our value chain emissions)

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

(C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?
No

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

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

Agricultural commodities
Rice

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Please explain
We calculate emissions data using the hybrid method of market averages and supplier emissions. We gather the volume purchased across all our operations in the world in tons and use this weighted average by geography to estimate emissions from rice. In 2021, 1,498,408.39 tons CO2e were related to rice agriculture. We are currently working in the United States, our biggest rice purchasing country, to measure, track, and minimize the environmental impact of rice in the agricultural supply chain in partnership with Indigo Ag.

Agricultural commodities
Other (Barley)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Please explain
We estimate emission factor data via our SmartBarley program, which has impacted and engaged more than 22,000 direct farmers. The data is collected through surveys, and with the help of Cool Farm Tool, we are able to estimate emissions related to growing and harvesting barley. Using these emission factors, which are calculated at a local level, along with the information on global purchases at a country level, we are able to estimate emissions from barley. In 2021, 1.8 million tons CO2e correspond to emissions from barley agriculture. At AB InBev, barley is our most critical crop, and we are currently measuring future sourcing risks and opportunities using agronomic, historical weather, and NASA future scenario data.

Agricultural commodities
Other (Maize)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Please explain
We calculate emissions data using the hybrid method of market averages and supplier emissions. We gather the volume purchased across all our operations in the world in tons and use this weighted average by geography to estimate emissions from rice. In 2021, 445,091 tons CO2e were related to maize agriculture.

Agricultural commodities
Other (Wheat)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?
Yes

Please explain
We calculate emissions data using the hybrid method of market averages and supplier emissions. We gather the volume purchased across all our operations in the world in tons and use this weighted average by geography to estimate emissions from rice. In 2021, 4,844 tons CO2e were related to wheat agriculture.

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

(C-AC6.9a/C-FB6.9a/C-PF6.9a) Report your greenhouse gas emissions figure(s) for your disclosing commodity(ies), explain your methodology, and include any exclusions.

Rice

Reporting emissions by
Unit of production

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0.0025

Denominator: unit of production
Other, please specify (Hectoliter of beer produced)

Change from last reporting year
Lower

Please explain
The emissions intensity reduced 13.8%, from 0.0029 tons CO2e/hL of beer produced, to 0.0025 tons CO2e/hL of beer produced in 2021. Emissions coming from this commodity was calculated using a mix of supplier-specific data and market averages based on geographic location and type of commodity. Estimates include life cycle analysis and yield and fertilizer use.

Rice is recognized as one of the most carbon intensive crops and as such, last year our total emissions for this crop was 1,498,408 tons CO2e. We are working on mitigating the impact through partnerships such as with Indigo Ag in the United States. Through these types of initiatives, we are able to track and monitor environmental KPIs such as fertilizer and water usage in the sourcing area surrounding our Jonesboro, Arkansas, rice milling plant. This includes alternative wetting and drying water management practices and improving nitrogen timing and application rates. In addition, we have purchased proportionally more rice from locations in Asia, with lower carbon intensity.

Other

Reporting emissions by
Unit of production

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0.0037

Denominator: unit of production
Other, please specify (Hectoliter of beer produced)

Change from last reporting year
Lower

Please explain
The combination of wheat, barley and maize emissions intensity reduced 5.1%, from 0.0039 (in 2020) to 0.0037 tons CO2e/hl of beer produced in 2021. The main reductions in intensity were in maize, due to increased average yields and energy efficiency across key sourcing areas.

Emissions coming from maize were calculated using a mix of supplier-specific data and market averages based on geographic location and type of commodity. Estimates include life cycle analysis and yield and fertilizer use.

Emissions intensity of wheat was similar to last year, while the barley crop intensity improved slightly due to better yields. Emissions coming from wheat were calculated using a mix of supplier-specific data and market averages based on geographic location and type of commodity. Estimates include life cycle analysis and yield and fertilizer use.

Emissions coming from barley were calculated with a mix of direct farmer data coming from our SmartBarley program and market averages based on geographic location and type of commodity. It includes yield and fertilizer use. Barley is our most important crop, representing more than 60% of our volume purchased and more than 45% of our emissions.

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
0.0000812

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
4410719

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
54304000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
19.25

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
As part of our transition plan to low-carbon, we are accelerating our plan to implement low-carbon technologies in our breweries. In 2021, we accelerated our implementation of renewable electricity projects, finishing the year with 39.9% of those projects being now operational, thus reducing our carbon footprint on Scope 2. In addition to this, we were able to implement best practices across the world, learning how to be more efficient amidst the global pandemic.
In South Africa, Castle Lite has begun to make the switch to renewable electricity to draw less from the country's national grid and reduce GHG emissions. All seven of the Castle Lite breweries in South Africa now use solar power. In addition, our Alrode brewery in Johannesburg also generates electricity from biogas captures in our wastewater treatment process. From January to August 2021, the seven breweries generated over 9.7GWh of renewable electricity, reducing our CO2 emissions by 9,443 tons. These initiatives contributed to an intensity reduction over the past year.
AB InBev continues to pursue low carbon energy investments. Through the implementation of energy efficiency projects and changing the way we brew beer, we have been able to advance faster on our 2025 commitment to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 35%.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	2913205	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	2817	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	5028	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	32846	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	573702.28
Canada	53485.27
Brazil	249706.54
Guatemala	4680.75
Dominican Republic	31338.71
Argentina	130743.38
Peru	53346.75
Uruguay	19126.46
Chile	11023.33
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	16303.67
Paraguay	25806.31
China	122244.87
Republic of Korea	31667.94
India	3307.18
Viet Nam	1512.75
Belgium	59201.29
Russian Federation	119985.79
Ukraine	11105.59
Germany	49303.54
Netherlands	5005.38
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	37211.49
Mexico	682091.68
Spain	5042.58
South Africa	296997.46
Mozambique	22989.93
Lesotho	4320.38
Eswatini	2051.62
Botswana	8606.55
Namibia	1225.16
Zambia	23118.04
United Republic of Tanzania	19431.55
Uganda	13172.47
Nigeria	38999.44
Ghana	10430.66
Colombia	144712.72
Ecuador	31395.03
El Salvador	13639.24
Panama	12549.36
Honduras	13312.86

C7.3

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

By business division

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
NAZ	627187.56
EUR	286855.69
MAZ	987114.48
APAC	158732.76
AFRICA	441295.9
SAZ	452709.71

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

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

Yes

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

(C-AC7.4a/C-FB7.4a/C-PF7.4a) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.

Total emissions

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

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

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2953896.12

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

All of AB InBev's scope 1 emissions fall within the processing and manufacturing activity.

