

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Wilmar International Limited, founded in 1991 and headquartered in Singapore, is today Asia's leading agribusiness group. Wilmar is ranked amongst the largest listed companies by market capitalisation on the Singapore Exchange.

At the core of Wilmar's strategy is an integrated agribusiness model that encompasses the entire value chain of the agricultural commodity business, from cultivation and milling of palm oil and sugarcane, to processing, branding and distribution of a wide range of edible food products in consumer, medium and bulk packaging, animal feeds and industrial Agri-products such as oleochemicals and biodiesel. It has over 500 manufacturing plants and an extensive distribution network covering China, India, Indonesia and some 50 other countries and regions. Through scale, integration and the logistical advantages of its business model, Wilmar is able to extract margins at every step of the value chain, thereby reaping operational synergies and cost efficiencies.

As a leading agribusiness group, Wilmar recognises that we have a fundamental role to play in developing quality products required by the world while ensuring we have a responsible and sustainable manner of production. We adopt a holistic approach to sustainability that is fully integrated with our business model. Guided by the philosophy that our business must enhance stakeholder value while minimising our environmental footprint, our business practices are aligned with universally acceptable social and environmental standards. Wilmar's No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) Policy and NDPE Sugar Policy, introduced in 2013 and 2021 respectively, underpin our aspiration to make a positive impact and drive transformation across the palm oil and sugar sectors. Please visit https://bit.ly/43wKsbk for our 2022 Sustainability Report and https://bit.ly/43wKsbk for our 2022 NDPE Implementation Annual Report to learn more about our sustainability progress, challenges and achievements.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.



Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years No

C0.3

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

Australia China Ethiopia Fiji Ghana India Indonesia Malaysia Mozambique Myanmar Netherlands New Caledonia New Zealand Nigeria Papua New Guinea Philippines Singapore South Africa Uganda United Republic of Tanzania United States of America Viet Nam Zambia Zimbabwe

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 climaterelated 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	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	Yes [Consumption only]

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

Palm Oil

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity 20-40%

Produced or sourced

Both

Please explain

The largest percentage of our revenue is derived from palm oil and palm derived products (e.g. palm-based biodiesel and oleochemical products).

Agricultural commodity



Sugar

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Both

Please explain

Sugar constitutes close to 10% of our total revenue and this is derived from our sugar milling, processing, merchandising and distribution.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify **Oilseeds and Grains**

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity 40-60%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

The "Oilseeds and Grains" segment consists of a wide range of other agricultural commodities including soy, wheat, rice, rapeseed, sunflower seed, etc. and the total revenue is the sum revenues of all commodities within.

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	SG1T56930848
Yes, a Ticker symbol	SGX:F34

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 or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	 Wilmar's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is ultimately responsible for the oversight of the company's sustainability strategy and implementation, including climate change. This includes, but are not limited to: (1) Oversight over the implementation of No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) Policy which covers climate-related commitments (e.g. no development on High Carbon Stock (HCS) Forests or High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, no burning, progressive reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions on existing operations and no new development on peatland regardless of depth); (2) Oversight over the management of climate-related risks and opportunities; and (3) Oversight and approvals over the setting and implementation of climate targets. In 2021, the Wilmar Board, chaired by the Group Chairman & CEO, approved the establishment of Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) to assist the Chairman & CEO and Board of Directors in fulfilling their oversight responsibility in relation to Wilmar's objectives, policies and practices pertaining to sustainability or ESG matters including climate change. More details on the BSC are explained under the C1.1a 'Board-level committee'. In 2022, the Wilmar Board, chaired by the Group Chairman & CEO, also approved to sign up to Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), pledging to develop a climate roadmap tp achieve both near-term and net-zero emission targets over the next 24 months, Following our pledge at COP26, we worked closely with several of our
	peers in palm oil industry to develop palm oil sectoral roadmap, which was released at COP27 to collectively accelerate the supply chain action and reduce emissions.
Board-level committee	In 2021, the Wilmar Board approved the establishment of BSC to oversee the Company's sustainability strategy. The BSC assists the Chairman & CEO and Board of Directors in fulfilling their oversight responsibility in relation to Wilmar's objectives, policies and practices pertaining to sustainability or ESG matters including climate change.
	Starting in 2022, the BSC regularly reviews all ESG matters, including climate change. These reviews cover the overall risk management guidelines, policies and systems to determine the potential financial or strategic impact of the risks identified. This is typically done through quarterly BSC meetings, reviews of emerging ESG issues and quarterly reports on sustainability performance from the Sustainability Department. Topics discussed cover the environment, health and



safety, equal opportunities, human rights, labour rights, child protection, and food safety.

To achieve effective implementation of sustainability throughout the Group, the BSC receives periodic reporting and advisories from the following: (1) Sustainability Management Team (SMT) which is headed by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) who is assisted by the General Manager – Group Sustainability. The SMT is supported by the Sustainability Department and comprises members across all internal Wilmar departments and operations units. (2) Independent Sustainability Advisory Panel (ISAP) comprises independent sustainability experts and eminent individuals. The ISAP works with our SMT to provide on-the-ground support to execute and evaluate the implementation of our ESG policies. The ISAP provides advisories and recommendations related to external stakeholder expectations and global sustainability trends.

The BSC also assists the Board of Directors to provide review/oversight over: (1) Oversight over the implementation of NDPE Policy which covers climate-related commitments (e.g. no development on HCS Forests or HCV areas, no burning, progressive reduction of GHG emissions on existing operations and no new development on peatland regardless of depth);

(2) Oversight over the management of climate-related risks and opportunities; and(3) Oversight and approvals over the setting and implementation of climate targets.

C1.1b

Frequency with which climate- related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate- related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan	The Chairman and CEO, and the Board of Directors oversee the management of Wilmar's sustainability strategy. They are supported by the Board Sustainability Committee (BSC) which meets quarterly. The BSC assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibility in relation to Wilmar's objectives, policies and practices pertaining to sustainability or ESG matters including climate change. These include formulating ESG strategies, identifying ESG-related risks, evaluating ESG performance and targets and monitoring the implementation of ESG related policies and practices. To achieve effective implementation of sustainability throughout the Company, the BSC receives periodic reporting and advisories from the following:

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



Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	1. SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) which is headed by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) who is assisted by the General Manager – Group Sustainability. The SMT is supported by the Sustainability Department and comprises members across all internal Wilmar departments and operational units. comprises independent sustainability experts and eminent individuals.
	2. INDEPENDENT SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY PANEL (ISAP) works with our SMT to provide on-the- ground support to execute and evaluate the implementation of our ESG policies. The ISAP provides advisories and recommendations related to external stakeholder expectations and global sustainability trends.