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	66745.94	12421.05
Belgium	14767.27	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11072.358	11072.358
Brazil	186547.11	100274.72
Canada	11839.41	6847.11
Chile	9817.96	0
China	420516.68	353899.22
Dominican Republic	44391.42	44391.42
India	26739.74	22064.86
Luxembourg		
Mexico	268225.91	178273.66
Paraguay		
Peru	23060.76	5475.56
Russian Federation	145205.8	111633.25
Netherlands	3791.16	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13257.84	0
Ukraine	28406.44	24116.83
United States of America	535537.63	227105.72
Uruguay	1040.6	738.62
Viet Nam	3171.167	2429.07
Guatemala	2325.24	33.018
Ecuador	7857	1314.3
Germany	22239.74	0
Spain	1630.84	0
South Africa	214098.99	212617.18
Mozambique	3348.67	3348.67
Lesotho	1341.6	1341.6
Eswatini	972.548	972.55
Botswana		
Namibia	171.96	171.96
Zambia	3530.39	3530.39
United Republic of Tanzania	12558.38	12558.38
Colombia	46206.92	10448.31
Uganda	356.91	356.91
Nigeria	15931.81	15931.81
Ghana	5604.28	5604.28
Other, please specify (Republic of Korea)	55497.41	55497.41
Panama	3829.49	0
El Salvador	7190.3	7190.63
Honduras	15245.53	15245.53
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
NAZ	547377.03	233952.83
SAZ	275223.97	124506.74
APAC	505925	433890.56
EUR	229299.1	135750.08
MAZ	418332.88	262372.42
AFRICA	267831.97	266350.16

C7.9

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

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	176992	Decreased	3.8	Renewable electricity projects continued to go live in 2021, reducing Scope 2 emissions by a bit more than 10% vs 2020 and 29% vs baseline of 2017. In 2021, the US were able to use renewable electricity for its entire portfolio of domestic beer and seltzer brands, this was made possible by the Anheuser-Busch Solar Farm, a 222MWac solar project in Pecos County, Texas. The solar farm was developed in partnership with Recurrent Energy, a wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc., and is the largest solar project for the beverage industry in the US. In in South Africa, all seven of the Castle Lite breweries in South Africa now use solar power. In addition, our Alrode brewery in Johannesburg also generates electricity from biogas captures in our wastewater treatment process. From January to August 2021, the seven breweries generated over 9.7GWh of renewable electricity, reducing our CO2 emissions by 9,443 tons. Through these activities we reduced our emissions in 2021 by 176,692 tons CO2e, a 3.75% in absolute emissions reduction versus 2020 (as per formula: (Change in S1+S2 emissions / Previous year S1+S2 emissions) * 100), when emissions were 4,715,720 tons CO2e in 2020 versus 4,410,719 tons CO2e in 2021.
Other emissions reduction activities	128009	Decreased	2.71	Through the implementation of priority projects identified for each operation, we were able to reduce 4.33% of scope 1 (204 projects implemented in 2021 across the Globe helped decrease scope 1 by 224,064.21, this figure alone represents 4.33% of scope 1 in 2021). Since 2017, AB InBev was able to reduce 14.6% of its scope 1 values (we ended 2021 at 2,953,896 versus 3,700,760 tons CO2e in 2017). These projects reduced 2.71% scopes 1 and 2 emissions in 2021 versus 2020 as per formula: (Change in S1+S2 emissions / Previous year S1+S2 emissions) * 100). An example of projects being implemented to reduce scope 1 emissions is a new milling equipment in our breweries to “de-husk” malt. The process removes the outer husk of the malted barley before the brewing process starts. The discarded husk is then used as a source of heat (biomass), and the inside part of the malt is used in the brewing process, increasing productivity and energy efficiency, and reducing emissions. We have implemented this technology already in six breweries till end of 2021 are exploring the opportunity to scale this technology in the coming years.
Divestment	0	No change	0	We did not experience divestitures in 2021.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	We did not experience significant acquisitions that impacted emissions in 2021.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers materialized in 2021.
Change in output	0	No change	0	No changes in output.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in methodology.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Boundary remains in 2021.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No changes in operating conditions.
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?
More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	1079989	12700609	13780599
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	3541787	2322176	5863962
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	293695	1106596	1400291
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	16163	<Not Applicable>	409309
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	4931635	16522527	21454162

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
959959

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
274

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
959685

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
N/A

Other biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
120030

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
120030

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
N/A

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
895325

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
5282

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
890044

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
N/A

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
736286

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
26304

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
709981

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
N/A

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
11068999

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
509280

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
10559719

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
N/A

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

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
N/A

Total fuel

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
13780600

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
541141

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
13239459

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
N/A

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	16163	16163	16163	16163
Heat	13780600	13780599	1079989	1079989
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

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

Country/area
Argentina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
231035

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
345

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
231380

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
91552

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
20

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
91572

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
32347

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
625

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

32972

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Botswana

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
7915

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7915

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1125515

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
551467

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1676982

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
89692

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
46

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
89738

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
21573

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
21573

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
458701

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
521371

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
980072

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
230000

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

466

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
230466

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Dominican Republic

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
75624

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
34

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
75658

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Ecuador

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
56647

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
8

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
56655

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
El Salvador

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
37510

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
28

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
37538

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
69695

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
150

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
69845

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Ghana

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
15971

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15971

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Guatemala

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9553

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9556

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Honduras

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
46185

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
6

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
46191

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
30624

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
21

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
30645

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Lesotho

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3706

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3706

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
738941

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
42827

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
781768

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Mozambique

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
28575

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
4184

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
32759

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area

Namibia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2658

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2658

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
12353

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
12353

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Nigeria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
38906

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
38906

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Panama

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
21883

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
122

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
22005

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Paraguay

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
50566

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
100

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
50666

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Peru

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
127337

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
80

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
127417

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
276688

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
213123

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
489811

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
229695

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
8040

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
237735

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
99494

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
33524

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
133018

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
10631

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
4

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10635

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
United Republic of Tanzania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
31625

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
31625

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Eswatini

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2687

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2687

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Uganda

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
20051

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
20051

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Ukraine

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
49889

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
43913

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
93802

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
69087

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
69087

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1344095

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1167

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1345262

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Uruguay

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
48855

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
20

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
48875

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
3744

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3744

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

Country/area
Zambia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
22358

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
22358

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Yes

C8.2h

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

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
United States of America

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
903925

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
903925

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Mexico

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
382645

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
382645

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Belgium

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
84710

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
84710

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Argentina

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
230492

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
230492

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
South Africa

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Biogas)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5850

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
5850

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
China

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
97538

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
97538

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
67860

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
67860

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Canada

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
25870

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
25870

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Peru

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
66864

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
66864

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Paraguay

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
76707

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
76707

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Russian Federation

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
91801

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
91801

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
El Salvador

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8185

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
8185

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Uruguay

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
48855

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
48855

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Panama

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
21428

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
21428

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Chile

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
21203

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
21203

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Guatemala

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9479

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
9479

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

Guatemala

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
India

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6458

Tracking instrument used
Indian REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
6458

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Viet Nam

Sourcing method
Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1458

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1458

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Spain

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

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

10335

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1335

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Germany

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
69695

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
69695

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Netherlands

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12353

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
12353

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Ukraine

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

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
11177

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
11177

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

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

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
N/A

C8.2i

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

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
3827

Comment
Other sources of renewable

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
4064

Comment
N/A

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
6356

Comment
N/A

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
32413

Comment
N/A

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
23677

Comment
N/A

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
121238

Comment
N/A

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
931739

Comment
Mix of technology types

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
United Republic of Tanzania

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

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

4575

Comment
N/A

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
1695

Comment
N/A

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
148181

Comment
N/A

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

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
95915

Comment
Technology type mix

C8.2j

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

Country/area of generation
South Africa

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (biogass from water treatment and solar)