C1.1d

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

on climate-related issues	
Row Yes The BS	SC has been established to provide specific oversight of the
1 Compa	iny's sustainability strategy. Each member that makes up the
BSC is	distinguished and well respected in their field forming the basis
of sust	anability competence as required for the oversight and
implem	rentation of Wilmar's sustainability strategy. Areas of
compe	tence in the BSC include extensive knowledge and experience
in clima	ate-related issues, developments, and risks and opportunities, as
well as	knowledge and experience in business and change
manag	ement, and business and operational expertise in Wilmar's core
busines	as area of palm and other agri-commodities.
The me	embers of the BSC are:
1. Mr k	tishore Mahbubani (Chairman)
2. Mr L	im Siong Guan
3. Mr k	twah Thiam Hock
4. Mr k	fuok Khoon Hong



	keep abreast of developments in climate-related issues.
	In April 2023, Ms. Cheam who is the founder and Managing Director of
	EcoBusiness, an independent media and advisory company which
	operates Eco-Business.com, a leading sustainable development news
	platform, was appointed as a Non-Executive and Independent Director
	of Wilmar. Ms. Cheam is also an ESG Committee member of the
	Singapore Institute of Directors and an Independent Director of
	ComfortDelGro as well as Chairman of its Board Sustainability
	Committee. The new appointment will further complement the
	perspective, competencies and skills of the present Wilmar Board,
	particularly in ESG matters.

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan Implementing a climate transition plan Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy Setting climate-related corporate targets Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

This role leads Wilmar's Sustainability Department with the Group Sustainability General Manager, and spearheads the overall planning and strategy in fulfilling the key sustainability agenda, including climate change. As well as reporting directly to the CEO and BSC, the CSO is delegated with key climate-related responsibilities. This includes ensuring climate-related issues are prioritized in overall sustainability strategy, chairing the internal assessment of risks and opportunities, and reporting the progress and



challenges towards achieving climate targets to the BSC.

Position or committee

Other, please specify Group Sustainability General Manager

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan Implementing a climate transition plan Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy Setting climate-related corporate targets Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this

reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Reporting to CSO is the Group Sustainability General Manager who is responsible for the implementation of sustainability policies and strategies in Wilmar's supply chain, as well as reviewing the progress of execution. The implementation and monitoring of Wilmar's sustainability strategies is delegated to the Sustainability Department which is staffed by more than 70 employees globally, combining a wide range of relevant local and technical expertise across various countries. Through the efforts of the sustainability department, climate-related issues ranging from deforestation risks to emissions reduction programs are actively being monitored on the ground and analysed accordingly before reporting back up the reporting line for management review.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	



C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure Salary increase Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative Reduction in absolute emissions Energy efficiency improvement Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The remuneration framework consists of a fixed and a variable component. The variable component includes an annual bonus tied to the performance of Executive Directors, key management personnel and the company, as well as short and long-term incentives in the form of share options. We have taken into consideration relevant key ESG targets, including climate change in the annual performance review of its Executive Directors and key management personnel. One of the key ESG targets which were incorporated in the performance review for FY2022 was establishment of near-term climate targets, which are part of our climate roadmap.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The performance indicator is in line with our near-term science-based target, which forms part of our climate transition plan.

Entitled to incentive

Procurement manager



Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure Promotion Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

As part of implementation of Wilmar's NDPE policy, our procurement teams are expected to actively verify and filter out companies involved with deforestation (environmental criteria) from their sourcing volumes. If a company has been flagged out due to deforestation risks but is still included in our supply chain, the procurement teams will be negatively impacted during their annual review of performance.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The performance indicator is in line with our near-term science-based target, which forms part of our climate transition plan.

Entitled to incentive

Process operation manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure Promotion Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target Reduction in absolute emissions Energy efficiency improvement Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption Reduction in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

This position does not have an incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)



For palm oil mills that are equipped with methane capture and utilization plants in Malaysia, the efficiency of operating the plants to a targeted level is incorporated into the evaluation for appraisals of managers and engineers. This will thus impact the bonuses and pay increments of the related personnel with better performances leading to bigger monetary rewards. Ensuring an efficient methane capture system allows us to realize actual savings in emissions by reducing the amount of methane being released to the atmosphere from the palm oil mill effluent treatment system, putting us on track to meet our emission reduction targets. Also, with the captured methane used to generate supplementary electricity for mills & housing uses, this reduces our reliance on diesel fuel which would have otherwise been used as the fuel source.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The performance indicator is in line with our near-term science-based target, which forms part of our climate transition plan.

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	2	The time horizon categorization is defined based on the likelihood of occurrence and financial impact of the risks and opportunities on our businesses. For short-term time horizon, the risks and opportunities are characterized to have high likelihood of occurrence in 0-2 years and high financial impact (> US\$5 million). The material risks and opportunities are identified during the Group's risk assessment and business specific scenario analysis. The short-term risks included current regulations, legal and market. Any on-going governmental regulations, such as methane capture in palm oil mills in Malaysia, must be fulfilled to reduce the climate impact.
Medium- term	2	10	The time horizon categorization is defined based on the likelihood of occurrence and financial impact of the risks and opportunities on our businesses. For medium-term time horizon, the risks and opportunities are characterized to have high likelihood of occurrence in 2-10 years



		and high financial impact (> US\$5 million). The material risks and opportunities are identified during the Group's risk assessment and business specific scenario analysis. The medium-term risks included emerging regulations and technological advancements. Climate change advocacy groups are looking to influence policy makers to adopt and impose stricter climate-related regulations such as carbon pricing mechanism. As a result, these emerging risks are closely monitored and communicated with relevant stakeholders to mitigate the impact.
Long- term	10	The time horizon categorization is defined based on the likelihood of occurrence and financial impact of the risks and opportunities on our businesses. For long-term time horizon, the risks and opportunities are characterized to have high likelihood of occurrence after 10 years and high financial impact (> \$US5 million). The material risks and opportunities are identified during the Group's risk assessment and business specific scenario analysis. The long-term risks included the acute and chronic events such as temperature rise, drastic change of weather, deterioration of soil fertility and others. Studies suggest the frequency and severity of these events may get even intense if we stay to do business as usual. In 2022, Wilmar signed up to SBTi and commit to developing climate roadmap in achieving both near-term and net-zero emission targets over the next 24 months. Following our pledge at COP26, we worked closely with several of our peers in palm oil industry to develop palm oil sectoral roadmap, which was released at COP27 to collectively accelerate the supply chain action and reduce emissions.

C2.1b

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

Wilmar's Group-wide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process assesses climate-related risks on a regular basis. Starting in 2022, the BSC regularly reviews all ESG matters, including climate change. These reviews cover the overall risk management guidelines, policies and systems to determine the potential financial or strategic impact of the risks identified. To be considered as having substantive financial impact on the business, the potential annual implications (costs/benefits) of such risks or opportunities would have to exceed US\$5 million per issue. Any risk which poses the financial impact over this threshold is required to be reported, reviewed and managed adequately through the Group's Risk Management structure. It is followed by development of adaptation and mitigation measures, and continuous monitoring. The implementation and monitoring of these strategies are delegated to the respective departments and team leads. The classes of risks assessed include both transition risks (e.g. current regulations, emerging regulations, technology, legal and market risks) as well as physical risks (e.g. acute risks such as extreme weather events, and chronic risks such as increased pressure on fertile soils).



C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations Upstream Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term Medium-term Long-term

Description of process

Wilmar's Group-wide ERM process assesses climate-related risks and opportunities on a regular basis. Various risks/opportunities with differing time-frames and importance are identified, assessed and monitored continuously by the sustainability team while major updates on these risks and actions taken are consolidated for the BSC to review on a quarterly basis.

Wilmar has operational teams working on site and at regional levels, a communications team at corporate level, and an Independent Sustainability Advisory Group (ISAP) comprising external sustainability partners (e.g. sustainability collaborators and civil society organisations) that advise on specific issues where broader perspectives are required. These teams are responsible for monitoring their respective risks like unusual weather patterns affecting the plantations on asset level (site operational teams), deforestation risks at suppliers' areas (third party compliance teams), allegations of environmental damages by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) at corporate level (communications team), or regular engagements with various departments on external stakeholders' feedback to identify key issues/concerns. Identified risks are assessed through a risk matrix (five levels each of likelihood and consequence) by the respective management teams before reporting up to the group's sustainability team (where CSO & Group Sustainability General Manager sit) for further deliberation and proposals of risk mitigation. The BSC at Board level will regularly review the overall risk management guidelines/framework, policies & systems to determine the potential financial/strategic impact before recommending risk tolerance limits to ensure effective governance and oversight is achieved.



Specifically on deforestation risk (key risk for climate change), Wilmar works together with Earthqualizer on the Supplier Group Compliance Programme to provide proactive monitoring and surveillance of our supply chain to ensure deforestation risks are identified early so that actions can be taken to resolve issues at an early stage. To ensure more feedback can be garnered from the public to assist with the risk identification process, an effective grievance procedure was established in 2013 to enable any stakeholders to flagged out deforestation risks on our operations or supply chain so that any potential risks can be mitigated in time.

As to how we respond to identified climate-related risks and opportunities, an example is how our operations manage the physical risk of more unpredictable weather patterns with longer drought periods or heavier rainfall during wet seasons. This has a strong negative impact to our plantations which are reliant on rainfall for majority of the water needs and thus considered a high priority issue to control. As part of the wider strategy to manage the resources for plantations, Wilmar has invested heavily in the Research & Development of palm seedlings which are more resilient to extreme weather patterns to ensure the sustainability of the plantations. These seedlings are also sold to smallholders and smaller plantation companies for a fee to ensure the reliability of future supply sources to our mills.

Furthermore, consumers globally are favoring and moving towards responsiblyproduced commodities and as such, the industry must adjust to market needs and expectations if it wants to remain competitive. This transitional risk on reputation and market access has resulted in Wilmar taking a long-term holistic approach to sustainability that is fully integrated into our business model. Since 2005, Wilmar has been an active member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), an international multi-stakeholder organisation that promotes the production and use of sustainable palm oil. The Group adopts an environmental management system conforming to the RSPO Principles & Criteria and the United Nations Global Compact, amongst others. In managing oil palm plantations, it upholds stringent policies of zeroburning and no-development on peatland while respecting the rights of communities by adopting the 'free, prior and informed consent' (FPIC) principle.

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	To conduct a business in any country, it is crucial for the company to adhere to the rules and regulations set and thus, this indicator (and emerging regulation below) is very relevant for inclusion within Wilmar's risk assessment. Example: At an operational level for palm oil mills in Malaysia, due to



		the lower limit of discharge emissions allowed for boiler stack monitoring, more investments have to be made to ensure the mills are kept within the acceptable range or run the risk of getting fined by the Department of Environment (or revoke of permit for multiple offences). Similarly, the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) requirements which include mitigating environmental issues related to climate change has been made mandatory as per Indonesia President's decree by 2025 so non-compliance of it is a potential risk to our business continuity.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations to restrict emissions or promote adaptation might lead to increased capital and operational costs, restrictions in expansion of production land, etc. Similarly, with more scrutiny on GHG emissions like carbon tax introduction or requirements to report on GHG emissions, these are important factors included in the overall risk assessment. Examples: Imposing of carbon tax, adoption of sustainable policies for operations (Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil, Malaysia Sustainable Palm Oil) and mandating of methane capture plants for new or expanded palm oil mills in Malaysia.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	With Wilmar's integrated business model encompassing the entire value chain of agricultural commodity processing business, the company has high exposure to the risk of disruptive new technology that can shake up business-as-usual operations and reduce the relevance of the business model. Example: New R&D into creating alternatives for the commodity products would reduce the demand for it, posing a risk to business sustainability.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Litigation claims can be a drain in the company's time and resources so legal risks are factored in our risk assessments of company's dealings. Example: Customer companies are committing to emission reduction targets and some have climate-related terms within procurement contracts to ensure their Scope 3 emissions are managed accordingly. Failure to meet such requirements risk climate-related litigation claims and thus such risk has to be taken into consideration.
Market	Relevant, always included	With increasing consumer awareness on climate change and subsequent expectations from the market to manage sustainability performance including climate-related impacts, there is a risk of reduced supplier pool due to non-compliant suppliers or reduced demand for certain commodities if the sourcing is not aligned with market's expectations. Examples: 12 supplier groups have been suspended by Wilmar since the introduction of our 'suspend first' approach effective 2019 and if non-compliance by suppliers continue, it would adversely impact the



		overall supply to our business. Also, access to Europe market is driven by strict climate-related requirements (Renewable Energy Directive) so the company risks missing out if our sourcing is not aligned to the requirements.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	With Wilmar being the leader in the palm industry, the company tends to be targeted for campaigns related to industry-wide issues. Increased scrutiny from NGOs and consumers on such campaigns can lead to potential reputational impacts, reduced demand or boycotts, etc. so this risk is very relevant. Example: Reputational risk can lead to boycotts by the wider market and potentially lead to actions taken by banks (for financing) or investors (sell off).
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Temperature risk and increased frequency of extreme weather events (flood, droughts) are major risks for companies like Wilmar which deals with agricultural commodities. Examples: Increasing frequency of severe weather events has increased the volatility of crop production, spreading new diseases and pests which cause disruption to the wider ecosystem.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	In terms of long-term sustainability for the company, climate change and the resulting rise in global temperatures has a direct correlation to increasing pressure on fertile soils. This would lead to long-term damage to the crops and impact the feasibility of continual planting for such crops (concerns over food security). This resource scarcity poses risks to agriculture, land use, food production and people and thus has to be factored in the risk assessment. Example: Increase in global temperatures will impact the soil fertility which results in affected yield. Inaction in managing this chronic risk has the potential to impact the wider business continuity of the company.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier Risk 1