Facility capacity (MW)
3631

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
3631

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
3631

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3631

Comment
N/A

Country/area of generation
Nigeria

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
7

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
7

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
7

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7

Comment
N/A

Country/area of generation
United Republic of Tanzania

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
45

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
45

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
45

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
45

Comment
N/A

Country/area of generation
Viet Nam

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
1144

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1144

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
1144

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1144

Comment
N/A

Country/area of generation
Belgium

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (biogas from water treatment and solar)

Facility capacity (MW)
7350

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
7350

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
7350

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7350

Comment
N/A

Country/area of generation
Ecuador

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
5

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
5

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

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

0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5

Comment
N/A

Country/area of generation
Guatemala

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
3

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
3

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
3

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3

Comment
N/A

Country/area of generation
Colombia

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (solar and hydro)

Facility capacity (MW)
1740

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1740

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
1740

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1740

Comment
N/A

Country/area of generation
Brazil

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (biogas from water treatment and solar)

Facility capacity (MW)

2238

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
2238

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
2238

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2238

Comment
N/A

C8.2k

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

Our strategy relies on 1) unlock regulatory barriers through collaborate between Corporate Affairs, NGOs and Cross-Industry Leaders, 2) accelerate the installations of local on-site capacity (specially for regulated markets), 3) for (v)PPAs, develop new suppliers who could bring local additional capacity, and finally, 4) ensure we are creating awareness and using the influence of our brands to engage consumers and the rest of the industry to embrace renewable electricity.

As we move towards our plan of achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2025, one example of how we are overcoming regulatory barriers is the implementation of on-site panels and an on-site biogas plant (that uses wastewater treatment process) in South-Africa. Although we still have to further increase local capacity of renewable electrify, Castle Light volumes is already 100% produced using renewable electricity, something that was announced last year in the market.

C8.2l

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

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate	<Not Applicable>

C8.2m

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

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
China	Regulatory instability	Across most of the States, there are regulatory limitations to contract PPAs, including instable regulations that impacts the current PPAs in place (for eg, in Wuhan). On-site solar panels were installed where possible to cover part of countries, electricity demand.
Republic of Korea	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	The South Korean government just recently opened renewable market to PPA, and we are exploring possibilities to develop the market. So far, the progress in the country was made through on-site solar panels installation.
South Africa	Regulatory instability	Currently no regulation allows the negotiation of PPAs. The team has overcome part of the challenges with on-site solar panels and biogas captured from our wastewater treatment process.
Nigeria	Regulatory instability	Currently no regulation allows the negotiation of PPAs. The team has overcome part of the challenges with on-site solar panels and biogas captured from our wastewater treatment process.
Ecuador	Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)	As the country is heavily dependent on hydropower, there is a local of other RE in the country.
Honduras	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs	The just recently announced reform in the electricity sector opened a possibility to negotiate PPAs, that has still a lack of options.
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Regulatory instability	Current regulation does not allow implementation of renewables electricity of any sources. On top of the regulated market, the country has a Natural Gas driven matrix, what has proven to be a challenge for our
Russian Federation	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	Market heavily dependent on natural gas, with low competition to other RE sources.
Ukraine	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market	Market heavily dependent on natural gas, with low competition to other RE sources.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
43.8

Metric numerator
% Recycled content used to produce Glass Bottles

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
0.6

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Our 2025 goals are aligned to the UN SDGs. Our Circular Packaging Goal includes protecting our returnable packaging and increasing recycled content in our primary packaging including glass, cans, and PET.
In 2021, we increased recycled content in glass by 0.6%. This small improvement represents the impact of the slow recovery that recycling supply chains faced after COVID-19 shutdowns - in some of our bigger markets, some shutdowns continued throughout the first half of 2021. A shortage of recycled content in the market necessitated the use of either more virgin materials or materials with lower recycled content, resulting in a decrease of the recycled content percentage in other packaging categories. These events have reinforced the importance of circularity and the local economy to our business. Consequently, in 2021 we worked to develop new local recycling supply chains by investing in collection systems and by working with partners to increase local recycling capacity. Although there has been a slight improvement in 2021 versus 2020, it is important to remind that the glass recycled content has increased by 6.8% since 2017 (our baseline was 37%). This has also helped in the decarbonization of packaging materials, that represents more than 38% of AB InBev total emissions. This evolution was possible thanks to several initiatives developed by our suppliers and by AB InBev. One example is the collection initiative we have developed in Brazil with Green Mining. The start-up was part of the first cohort of the 100+ Accelerator and works on the formalization of the recycling infrastructure to be able to collect empty glass bottles in Sao Paulo neighbourhoods. Up to date, Green Mining has collected more than 4,000 kg of waste to be recycled and has also increased its operations into other regions.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Inclusion letter AB InBev ESG Report 2021 - vS.pdf
CDP Assurance Letter 2021 - vS.pdf

Page/ section reference
page 2 on "Inclusion letter AB InBev ESG Report 2021 - vS"
page 2 on "CDP Assurance Letter 2021 - vS"

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Inclusion letter AB InBev ESG Report 2021 - vS.pdf
CDP Assurance Letter 2021 - vS.pdf

Page/ section reference
page 2 on "Inclusion letter AB InBev ESG Report 2021 - vS"
page 2 on "CDP Assurance Letter 2021 - vS"

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Inclusion letter AB InBev ESG Report 2021 - vS.pdf
CDP Assurance Letter 2021 - vS.pdf

Page/section reference
page 2 on "Inclusion letter AB InBev ESG Report 2021 - vS"
page 3 on "CDP Assurance Letter 2021 - vS"

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

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

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000: “Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information”, which is aligned with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000.	Total Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions and GHG Emissions per Hectoliter of Product. (2021 CDP Assurance Letter Attachment) CDP Assurance Letter 2021 - vS.pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Progress against emissions reduction target	ISAE3000: “Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information”, which is aligned with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000.	Total Direct and Indirect GHG Emissions and GHG Emissions per Hectoliter of Product. (2021 CDP Assurance Letter Attachment) CDP Assurance Letter 2021 - vS.pdf
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000: “Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information”, which is aligned with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000.	Total GJ of Energy; Energy usage per hectoliter of production. (2021 CDP Assurance Letter Attachment) CDP Assurance Letter 2021 - vS.pdf
Please select	Please select		

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

C11.1a

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

BC carbon tax
California CaT - ETS
Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS
EU ETS
Korea ETS
Newfoundland and Labrador PSS - ETS
Nova Scotia CaT - ETS
Québec CaT - ETS
South Africa carbon tax

C11.1b

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

California CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
0

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
31582

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
N/A

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
100

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
53485

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
6847

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Carbon tax in Canada is direct and comes in the utilities billing

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
98

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
109973

Allowances purchased
87746

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
111983

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Magor and Samsburg were for the first time under UK ETS. In Bremen, we received 3746 EUAs back from the previous year.

Korea ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
100

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
84

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
85472

Allowances purchased
85472

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
31668

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
55497

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Korea does not charge carbon taxation, only emission trading

Newfoundland and Labrador PSS – ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
100

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
1847

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
303

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
N/A

Nova Scotia CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
100

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
5020

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
722

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Carbon tax in Canada is direct and comes in the utilities billing.