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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

With countries where we operate having committed to the Paris Agreement and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs/NDCs), the relevant ministries in those countries are planning to distil down these emission reductions commitments to the key industries within their laws and regulations to meet the targets. In Malaysia's example, the government might be looking at the feasibility of mandating methane capture plants in all palm oil mills in the near future. Currently there is already a mandate for new mills or expansion plans for existing mills to include methane capture systems in the designs. For context, the palm oil industry has been regulated by Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB), which is imposing the mandatory installation of biogas trapping or methane avoidance facilities in palm oil mills as a condition for any new mill construction or existing mills applying for throughput expansion in the country. This could potentially affect our mills (9) in Malaysia with respect to any expansion plans, as well as any new mills. Similarly, Indonesia is looking to impose carbon tax on coal-fired power plants and there is potential for it be further rolled out to more industries, including those we operate in.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure? No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The impact has not been quantified financially.



Cost of response to risk

90,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In order to ensure our operations can meet any potential stricter requirements, we have started working towards implementing methane capture plants at our major mills in Malaysia and Indonesia. With an estimated cost of about US\$2 million for a covered lagoon system to capture and utilise the biogas from Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME), the total capital cost to implement the system in all mills (45) in Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria and Ghana would be estimated to be around US\$90 million. Subsequently, the mills will have to incur the operational costs of running the system and expenses related to maintenance and plant upkeep until the end of system lifetime.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Wilmar has a total planted oil palm area of 231,697 ha as at end 2022, of which 65% in Indonesia, 26% in Malaysia and 9% are in Africa (Ghana and Nigeria). These countries have a wet tropical climate necessary to support the cultivation of oil palm which has a high water requirement. Therefore, changes in weather pattern affects the production cycle of plantation while extreme changes in precipitation patterns (i.e. heavy rainfall or long drought) pose a significant risk to our operating activities. The resultant flooding from heavy rainfall or drought from longer dry season will cause production stress and landscape instability which leads to lower production rate (through adverse impact on crop growth and oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFB) yield), higher operational cost as well as supply chain and transport disruption. Other than the company's oil palm plantations in Malaysia, Indonesia and Africa as well as sugar farms at Australia and Myanmar, the supply chain will be susceptible to the above chronic risks as well.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood



More likely than not

Magnitude of impact Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure? No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The impact has not been quantified financially.

Cost of response to risk

34,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Investments into Research & Development (R&D) to develop palm seedlings with better resilience to diseases, pests and drought tolerant. Our Indonesian R&D laboratory focuses on biotechnology research to enhance our competitiveness and sustainability in the oil palm industry. By educating and preparing the staffs to deal with climate related incidents - crisis management preparation, having in place protocols and periodic drills to maintain the capability to handle such emergencies effectively and restore operations promptly, taking into account all necessary safety precautions. Alleviate climate change impacts based on principles of sustainable management & production while improving our infrastructure to make it resistant against negative climate impacts. For suppliers, the company actively engages and shares best management practices to ensure supply chain continuity. The cost of response to this risk was estimated by using average cost of RSPO certification and maintenance (US\$ 18 per MT CPO) and total production in 2022.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur? Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver



Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The consumer market is becoming increasingly sophisticated in their demands such as requesting traceability and no deforestation as well as sustainable production for their goods. Thus, by not adapting and aligning with the changing consumer needs, the company stands to lose out in the market against competitors who are updated and kept abreast of such demands.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure? No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The impact has not been quantified financially.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Alignment of public policy positions with sustainability goals by launching the Integrated Policy on NDPE in December 2013. In addition to the policy, Wilmar is committed to other relevant and globally recognized certifications and standards like International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC), Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and Bonsucro. These commitments provide the Group with a baseline to benchmark ourselves against other players in the industry with clear goals and targets to be achieved. The cost of response (6.16%) is estimated based on the average cost of capital for ESG compliance for high ESG companies as disclosed in an MSCI research article about "ESG and the cost of capital".



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? Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

The European Union's Renewable Energy Directive (RED) mandates the levels of renewable energy use within the European Union and requires 20 percent of the energy consumed within the region to be renewable. A possible approach is the use of biofuels to replace existing fossil fuel which can potentially open up new markets for the company to supply sustainable biofuel/biodiesel into Europe market. For the renewable biofuels supplied, there are requirements of certain GHG emission reduction percentages for various feedstocks to be considered eligible. There is potential for countries to explore encouraging further GHG emission reduction initiatives by seeking for even stricter requirements of supplied biofuel.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact



High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure? No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The impact has not been quantified financially.

Cost to realize opportunity

40,500

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Wilmar's operations that supply oils to the EU market are required to be certified based on commercial considerations. It would be applicable to various sites in Malaysia and Indonesia that are involved in the supply chain to Europe. The estimated cost would mainly be directed towards managing the traceability and sustainability of the supply chain for the feedstock for biofuels as well as the annual cost of audit to verify the compliance with certification standards. The average cost of ISCC certification was estimated to be US\$ 900 per site and it would translate to the total potential cost of US\$ 40,500 based on the number of sites that are ISCC-certified (45) in 2022.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

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

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description



With biogas containing high proportion of methane generated from POME being waste energy that is not fully tapped, methane capture and utilization as a fuel source allows palm oil mills to replace diesel for electricity generation at minimal operational cost.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure? No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The impact has not been quantified financially.

Cost to realize opportunity

2,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Depending on the feasibility of building methane capture plants at our palm oil mills, Wilmar is actively looking at building more of the plants to maximize this opportunity. The estimated cost to construct a new methane capture plant with biogas utilization facilities is around US\$2 million.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

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

Opportunity type

Products and services



Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

With raising awareness by consumers on climate change and sustainability issues, there is a growing demand for sustainable products with reduced negative environmental and social impact. Wilmar is thus actively investing in research and development efforts to identify environmentally friendly solutions and address the growing demand for sustainable products. Examples of such focus areas include developing plant-based protein to reduce reliance on beef (which is a key driver of deforestation) and developing soaps and detergents using vegetable-based surfactant which are more consumer, fabric and environmentally friendly.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure? No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

This project is still under trial and its full financial impact has not been quantified.

Cost to realize opportunity

15,720,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

China's R&D Centre pledged over US\$15.72 million (or approximately US\$1.5 million per year for 10 years) to support scientific research and development. In collaboration with the Chinese Nutrition Society, we built a health innovation platform – the National Nutrition Science Research Grant – which funds research on the nutritional status, requirements and interventions of specific populations and regions. The research aims to develop more targeted products for consumers, which would improve health



outcomes and reduce medical expenses. Latest developments include YKA's cooperation with the Chinese Nutrition Society which has been carried out for the fourth year. Although the first phase of the research programme was slightly delayed due to COVID-19, the initial results are now available:

the intervention of plant protein on sarcopenia in nursing homes found that 30 grams of plant protein supplementation could significantly increase muscle strength and leg circumference, without increasing uric acid and other problems
positive health effects from blending oils were found in studies on vegetarians and people with dyslipidaemia

The second and third phases of the research programme have also been supported by the Chinese Nutrition Society in the bidding process. Together with the development of our central kitchens, we will continue to focus on providing more convenient and nutritious meals for students, the elderly and other groups.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

The Group has a dedicated Investor Relations (IR) team which focuses on facilitating communications with shareholders and analysts on a regular basis and attending to their queries or concerns in a timely manner. Investors may submit their views and feedback and raise any questions to the Company via Ir@wilmar.com.sg and through which the Company responds to such questions.

The IR team participates in investor seminars, conferences and roadshows, together with members of the Key Management Team, to keep the market and investors apprised of the Group's corporate developments and financial performance. Feedback



and views on a range of strategic and topical issues are gathered through such engagements and regularly reported to senior management and the Board of Directors to identify areas of improvement for investor communication. Other methods of engagement for shareholders include Annual General Meetings, quarterly updates and briefings on financial results, sustainability/ESG focused meetings, responding to investor/shareholder queries via email and telephone, and the corporate website which has dedicated sections for Investors & Media and Sustainability as well as functions to subscribe for email alerts to the latest corporate developments and to request for information.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

Agriculture sector roadmap by major agri-commodity traders including Wilmar Agriculture-Sector-Roadmap-January-2023_compressed-compressed.pdf

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative, but we plan to add quantitative in the next two years

C3.2a

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

Climate-	Scenario	Temperature	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
related	analysis	alignment of	
scenario	coverage	scenario	
Transition scenarios IEA 2DS	Business division		Wilmar has conducted a qualitative scenario analysis to identify the various risks that climate change can potentially bring about in different scenarios and the possible impacts on the company. This is mainly focused on the upstream operations and supply chain which are more susceptible to negative impacts in a 2 degrees Celsius scenario within the life cycle of palm (i.e. 25-30 years). Based on the study, there is a potential supply reduction due to stunted growth from the plants (i.e. impact from long droughts or floods). The analysis results have been presented to the Board for their assessment and further recommendations to improve operational readiness in the face of these risks were subsequently put up for the Board's consideration,



	influencing the organization's strategy and financial
	planning. Apart from risks, we also identified climate-
	related opportunities, which may have substantial
	financial or strategic gains for our business. For
	example, regulations on the use of renewable energy
	may drive the demand for sustainable biofuels or
	biodiesels. The use of biogas generated from palm oil
	mill effluents can also reduce our dependency on diesel
	for electricity generation, thus cutting our emissions and
	operational cost.

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

What are the possible physical and transitional risks and opportunities that climate change can have on our upstream operations and supply chain in a 2-degree scenario, and how significant are the impact of these identified risks and opportunities?

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

Our 2018 analysis, which was presented to the Board, revealed a potential reduction of fresh fruit bunch supply due to prolonged droughts. For illustration, Wilmar has a total planted area of 231,697 ha as at end 2022, of which about 65% are in Indonesia, about 26% are in Malaysia, and 9% are in Africa (Ghana and Nigeria). All are countries with a wet tropical climate necessary to support the cultivation of oil palm, a crop that has a high water requirement. Therefore, climate-related risks such as in changes in precipitation patterns due to climate change in these tropical countries, can have a huge impact on crop growth and oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFB) yield in all of our planted areas. Moreover, this risk can also impact our suppliers' production of palm in Malaysia, Indonesia and other geographical regions exposed to these risks, thereby disrupting our supply chain of FFB for our mills, along with trickle-down effects on the rest of the downstream supply chain.

Recommendations to manage these risks were proposed to the Board for consideration, which influenced strategy and financial planning. Apart from risks, our regular analysis also identifies climate-related opportunities, which may have substantial financial or strategic gains for our business. For example, regulations on the use of renewable energy may drive the demand for sustainable biofuels or biodiesels. The use of biogas generated from palm oil mill effluents can also reduce our dependency on diesel for electricity generation, thus cutting our emissions and operational cost. We will look to



conduct a more in-depth quantitative scenario analysis covering our global operations in the near future.

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	With biofuel market access into Europe and demand for more environmentally-friendly products identified as potential climate-related risks/opportunities, these factors have influenced the company's product-related strategy. Wilmar has capitalised on this by pursuing the ISCC standard (certification scheme that demonstrates compliance with EU RED requirements) which are developed for the biomass and bioenergy sectors. 45 sites across the biodiesel supply chain have been certified as of end 2022 and any further certifications would be determined based on commercial considerations. Similarly, investments in products' R&D have been increased in recent years to capitalise on innovative & environmental-friendly products which have the potential for increased consumer demand in future. This can be seen from the multiple innovative developments that our R&D teams have focused on to meet this potential demand (e.g. plant-based protein, soaps/detergents using vegetable- based surfactant etc.) via Wilmar's Sustainability Report, Chapter "Innovation and Technology".
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	During the early days of oil palm's expansion, forests, peatlands and biodiversity were adversely impacted and coupled with traditional slash-and-burn method for land clearance practiced by communities in Indonesia, these past industry practices have resulted in an increase in carbon emission. With a big part of our commodities sourcing coming from third-party suppliers, the risks relevant within our supply chain in the industry would have a significant influence on our business strategy. The most substantial business decision made on the long term strategy was to implement the No Deforestation, No Peat & No Exploitation policy that covered our full supply chain actors as well. This is to ensure that the drivers for climate change (deforestation



		& peat) in the wider industry would be mitigated accordingly to ensure long-term sustainability of the industry.
Investment in R&D	Yes	With potential physical risks brought about by adverse climate changes as well as potential shift in customer demands for products, these have been taken into consideration for our strategic approach on R&D. Investments in R&D for both upstream (e.g. drought tolerant and pests/diseases resilient variants) and consumer products (e.g. plant-based protein, soaps/detergents using vegetable-based surfactant etc.) have been increased in recent years to ensure continuity in our supply capacity (to mitigate potential impacts on plantations which could materialise in the long term) while capitalising on innovative products which have the potential for increased consumer demand in future.
Operations	Yes	In order to adapt to increasingly stricter government regulations on climate-related issues, the risk of non- compliance can lead to non-renewal of business licenses and production approvals. The financial implications can be huge considering the loss of income from crude palm oil (CPO) and palm kernel sales for the affected operations. This has been one of the key factors for the company's strategic push to build methane capture plants across our mills to ensure compliance when such requirements become compulsory.