Québec CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
100

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
11579

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
3808

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Carbon tax in Canada is direct and comes in the utilities billing.

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
100

Total cost of tax paid
147718

Comment
CAD

South Africa carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
60

Total cost of tax paid
648286

Comment
USD

C11.1d

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

Our company's overall strategy for complying with the systems we are regulated by is first, to identify the regulations and their evolutions, and then to design and implement action plans for present and future compliance.

A first example of that strategy is the compliance with the EU ETS. Our company currently has five facilities in Europe that are part of the EU ETS. Our Zone Brewery Support Group for Europe has been tasked with managing our participation in this program and ensuring compliance with our regulatory obligations. Our participation in the market is managed by AB InBev Procurement department. As in previous years, for our surrendered obligation we had a surplus of allowances. Our strategy is to surrender a portion of our emissions rights. Going forward, we will continue our compliance strategy to reduce emissions through energy efficiency and purchase allowances as opportunity and need arises, and as a result we have a potential gap of approximately 109,973 allowances through the end of 2021.

A second example is the creation of a task-force dedicated to transforming existing technologies into net zero carbon technologies. As a result, our five biggest European breweries are working towards achieving Net Zero operations by 2028. Our internal ambitions are for the Magor and Samlesbury breweries in the UK to reach Net Zero operations first in 2026, followed by the Leuven, Jupille and Bremen breweries in Belgium and Germany in 2028. The task-force has established concrete plans to decarbonize our operations, which considers 29 identified distinct technologies. Several of these technologies have already been tested and approved, and their implementation has already started. In particular, in 2021 we implemented several projects to further reduce our energy consumption in Magor, including a Highly Efficient Wort Cooler, a Compressed Air Optimization system and a Windturbine (through a vPPA).

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Hydro

Project identification
Anheuser-Busch InBev (Wuhan) Brewing Co., Ltd. 10,000 tons of Chinese Certified Emission Reduction through Tianjin Climate Exchange were purchased from "Zier River Hekou Hydropwer station, Jiulong County, Ganzi Prefecture"

Verified to which standard
Other, please specify (Other: Tianjin Climate Exchange)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
10000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
10000

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Project Name
Cikel Brazilian Amazon REDD APD Project Avoiding Planned Deforestation
VCU Serial Number
10218-195410473-195500120-VCS-VCU-261-VER-BR-14-832-19072007-18072010-0

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
89648

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
89648

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number
10

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
90

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
60

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Although a very small number of suppliers make up the majority of the procurement spend, we engage with all suppliers on climate related issues. We also have a specific focus on.key suppliers that, if properly supported, can have a significant (threshold of more than 65% of emission reductions) impact on carbon emissions reduction. For AB InBev that means a small number of suppliers and with which to engage in different ways. We have different formats of engagements, either formal events as Eclipse with bigger audiences, or one-one engagements to discuss in detail the sustainability issues facing both parties. Suppliers include primary packaging (glass, aluminum, and PET), raw materials, and commercial suppliers (coolers, sponsorships, promotional material among others. We also engage with farmers to discuss best practices, as the 5 Soil Principles, that aims to drastically reduce emissions in the sector.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Our biggest impact in emissions lies on our value chain and as such, we recognize the importance of collaboration and joint action. That is why we created Eclipse in 2018. Eclipse is AB InBev's collaboration platform.

In 2021, we listed the initiatives through the Eclipse Activate platform, and mapped a potential reduction that equals to 5% of our North America Zone emissions (Canada and the US) per year, with only 25 key suppliers who actively participated in the working groups. We believe as this engagement matures and more suppliers join the working groups, the mapped reductions should increase. For example, we expect this year to work with 10 additional suppliers, that we believe could further map another 5% emissions reduction for our North America zone in our packaging and brewing materials.

We continuously seek ways to collaborate with our suppliers. In 2021, along with the announcement of our ambitions to achieve Net Zero by 2040 across the value chain, Ambev (AB InBev's Brazilian subsidiary) signed, together with top 150 suppliers in its supply chain, the Climate Action Commitment. Following to this commitment announcement, eight awareness sessions were held by the team and exerts in the area, on climate risks and opportunities.

As the impact of scope 3 increases its contribution on our total emissions, we will roll-out the learnings gathered from Eclipse program and the Climate action commitment into a Global Eclipse platform in 2022. The Platform aims to encourage local and global suppliers to understand climate-related topics, but as well to have suppliers building their detailed decarbonization plans.

Comment
Our supplier engagement platform, Eclipse (www.eclipse.ab-inbev.com) is targeted to all suppliers and partners. Key partners are helping us in providing resources and tools to our suppliers.

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

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

% of suppliers by number
30

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
60

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We invite key local and global packaging and brewing materials suppliers, that accounts for the majority of our scope 3 emissions to report on their progress through CDP. AB InBev has an expressive number of suppliers – we estimate more than 3'000 across the Globe within the categories that impact AB InBev's emissions. Considering this, although we connect to all our suppliers and discuss sustainability related topics, including climate-related risks, the percentage of suppliers that are requested to report its emissions, for example, are smaller. Suppliers that impact the majority of our scope 3 emissions, are the ones we reach out directly to collect data, and they represent more than 80% of our spend.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Every year, we are inviting our key suppliers to report on CDP Climate and Water, understanding the importance of transparency. We also educate our suppliers on CDP and reporting plus the information that we most look into such as renewable energy consumption and emissions, especially those related to Scopes 1 and 2. This year we are also inviting these suppliers to share their local emissions for scopes 1 and 2 in through our Eclipse Platform, and we expect to further refine data for at least 50% of our scope 3 emissions related.
For packaging materials' suppliers, we have also created a supplier Portal, where we connect for a quarterly view on their recycled content information, that is also part of our annual report under our Circular Packaging Goal.

Comment
CDP Supply Chain

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number
90

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
60

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Packaging is our biggest contributor to our carbon emissions, representing more than one third of our carbon footprint across the value chain. To help tackle this, we are engaging with our retailer partners. One way we are doing this is through our two-way packaging (returnable bottles and kegs) and protecting and promoting returnable packaging, which continues to be our biggest opportunity. Through this engagement, we offer a more profitable solution to our retailers, because we avoid the production of new packaging in the first place, and the cost avoidance can normally be seen as benefit to downstream supply chain.

Specially for the beer sold in kegs, this would mean less storage space needed for our retailers, as in one keg, we can ship the same volume they would sell through almost 150 bottles. In the end, bottles would occupy more than 1.2 square meters, while one barrel occupies less than 30% of that.

In 2021, we also started the Budweiser Energy Collective Program, that brought renewable electricity solutions to more than 2,000 points in Brazil and Ireland. Cooling is the second biggest contributor of our annual emissions and tackling this area will be needed to reduce 25% of our emissions across supply chain by 2025, as well as to be able to deliver our ambition to achieve Net Zero by 2040.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We believe the Budweiser Energy Collective Program can have a significant impact, as cooling our products represents 20% of our annual emissions, and this model is now being rolled-out to other countries, as Mexico, Colombia and the US. We are also further exploring opportunities in UK, Chile and Uruguay, and we expect to have onboarded 250,000 small retailers in the program by 2025. We estimate these retailers will reduce 36,375 tons of CO_2e per year, while also benefiting from more affordable electricity.