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 Access to capital Assets	With the new market access for biofuel, there is potential impact to the projected revenue in the near term. The magnitude of impact depends on how strong the market demand can be sustained for low-emissions biofuel in future. The potential for extreme weather trends or erratic weather patterns can lead to an increase in operating costs and capital expenditures for our plantations as more actions and investments would need to be taken to mitigate the effects of flood/drought and alternative longer delivery routes have to be taken to ensure crops are processed in time.



	Stricter governmental regulations on emissions from operations would
	also mean additional capital expenditures to be allocated for more
	treatment systems or infrastructure upgrades in order to ensure a
	compliant and resilient system.
	More banks are now looking into providing loans linked with
	sustainability & climate-related performances so these have influenced
	the financial planning for the company. As a case study, Wilmar was the
	first in our industry to participate in a sustainability-linked loan with ING
	and subsequently has inked a few more with other banks (DBS, OCBC,
	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, UOB etc.).
	All of these impacts to our financial planning cover the time horizons
	from short, medium to long-term.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan
1	

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

12,383,440,200



Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
17

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%) 37

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%) 37

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned Wilmar identifies the revenue generated from our Tropical Oils product category within "Feed and Industrial Products" business segment that is derived from volumes sourced originating from mills delivering on both no deforestation and no peat commitments as aligned to the Palm Oil Sector roadmap of our climate transition plan. With the revenue from Tropical Oils category and NDPE IRF percentage of 45.4% under "Delivering" for 2022, the percentage share of the metric being aligned is calculated against the total revenue generated in 2022. With the target to meet 100% Delivering under the Palm Oil Sector roadmap, we expect the percentage share to be aligned to our climate transition plan to rise up to 37% of total revenue.

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

666,000,000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
1

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

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

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned Wilmar supports the global climate transition by producing low-carbon products such as green electricity, bio-ethanol, bio-diesel and organic fertilizers. We have accounted the



revenue generated from sales of these products as "aligned with our climate transition plan". As we are on the energy demand side, the percentage share of our revenue that is aligned with our climate transition plan is expected to be flat in 2025 and 2030.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1b

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

Target reference number Int 1 Is this a science-based target? No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years **Target ambition** Year target was set 2018 **Target coverage Business activity** Scope(s) Scope 1 Scope 2 Scope 2 accounting method Location-based Scope 3 category(ies) **Intensity metric** Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product **Base year** 2016



Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.818

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.0004

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)



Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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

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

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

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

0.8184

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

39.5

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

0.12

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure



% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energyrelated activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure


% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

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

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

34

Target year 2023

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

15

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

0.69564

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

5.1

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

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

0.682



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

0.0012

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energyrelated activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)



Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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

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

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

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

0.6832

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated] 110.1335940046

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

With POME being the largest contributor to our process emissions at palm oil mills, the intensity target aims to achieve material reductions in GHG emissions by installing methane capture projects and operating it at maximum efficiency (major reduction of emissions within a reasonably short time-frame).

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



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

Construction of methane capture facilities and operating them at maximum efficiency.

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 Target(s) to reduce methane emissions Net-zero 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 2021
Target coverage Business activity
Target type: energy carrier Electricity
Target type: activity Consumption
Target type: energy source Renewable energy source(s) only
Base year 2018
Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh) 129,762
% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year 40
Target year 2025
% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year



100

- % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year 71
- % of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated] 51.66666666667

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

It is not related to emission targets in C4.1.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative? RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Due to the wide-ranging types of businesses under the Group and varying levels of maturity in terms of climate change management, the approach to target setting would have to factor in the different needs and expectations from the different subsidiaries within the Group. One of our subsidiaries, Goodman Fielder, has been managing its climate change strategy and thus is at a good position to set out its own target for their operations. Thus, with the launch of their sustainability strategy in June 2021, it included the goal of achieving 100% renewable electricity use by 2025.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year We continue to invest in on-site renewable energy generation such as solar and to procure renewable electricity certificates (RECs) for electricity imported from grid. In 2022, Goodman Fielder in Australia and New Zealand achieved 100% renewable electricity through RECs.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

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

Target reference number Oth 1

Year target was set 2015

Target coverage Business activity



Target type: absolute or intensity Absolute

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

Methane reduction target Other, please specify Number of methane capture facilities in palm oil mills

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2015

Figure or percentage in base year

8

Target year 2020

Figure or percentage in target year

25

Figure or percentage in reporting year

25

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated] 100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Int 1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of the emissions target (Int 1), installing methane capture plants at the mills is the first step towards reducing the methane emissions from our operations. Once the plants have been installed, we strive to operate it at maximum efficiency in order to achieve the required reduction in methane emissions to meet our overall emission intensity target.

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

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target



Installation of 25 methane capture facilities in our palm oil mills had been implemented to reduce the methane emissions during treatment of POME. At the same time, we utilise the methane captured to generate green electricity for operational use to reduce reliance on grid electricity.

C4.2c

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

Target reference number NZ1

Target coverage

Business activity

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target Not applicable

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Due to the wide-ranging types of businesses under the Group and varying levels of maturity in terms of climate change management, the approach to target setting would have to factor in the different needs and expectations from the different subsidiaries within the Group. One of our subsidiaries, Goodman Fielder, has been managing its climate change strategy and thus is at a good position to set out its own target for their operations. Thus, with the launch of their sustainability strategy in June 2021, it included the goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2040.

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

Unsure

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

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

To achieve its net zero goal by 2040, we will be working with suppliers, customers, peers and external experts/stakeholders to map and measure our emission profile and develop net-zero pathway for key sectors and/or activities. We identify various opportunities such as implementation including energy productivity, low emission vehicles, tackling food waste, supporting regenerative agriculture and optimizing



logistics networks. We will also support the development, piloting and adoption of sustainable and innovative solutions, which can effectively reduce the GHG emissions.

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	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	20	136,431
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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





Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4) 1,665,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Biomass and biogas generated from our operations are used to generate green thermal energy.