On returnables, the impact of this engagement with our retail partners is significant, and we could see this during the COVID-19 restrictions: in 2021, 36.4% of our volume was in returnable packaging, down from 46% in 2017. With COVID-19 restrictions, our consumers couldn't go to bars and restaurants, but we plan to reverse this trend and protect this operating model through consumer norm campaigns, innovations, and new ways of working with our retailer partners. We expect to revert the portfolio back to 46% being sold in returnable packaging by 2025. We anticipate we will have a logarithmic curve for this recovery, as new behaviors, and new consumer needs (post-COVID-19) will have to be addressed. For example, in Brazil we just launched the new Corona returnable bottle, in Peru, our premium local brand, Cusquena, has also moved 100% of its bottle's portfolio to returnable, and along with this implementation has engaged consumers on its campaign "Return to Advance".

C12.1d

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

Our stakeholder engagement aims to help improve our relationships with other members of the value chain. We allocate resources annually and developed an external facing initiative: the 100+ Sustainability Accelerator where we engage with start-ups. Start-ups are part of our value chain as partnering with start-ups helps us bring innovation to our business. Through the Accelerator, challenge statements are issued across a range of issues, including climate action, water stewardship, farmer productivity, circular economy, inclusive growth, biodiversity, Corona plastic free challenge, green logistics and others. Specifically, in regard to climate a case study would be our work with start-up Lemon Energia, a São Paulo based company that connects producers of renewable energy with small and medium-sized businesses. Through the program, we are empowering driven and committed entrepreneurs and leveraging use our vast resources and expertise to nurture, support and grow these budding businesses. After successful pilots, this project inspired Budweiser to launch the Bud Energy Collective across the globe.

In 2021, The Coca Cola Company, Colgate-Palmolive Company and Unilever joined AB InBev to fund and pilot sustainable innovation in the 100+ Accelerator. Through collaborative partnerships like these allow industries to work together to be reach scale, speed and level of transformation needed. As an example, 2018 and 2020, we were able to pilot 35 solutions. And in this third cohort, we piloted another 35 in 2021. As part of this third cohort, we continued to promote our returnable volume in new markets, together with Again, a British start-up, we are piloting Camden returnable bottles in the United Kingdom, a market where we were never able to implement returnable bottles before.

Additionally, we are also working with start-ups as Green Mining, that uses reverse logistics technology to collect and recycle glass in Brazil. Since end of 2018, Green Mining has collected and recycled over 4,000 kilograms of recyclable materials.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement
Through our procurement and sustainability teams, we require suppliers to set up a science-based emissions reduction target, and through procurement procedures, we include clauses for suppliers that still do not have SBTs. We are also using our supplier engagement platform (Eclipse) to set expectations and create capabilities for those suppliers that might be starting on this journey, providing training on climate-related issues and sharing industry best-practices on decarbonization strategies they can adopt in their operations and on their scope 3.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
48

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
38

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Off-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Waste reduction and material circularity

Description of this climate related requirement
To promote waste reduction and improve material circularity, AB InBev requires all packaging suppliers to comply with a recycled content contractual clause. A standard sustainability-linked contractual clause also contains bespoke requirements of all packaging suppliers to commit to either a specified % of recycled content or a measurable % increase in recycled content. This applies to 100% of all suppliers of cans, can sheet, PET and glass.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Off-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
AB InBev requires all suppliers to comply with all local, regional, national and international laws, rules, regulations and standards including those imposed by any governmental or regulatory authority and any local regulatory requirements and all applicable industry standards which apply from time to time to the manufacture, supply or use or re-sale of the goods in the relevant countries. This would include any climate policies or regulations. Specific requirements are included in contracts and through our Responsible Sourcing Policy on human rights, labor, child labor, environmental, health and safety and money laundering laws and regulations, including business ethics clauses requiring compliance with anti-bribery laws, sanctions and antitrust.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (Climate-related disclosure through a public platform - CDP; Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform - Eclipse and Supplier Portal; Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives)

Description of this climate related requirement
For all our suppliers, a Sustainability clause was included in contracts, covering responsible sourcing and climate-related request. For key packaging, brewing materials and coolers suppliers, specific terms were set-up in medium/long-term contracts, that includes the annual disclosure in CDP, the request of minimum levels of reduction of emissions values, the increase on recycled content and implementation of renewable electricity, for example.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
70

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
70

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment

Off-site third-party verification
Other, please specify (Suppliers need to submit their responses, and KPMG selects some to share evidence and to be interviewed.)

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

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

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

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

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

Management practice reference number
MP1

Management practice
Knowledge sharing

Description of management practice
AB InBev partners with farmers all over the world to produce high-quality malting barley used in brewing.Through 2021, our SmartBarley data analysis and insights platform has impacted and engaged more than 22,000 farmers in 14 countries. Our local teams of researchers and agronomists utilize the platform to track farmers' key field-level sustainability and crop performance metrics. These metrics help inform the development of climate-resilient barely varieties and provide data for sustainable crop management protocols. Knowledge sharing through crop protocols includes recommendations on soil health, irrigation scheduling (if applicable) and drought sensitivity for optimal crop yield and quality in the face of climate volatility. These metrics also form the basis for local and global peer farmer benchmarking. Both during and outside the growing season, our agronomists use Smart Barley to advise farmers on practices to improve productivity, profitability, resource use efficiency and climate resilience; our agronomists advise on soil health practices, nutrient management, water management, and edge of field practices.

Your role in the implementation
Financial
Knowledge sharing

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
In 2021, we introduced an updated version of our SmartBarley platform to track sustainability and crop performance metrics. These metrics include soil management, nutrient management, and edge of field practices that will help us assess the climate impact of farmer practices and build on our ability to share knowledge on more sustainable practices with farmers.

We expanded our SmartBarley platform in 2020 by partnering with agriculture technology leader Sentera. In 2021, we further integrated key field-level metrics with real-time weather data and remote sensing satellite imagery. This allows our teams of agronomists to monitor farmers' fields and provide timely advice during critical periods. With climate change and increasingly volatile weather events, this knowledge sharing is critical to building resilient supply chains in our local growing regions. In 2021, a historic drought plagued much of the upper Midwest of the United States, leaving fields with little to no moisture to be utilized by crops. Our agronomists utilized SmartBarley to help recommend farmers' next steps in the face of the drought. Satellite imagery allowed our agronomists views of fields they could not get through scouting alone and helped them assess crop health to better advise farmers.

The latest feature to roll out on SmartBarley in 2021 aggregates weather data for farmers' specific fields to provide a summary of weather in a region. It lets our teams of researchers and agronomists view historical data and compare it to current season weather patterns, including growing degree days, precipitation and solar radiation. Access to this data is helping us spot weather and climate risks, continue to build our understanding of weather and climate variables for our crops and share adaptation knowledge with farmers.