Initiative category & Initiative type Energy efficiency in production processes Compressed air Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) 15,868 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) 339,000 Investment required (unit currency - as specified in C0.4) 393.000 **Payback period** 1-3 years Estimated lifetime of the initiative 6-10 years Comment Replacement of less energy-efficient air compressors. Initiative category & Initiative type Energy efficiency in production processes Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) 9,242

45



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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4) 545,000

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

320,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

The energy of flue gas is recovered via heat exchanger in order to reduce fuel and steam consumption.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

22,472

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

Scope 1 Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1,466,000

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

2,166,000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years



Comment

Upgrading of steam ejector and chillers to reduce fuel and steam consumption.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,334

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) 810.000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4) 6,600,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

We continued to roll out rooftop solar installations at our remaining sites across Asia. To date, 66.2 MWp of rooftop solar panels are already in operation with an additional 105.8 MWp currently under construction or planned to be rolled out across our global operations.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	To comply with the European Union Renewable Energy Directive's standard of greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements (market access to EU biofuels market).
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	As a means to reducing the operational cost from fuel use, it is possible to generate cost savings from methane capture plant by replacing the diesel fuel for electricity generation with methane-rich biogas (at minimal operational cost as the gas is naturally generated



	from POME treatment ponds). Also, by replacing a portion of electricity generation from boiler-powered turbine engines, boiler fuels (biomass in the case of palm oil mills) could be saved and sold for a profit.	
Dedicated budget for low- carbon product R&D	With the growing demand for low-carbon product, putting in place a budget focusing on research and development into such new opportunities will give added incentives and makes good business sense.	

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 adaptation 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

Biodiversity considerations

Description of management practice

A key component of Wilmar's No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) Policy adopted in December 2013 and updated in 2019 is a 'No Deforestation' commitment to ensure that Wilmar do not develop in High Carbon Stock (HCS) Forests or High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas, or knowingly source from suppliers engaged in the development of HCS or HCV. The policy scope covers 100% of Wilmar operations worldwide, extending beyond our own mills, plantations and refineries, and including 100% of our subsidiaries, and 100% of our third-party suppliers.

Components of the 'No Deforestation' commitment are as follows:

• No development on High Carbon Stock (HCS) Forests or High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas

- No burning
- Progressively reduce GHG emissions on existing operations:

Wilmar requires the protection of HCS forests and HCV areas in all estates within our global supply chain under the full scope of this policy. HCV areas and HCS forests for protection must first be identified prior to any new planting/development, utilising



international best practice guidance from the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Principles and Criteria, High Conservation Value Resource Network (HCVRN) and the High Carbon Stock (HCS) Approach. In areas where there has been historical degradation on HCV-HCS or any non-compliant land clearing within our concession as per our NDPE cutoff date (31 December 2015), restoration and reforestation activities are undertaken to enhance the conservation values identified and to improve landscape connectivity. If HCV-HCS are present in our sites, we formulate management plans inc. monitoring to ensure that no illegal activities (i.e. logging, mining and poaching) occur.

As at 2022, Wilmar has 82 sites that account for 310,631 ha in total area for operational activities and 100% of the sites managing the aforesaid area have been subjected to biodiversity assessments in the last five years. Of the sites assessed in the past five years, 74 sites covering 32,544 ha are near critical biodiversity and 100% of these sites have biodiversity management plans in place. We have recorded no illegal and/or deforestation cases in our own operations as at end 2022.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Emission reductions (mitigation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

25,123,968

Please explain

Based on the land clearing emission factors used in RSPO PalmGHG calculators, the difference between an oil palm and undisturbed forest's standing crop emission intensity is 772 tCO2e/ha. Assuming all conserved areas managed by Wilmar in palm areas are undisturbed forests (total 32,544ha), emission of approximately 25 million CO2e can be avoided.

Management practice reference number MP2

Management practice

Composting

Description of management practice

In our palm and sugar upstream operations, Wilmar practices a circular economy approach of reusing waste biomass wherever possible, such as for mulching. Empty Fruit Bunch (EFB) is produced as waste at our palm oil mills. The EFB containing nutrients required by our oil palms is composted and mulched on our estates, allowing for partial mitigation of embedded emissions of new/purchased nitrogen fertilisers used. This practice is implemented company-wide for Wilmar's global palm and sugar plantations and mills where we have operational control, and is carried out with benefits reaped on an ongoing basis.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)



Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

23,901

Please explain

The emission savings are estimated based on the total EFB mulched (1,329,001 MT in 2022) and production emission factor of Nitrogen nutrient (5.62 MTCO2e/MT Nitrogen). The Nitrogen content of EFB is estimated to be 0.32%.

Management practice reference number

MP3

Management practice

Integrated pest management

Description of management practice

Management of pest, disease and weed on our plantations is achieved through the combination of cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical strategies within an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. Recycled palm fronds and other organic products are also used to increase the fixing capacity of soils. An example of an initiative within the IPM is the mass rearing of barn owls for biological rat control and the use of target-specific rat baits.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

414

Please explain

Based on the data collected from the barn owls programme in Central Kalimantan, there is a potential to reduce a maximum of 7,500kg of rat baits use in a year. Calculating with the emission factor for pesticides and assuming the same is applied across other Malaysia and Indonesia estates, a potential of 414 tCO2e of emissions can be saved annually.

Management practice reference number

MP4

Management practice

Reforestation

Description of management practice

As part of Wilmar's "No Deforestation" commitment in the NDPE policy which covers 100% of Wilmar's global operations, we undertake enrichment planting of HCV areas, riparian areas, areas along major roads within plantation complexes, and available vacant space not suitable for crops based on a landscape approach.



Initiated by our Plantation Head of Malaysia, Mr Gurcharan Singh Sardar, the Conservation Recreational Landscape Project seeks to plant trees in spaces outside our designated riparian and conservation areas in Malaysia. This is one of the commitments we have made in our NDPE Policy to promote the "Go Green" approach. Teams from all our operating units, both plantations and mills, are involved in reforestation and greening projects around the housing complexes, vacant spaces and palm oil mills. Since 2020, a total of 30,138 trees from 89 species have been planted in both Sabah and Sarawak. We are also working closely with government agencies such as Sabah Forest Department and Sarawak Forest Department to support the Greening Malaysia Programme and 100 Million Tree-Planting Campaign.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

30,138

Please explain

The carbon sequestrated was estimated based on the number of trees planted (30,138) and carbon sequestrated per year (25kg) over 40 years of life span (i.e. 1 tonne carbon sequestered per tree).

Management practice reference number

MP5

Management practice

Fire control

Description of management practice

Wilmar has a zero-burning policy throughout our oil palm plantations to ensure that emissions from open burning are avoided. Also, we adopt a zero-burning replanting method through mechanical means in our own operations and assists our smallholders (e.g. lend mechanical excavators for replanting use) whenever help is requested. Wilmar is a founding member of the Free Free Alliance (FFA)that pursues a broad approach in preventing land and forest fires in Indonesia. Members of the alliance share experiences, tools and approaches with regards to addressing the incidence of fires in the areas where they operate.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Emission reductions (mitigation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

91,758

Please explain



The impact was estimated based on the reduction in affected Wilmar's concessions due to fire from 2018 to 2022 (total 373 ha) and average emissions from fire per ha (246 MT/ha).

Management practice reference number

MP6

Management practice

Replacing fossil fuels by renewable energy sources

Description of management practice

At palm oil mills and sugar mills that have readily available sources of renewable energy (biomass waste like shell/fibre for palm and bagasse for sugar), these are maximised as boiler fuel to generate and meet the electricity consumption requirements of the mill while any excess is sold to the grid.

Primary climate change-related benefit

Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

9,525,280

Please explain

The emission savings due to replacement of fossil fuel with biomass fuel have been quantified using the GHG Protocol's "Stationary combustion tool" with the assumption that if the biomass fuels were not used, the baseline would be diesel fuels to cover the energy demand. Using the same energy demand and switching the fuel used in calculation, the emission savings can be estimated (excluding biogenic emissions).

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 Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy



Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power Other, please specify Biomass

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Wilmar's sugar mills install cogeneration plants that generate electricity and produce heat for consumption simultaneously. While all mills generate electricity for internal use, some are explicitly designed to maximise renewable electricity generation for export purpose. To ensure a readily available source of renewable energy outside of the traditional crushing season, we stockpile surplus bagasse in specially designed pads at one of our mills. In 2022, we exported a total of 510,940 MWh to the national grid from our mills in Australia and India.

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) Use stage

Functional unit used

1 kWh electricity usage from grid versus biomass (i.e. bagasse)

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Local grid electricity

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

Use stage

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

423,690

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We followed an attributional approach to our calculation and measured the difference in emissions during usage stage between the renewable electricity generated using bagasse and grid electricity. Rationale of allocating only for usage stage is because it could simplify the calculation by excluding the uncertainties such as the potential emissions due to land use and wide mix of fuels used in grid.

We used the following Global Warming Potential 100 (GWP100) factors from the IPCC 6th assessment report: Carbon Dioxide (CO2): 1 Non-Fossil Methane (CH4): 27



Nitrous Oxide (N2O): 273

We estimated and compared the GHG emission per kWh electricity from bagasse and grid. To estimate emissions from combustion of bagasse, we applied the total electricity generated into the GHG Protocol's calculator under "Other primary solid biomass fuels". At the same time, we used the grid emission factors from local governmental data and Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) to estimate the GHG emission from grid at the same amount of electricity sourced. It resulted in avoided emissions of 423,690 metric tons CO2e by using 510,940 MWh electricity from bagasse versus from local grid. The calculation does not account for the biogenic emissions from combustion of bagasse.

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

0.1

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)

Biofuels Bioethanol

Description of product(s) or service(s)

In Australia, we are the largest manufacturer of sugar-based ethanol with a capacity of 60 million litres of bioethanol a year at our Sarina Distillery. About two-thirds of this ethanol is sold into the Australian market for use in E10 and E85 blends of petrol. Bioethanol is the most widely used alternative fuel in the world. It is a renewable derived from natural ingredients, making it a sustainable fuel option for motorists. Our bioethanol is produced from molasses – a by-product of the sugar manufacturing process.

In India, we are the leading supplier of ethanol to oil marketing companies. Its distilleries produce both potable alcohol and ethanol that can be blended with petroleum. Having achieved the target of 10% ethanol blending in June 2022, the Indian government has pushed forward its target of 20% by five years to 2025. Our ethanol distillery plants are located in states of Karnataka and have the capacity of 1,250 kilolitres per day.

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) Use stage

Functional unit used

1 litre motor fuel usage derived from petroleum vs biomass (i.e. sugar production)

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Motor gasoline

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

Use stage

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

441,027

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We followed an attributional approach to our calculation and measured the difference in emissions during usage stage between the bioethanol and motor gasoline. Rationale of allocating only for usage stage is because it could simplify the calculation by excluding the upstream production emissions which require further evaluation and assessment.

We used the following Global Warming Potential 100 (GWP100) factors from the IPCC 6th assessment report: Carbon Dioxide (CO2): 1 Non-Fossil Methane (CH4): 27 Nitrous Oxide (N2O): 273

We estimated and compared the GHG emission per litre bioethanol vs litre petroleumbased gasoline. To estimate emissions from bioethanol, we applied the total quantity of bioethanol produced into the GHG Protocol Transport Tool under "Ethanol". At the same time, we used the same calculator to input the same quantity for "Gasoline/Petrol". It resulted in avoided emissions of 441,027 metric tons CO2e by using 194 million litres of bioethanol vs petroleum-based gasoline. The calculation does not account for the biogenic emissions from combustion of bioethanol.

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

0.2

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)

Biofuels

Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

We are the world's largest producer of palm biodiesel. We produce palm oil methyl ester and palm olein methyl ester. Our biodiesel plants are located in Malaysia and Indonesia. Palm-based biofuels are used in a variety of applications ranging from cogeneration of heat/electricity to transport fuel. The palm oil supplied by Wilmar meets the minimum GHG emission savings of 35% as stipulated in the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) and usually ranges from 40-60%. Therefore, the use of our palm oil enables avoided GHG emissions as compared to diesel from crude oil. Wilmar is a member of the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) association and has been an active user of the system since 2011 to facilitate trade to the renewable energy market in the European Union. The ISCC is an international certification system covering all kinds of biobased feedstocks and renewables catering to energy, food, feed and chemicals sectors. It incorporates sustainability criteria such as reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, sustainable use of land, protection of natural biospheres and social sustainability. Achieving ISCC certification enables delivery of products compliant with the sustainability criteria laid down by the EU's RED.

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-grave

Functional unit used

1 litre diesel usage from petroleum vs palm biofuel

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Petroleum-based diesel

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

Cradle-to-grave

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

667,657

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We followed an attributional approach to our calculation and measured the difference in cradle-to-grave emissions between the palm-based biofuels and diesel. Based on the EU RED's requirement, the biofuels are required to be able to reduce the GHG



emissions by 35%. Wilmar's biofuels are able to reduce the emissions by 40-60% as compared to the fossil fuel comparators.

We used the following Global Warming Potential 100 (GWP100) factors from the IPCC 6th assessment report: Carbon Dioxide (CO2): 1 Non-Fossil Methane (CH4): 27 Nitrous Oxide (N2O): 273

Based on the baseline fossil fuel's life cycle emission which is 83.8 gCO2e / MJ, we assume 50% (middle of 40-60%) lower GHG emission using our biofuels to calculate the avoided emissions. In 2022, we sold estimated 430,663 MT certified biofuels. Based on the lower heating value of 0.037 MJ/MT, the quantity would be converted to total energy content in order to calculate the avoided emissions. It resulted in avoided emissions of 667,657 metric tons CO2e.