On broader engagement with farmers on agriculture and reforestation, in the Bacias Jaguariuna water fund, we have partnered with farmers and others (public institutions, TNC etc) to conduct a thorough assessment of the watershed, including an environmental diagnosis and complete property mapping using remote sensing, GIS tools, and field validation. This informed the choice of a Payment for Environmental Services program that incentivizes farmers for the adoption of conservation practices such as conservation of soil, permanent preservation, and forest maintenance.

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

Comment
N/A

Management practice reference number
MP2

Management practice
Governmental or institutional policies and programs

Description of management practice
We are dedicated to enhancing water access and security for people and ecosystems across our markets through watershed restoration and conservation programs.

Your role in the implementation
Financial
Knowledge sharing

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
In 2021, we continued to scale our water stewardship efforts by engaging in watershed protection partnerships with local stakeholders, focusing on areas facing high water

stress across Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, the United States and Zambia. Together with local authorities, other water users and NGOs such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), we invested financial and technical resources into green infrastructure initiatives, conservation and reforestation projects, habitat restoration efforts and soil conservation techniques. Through these initiatives, we are increasing water security and improving water quality and availability for our communities and operations.

AB InBev has published an external 2025 Goal of 100% of communities in high risk locations have measurable improvement in water quality and availability. The goal of having measurable impact in 2025 in quality (e.g. conductivity, dissolved solids, pH, salinity) or quantity (e.g. total renewable freshwater; demand vs supply, ground water depletion rates) will only be achieved through demonstrating leadership and finance to establish watershed projects, partnerships or implementation plans.

This is achieved through an internal AB InBev 7 step watershed approach. Steps 1-3 are preparatory phases (analysis, stakeholder engagement and choosing a solution) while step 4 is implementation of physical of watershed projects. Steps 5 and 65 include governance and finance and Step 7 is measuring impact.

One example of achieving such impact is the Fort Collins brewery in the USA showing progress of a project with TNC on forest restoration through forest thinning and prescribed burning to reduce severity of wildfires causing ash and sedimentation in water. The measurable impact indicators are acres of active crown fire reduced, metric tons of sediment/erosion reduction and acre-feet of annual water benefit.

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

Comment
Water and climate are inter-related at landscape level. Climate change is one of the key drivers of water scarcity for AB InBev in locations such as Africa and Latin America. At the same time, adaptation to climate change is key and an important rationale for the company implementing watershed health projects in these areas. It is interesting to note that local watershed projects in Brazil and Mexico also often include reforestation efforts- which beyond adaptation also contributes to climate mitigation.

In Rio de Janeiro we have partnered with TNC and others to set up and support the Water Fund to implement ecosystem restoration and conservation activities in the Guandu watershed. Through 2021, the water fund has conserved 4,100 ha and restored 243 ha in the watershed. Farmers and ranchers are paid annually to leave standing riparian forests on their lands through the voluntary conservation agreements, which are renewed every 5 years.

Management practice reference number
MP3

Management practice
Other, please specify (Water management)

Description of management practice
We have worked with local barley farmers to provide the advice and support needed to make a valuable difference to water use in their communities.

Your role in the implementation
Financial
Knowledge sharing

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
We have worked directly with farmers to help institute better farming practices in South Africa. Through guidelines for sustainable barley production we developed with WWF-South Africa, we have helped farmers increase the resilience, productivity and economic value of their crop while reducing environmental impact. By using precision irrigation for barley, the amount of water used to grow malting barley was cut in half, from 117mm to 58mm per ton in two years, while improving productivity. We look forward to taking our learnings from programs like these to other water-stressed regions in Africa and beyond.

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

Comment

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

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

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

The Paris Agreement sets out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. Following the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change recommendation, in March 2018 AB InBev set a science-based target that is in line with reductions required to keep warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. We are committed to reducing absolute Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 35% by 2025 from a 2017 base year, in line with the 1.5 degrees pathway. Furthermore, we commit to increasing annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 7% in 2016 to 100% by 2025. We also commit to reducing emissions across the value chain (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 25% per beverage by 2025, from a 2017 base year. This refers to our public 2025 Climate Action Goal, against which progress is published annually in our ESG report.
ABINBEV_ESG_2021_Final.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

While the Chief Sustainability Officer has full accountability for Sustainability, the Sustainability Council, which meets every quarter, has the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within AB InBev and is comprised of the following C-Suite officers: Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), Chief Legal and Corporate Affairs Officer (CLO), Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO), Chief Marketing Officer (CMO), Chief Finance Officer, and Chief People Officer. These positions were chosen to oversee climate-related issues due to their leadership within operations that manage and interact with climate-related issues.

On top of that, personal compensation is also linked to the achievement of climate-related targets across the organization, including colleagues from sustainability and corporate affairs teams who engage with trade associations and other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change
Carbon tax
Circular economy
Climate-related targets
Electricity grid access for renewables
Emissions trading schemes
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
Mandatory climate-related reporting
Renewable energy generation
Taxes on products
Traceability requirements
Verification and audits

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EPR (South Africa),
PEF,
EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS),
EU Taxonomy,
EU Waste Directive,
Renewable Electricity (APAC).

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Global

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
The company's method of engagement with policy makers on possible responses to climate change occurs primarily through participation in industry and trade associations and through sustainability platforms. For example, at COP26 our CSO participated in public meetings such as the Climate Group's Route Zero event to promote green logistics as key component of a global climate deal, which included policy makers.

AB InBev is an active participant in RE100, a collaborative global initiative uniting more than 100 influential businesses committed to promoting the use of 100% renewable electricity to stakeholders including regulators.

The company is a member of the Brewers of Europe Environmental Committee and the Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER), both of which are engaged in energy and climate policy issues. BIER released a joint commitment on climate change on behalf of its members - supporting an international framework of national GHG reduction targets and commitments to invest in adaptation. This is in line with the company's support of platforms such as the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the UN CEO Water Mandate and AIM-Progress (responsible sourcing) to promote global and local action towards climate solutions.

At the local level, our facilities engage local leaders on natural resource conservation issues to promote climate action. As an example, in Belgium we are participating in and funding "Leuven2030" which includes reducing the CO2 footprint of the city and the development of action plans aimed at reducing CO2 emissions. We have also provided feedback and comments on proposed local regulations such as carbon tax in markets such as South Africa.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER))

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

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
BIER recognizes that there are considerable opportunities to improve energy efficiency across beverage sector operations and works to achieve acceptable standards through benchmarking and best practice sharing around energy accounting, key performance indicators and transparency. Through the allied voice of BIER, members collaborate to monitor and inform the development of climate change policy initiatives and work to ensure policy compliance through common guidance for calculating, tracking and reporting carbon impacts within the beverage sector.
For example, BIER previously released a joint commitment on addressing climate change on behalf of its members.
We support BIER's joint commitment on climate change through activities and target setting and we are active in the organization itself, attending meetings and working to advance environmental sustainability in the beverage sector.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
25000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The company's method of engagement with policy makers on possible responses to climate change occurs primarily through participation in industry and trade associations as well as global corporate social responsibility commitments.
Through BIER, the aim is to elevate the work and strategy behind reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), and work in partnership with other beverage companies, that face same challenges as AB InBev. Members collaborate to monitor and adapt to changing physical and transitional conditions and climate scenarios in alignment with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).
We believe we can leverage on BIER's work on common practices for calculating, tracking, benchmarking, managing, and reporting decarbonization and climate change adaptation within the beverage sector.
One example is the work being done on coolers, where we set-up a new working group, engaging with industry leaders to discuss standards, GHG accounting for coolers, and future expectations of product cooling to achieve shared visions on GHG reduction.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Brewers of Europe)

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

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
The Brewers of Europe supports the European Green Deal and are working for sustainable consumption and production in our brewing processes and through our supply chains. With focus on making direct improvements on the use of water, energy and packaging materials.
The group also reinforces the circular approach, by supporting the reuse of waste in secondary products, as brewers' grains for food and animal feed, and biogas to produce green energy.
The Brewers of Europe has also been the European Commission's partner, taking beer as a pilot for the Commission's Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) project.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)
200000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Similarly to BIER, we expect to be closer to our peers on setting up common practices for calculating, tracking, benchmarking, and reporting decarbonization and climate change adaptation within the beer sector, leveraging the proximity to the European Union leadership and promote innovative approaches on new Green policies and regulations.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
The Climate Group/ RE100

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
25000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The Climate Group works with businesses and government leaders around the world to address climate change. In the transition to renewable electricity sources, some barriers are slowing the achievement of 100% RE, among which regulatory and policy decisions that doesn't support renewable to be as cost effective as conventional grids in several countries. The RE100 helps advocate for policy changes that encourage the removal of barriers and enable companies to source 100% renewable electricity, accelerating this transition.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
Ellen Macarthur Foundation (EMF)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
45000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Even after the transition to renewable energy, companies will have to rethink their supply chains, to be able to eliminate hard-to-abate emissions. We believe one of the best ways to address that is through the transition to a circular economy (our Circular Packaging Goals reinforces this importance to our business). The EMF supports companies that are searching for best practices, knowledge and guidance on this transition.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
WBCSD

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
100000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
WBCSD is a CEO-led community of over 200 of the world's leading sustainable businesses working collectively to accelerate the system transformations needed for a net zero, nature positive, and more equitable future. Working with WBCSD allows us to exchange practical insights on how to overcome transformational obstacles that all companies are facing, map potential opportunities and through the working groups, develop tools to improve engagement and transparency within our supply chain and the whole industry.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Net Zero Executive Summary_FINAL 12pm.pdf
ABINBEV_ESG_2021_Final.pdf
Net Zero Executive Summary_FINAL 12pm.pdf

Page/Section reference
1) Page 86 of AB InBev ESG Report 2021.
2) Whole document refers to the organization's response to climate change

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1

(C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?
Yes

C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a

(C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Biodiversity
Soil
Water
Yield

Description of impact
The model farms we have set up to trial agronomic practices in key markets such as South Africa, Mexico and the United States also drive improvements in biodiversity, soil health, water, and yield.
On our model farm in the Western Cape, South Africa, a shift to minimum tillage has increased yields and reduced the impacts of drought by improving soil health. Rainfall can be erratic during the growing season in the Western Cape, making soil moisture conservation a top priority. A long history of conventional tillage at our model farm had depleted the soil of organic matter, necessitating high rates of fertilizer application. To address these challenges, our team worked closely with local researchers to develop a program of reduced tillage that would promote improved water cycling and soil water holding capacity. After the first five years of implementing minimum tillage, yields have consistently increased year over year and the farm is now better able to withstand periods of drought.
In addition to improving soil water cycling, the shift to minimum tillage on the model farm in the Western Cape has resulted in improved soil structure, reduced erosion and significant increases in soil carbon storage over time. These improvements have reduced the need for fertilizer application and reduced tractor fuel use.
Since the model farm adopted minimum tillage, our team has continued to trial additional soil health practices to support continuous improvement in the quality and functioning of their soils. This includes using organic fertilizers to promote the rapid build-up of soil organic matter and the introduction of cover crops to promote biodiversity.
The model farm is committed to sharing data from all on-farm trials with farmers throughout the region. The model farm also hosts regular demonstration events to share knowledge and highlight the potential of making practice changes to farmers and local industry stakeholders.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
Together with local authorities, other water users and NGOs such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), we invested financial and technical resources into green infrastructure initiatives, conservation and reforestation projects, habitat restoration efforts and soil conservation techniques. In addition, by using precision irrigation for barley in Africa, the amount of water used to grow malting barley was cut in half; from 117mm to 58mm per ton in two years. Our process optimization also improved productivity. We look forward to taking our learnings from programs like these to other water-stressed regions in Africa and beyond.

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

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

Yes

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

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

Management practice reference number

MP2

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity
Soil
Water
Yield

Description of impacts

Through our programs aimed at educating farmers on best practices. In the Altiplano region of Mexico, our agronomists share knowledge on the benefits of installing buffers at the edge of fields to protect the soil and reduce erosion. Years of intensive production and deforestation throughout the important agricultural regions of Mexico have resulted in biodiversity loss and left farm soils vulnerable to water and wind erosion and reduced their productivity. Our team has developed a program to promote the use of a native cactus species as a functional field buffer that reduces soil loss and the sedimentation of nearby water bodies and provides opportunities for additional farm income. In the first year of this program, 16 farmers planted more than 6,500 maguey plants –which will keep soils in the fields to support productive agriculture. We plan to scale this program by supporting local educational institutions to help train more farmers in creating functional farm landscapes and amplifying farmer stories.
Our agronomists have been spreading an important message among farmers in Idaho in the United States: growing the same crop in the same field year after year can reduce soil fertility, increase pest and disease pressure and ultimately drive increases in the cost of production. To mitigate these risks, Idaho farmers are experimenting with diverse rotations and specialty crops to meet organic certification requirements while improving soils and biodiversity. Rotations with barley now include alfalfa, potatoes, beans, canola and silage corn. With the nitrogen supplied from legume species, farmers have been able to reduce fertilizer inputs to the other crops in their rotations.
Farmers in India have faced reduced crop productivity as a result of degraded soils but struggled to translate soil test results into effective solutions; our agronomists recognized that that there was a critical need for knowledge sharing related to soil testing. Our agronomists communicated the importance of soil testing and provided soil sampling and analysis services. After receiving soil test results, our agronomists interpreted the data and provide farmers with tailored recommendations and a soil health scorecard. By implementing recommendations on soil management, nutrient management, and diverse crop rotations, farmers are improving crop yield and quality.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

AB InBev collaborated with crop nutrition experts from Yara (fertilizer company) to develop crop nutrition protocols that help farmers grow to meet the high-quality standards for Budweiser while at the same time reducing their costs and limiting environmental impact.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	In response to board-level interest in the company's approach and progress on biodiversity-related issues, the CSO hosted a series of sustainability engagement sessions in 2021. The CSO shared updates on biodiversity impact assessment and biodiversity-positive actions related to AB InBev facilities and agricultural sourcing through presentations and question and answer forums. The CSO leads the company's Sustainability Council, which is comprised of members of the Senior Leadership Team and meets quarterly to oversee progress on our 2025 Sustainability goals and strategy, including links to biodiversity-related issues. Selected members of the Sustainability Council lead within operations that manage and interact with biodiversity-related issues. Quartely updates are provided to the CEO, to whom the CSO reports.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Other, please specify (1. Water Stewardship Goal: 100% of communities in AB InBev's high stress areas will have measurably improved water availability and quality. 2. Smart Agriculture: 100% of our direct farmers will be skilled, connected and financially empowered by 2025)	Other, please specify (TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures))

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Education & awareness Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	ESG Report: (28-29) Promoting watershed health and replenishment in the hops-growing region of South Africa (33) Implementing our soil health framework (33) Scaling regenerative practices (33-34) Mapping biodiversity action areas (66) ESG index Net Zero Executive Summary_FINAL 12pm.pdf ABINBEV_ESG_2021_Final.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

N/A

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer – member of Senior Leadership Team (functioning as Executive Board of Management)	Board/Executive board

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

N/A

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	54304000000

SC1.1

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

Requesting member
CANPACK Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
246540

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated using a hybrid approach, meaning a combination of market averages and supplier-specific data. For packaging materials, calculations rely on supplier-specific data that is collected through the CDP Supply Chain program in collaboration with our suppliers, as well as market emission factor averages, and the results of LCA studies. To better estimate emissions from packaging, we also input recycled content which is collected directly from suppliers.
As CanPack Group didn't provide its emissions intensity (emissions per metric tonnes of materials) in its last CDP submission, a market average emission intensity was considered.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
90217

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated using a hybrid approach, meaning a combination of market averages and supplier-specific data. For packaging materials, calculations rely on supplier-specific data that is collected through the CDP Supply Chain program in collaboration with our suppliers as well as market emission factor averages, the results of LCA studies. To better estimate emissions from packaging, we also input recycled content which is collected directly from suppliers.

SC1.2

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

Emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated using a hybrid approach, meaning a combination of market averages and supplier-specific data. For packaging materials, calculations rely on supplier-specific data that is collected through the CDP Supply Chain program in collaboration with our suppliers, as well as market emission factor averages, and the results of LCA studies. To better estimate emissions from packaging, we also input recycled content which is collected directly from suppliers.

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	We estimate that we sell our products to more than 2 billion consumers, that are served either directly, through our direct to consumer platforms, or via customers (more than 6 million customers) and 5 thousand wholesalers spread across all geographies. Considering the customer base and the diversity of portfolio purchased per year, tracking emission level on a customer level could be inaccurate.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

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

Based on our annual emissions allocations, we are collaborating with our suppliers that account for more than 65% of emissions (12.5% in Agriculture, 5.1% in Brewing Ingredients, 38.1% in packaging materials and 9.4% in logistics upstream and downstream). Our biggest impact in emissions lies on our value chain and as such, we recognize the importance of collaboration and joint action. That is why we created Eclipse in 2018. Eclipse is AB InBev's collaboration platform, that is focused to our suppliers, and which we plan on expanding to customers in the future.

In 2021, we also started the Budweiser Energy Collective Program, that brought renewable electricity solutions to more than 2,000 customers in Brazil and Ireland. The model is now being rolled-out to other countries, as Mexico, Colombia and the US, but the brand is also exploring opportunities in UK, Chile and Uruguay, and we expect will be present in 250,000 small retailers by 2025, that we estimate will reduce 36,375 tons of CO2e per year.

SC2.1

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

Requesting member
CANPACK Group

Group type of project
Other, please specify (Reduce packaging production emissions)

Type of project
Other, please specify (Increasing recycled content in packaging)

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce our own supply chain emissions (our own scope 3)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings
25000

Estimated payback
1-3 years

Details of proposal
Increase recycled content average for Cans in 5% across globe (aligning Canpack's Recycled content average with local industry averages). Estimated opportunity of 0.5tons CO2e/tons of material is expected.

SC2.2

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

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
Yes, I will provide data

SC4.1a

(SC4.1a) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.
100

SC4.2a

(SC4.2a) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Name of good/ service
Returnable Kegs

Description of good/ service
Returnable kegs are beers sold in this type of packaging, where customers returns the empty packaging, that will be cleaned and refilled again.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
hectoliters

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
2

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change
As per our 2021 ESG assured emissions: 2.51 kgCO2e/hL

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Name of good/ service
Returnable Glass Bottle

Description of good/ service
Returnable glass bottles are are beers and soft drinks sold in this type of SKU, where the consumer returns the empty packaging, that will be cleaned and refilled again. This type of packaging is nearly five times less carbon-intensive when compared to one-way bottles. The majority of our bottles can be used up to 15 times, and some can be used up to 100 times.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
hectoliters

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
9

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change
As per our 2021 ESG assured emissions: 9.18 kgCO2e/hL

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Name of good/ service
PET One-way bottles

Description of good/ service
Non-reusable PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) bottles are used to sell soft drinks and beers in some of our markets.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
hectoliters

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
8

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change
As per our 2021 ESG assured emissions: 8.38 kgCO2e/hL

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
Please select

Name of good/ service
One-way Cans

Description of good/ service
Non-reusable aluminum cans are beers or soft-drinks that are sold in this type of packaging, that can be recycled.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
hectoliters

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
25

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change
As per our 2021 ESG assured emissions: 25.35 kgCO2e/hL

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Name of good/ service
One-way Glass Bottles

Description of good/ service
One-way glass bottles are beers sold in this type of packaging, that is a non-reusable glass bottles, but it can be recycled.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
hectoliters

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
44

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change
As per our 2021 ESG assured emissions: 44.43 kgCO2e/hL

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
Please select

SC4.2b

(SC4.2b) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Name of good/ service
Returnable Kegs

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
2

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
We use primary data for scopes 1 and 2 , for scope 3, we use an hybrid approach, as further disclosed under section 6.5.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
Annual emissions are assured by KPMG, as per section 10.

Name of good/ service
Returnable Glass Bottle

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
9

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
We use primary data for scopes 1 and 2, for scope 3, we use an hybrid approach, as further disclosed under section 6.5.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
Annual emissions are assured by KPMG, as per section 10.

Name of good/ service
One-way PET bottles

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
8

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
We use primary data for scopes 1 and 2, for scope 3, we use an hybrid approach, as further disclosed under section 6.5.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
Annual emissions are assured by KPMG, as per section 10.

Name of good/ service
One-way Cans

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
25

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
We use primary data for scopes 1 and 2 , for scope 3, we use an hybrid approach, as further disclosed under section 6.5.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
Annual emissions are assured by KPMG, as per section 10.

Name of good/ service
One-way Glass Bottles

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
44

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
We use primary data for scopes 1 and 2, for scope 3, we use an hybrid approach, as further disclosed under section 6.5.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
Annual emissions are assured by KPMG, as per section 10.

SC4.2c

(SC4.2c) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Name of good/ service	Initiative ID	Description of initiative	Completed or planned	Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit
Returnable Glass Bottles	Initiative 1	Move from One-way Cans to Returnable Glass Bottles	Ongoing	16
Returnable Glass Bottles	Initiative 2	Move from One-way Bottles to Returnable Glass Bottles	Ongoing	35
One-way Cans	Initiative 3	Increase Recycled Content from 56% to 70%	Ongoing	2

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?
No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.
No, we do not wish to pledge under the European Climate Pact at this stage

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms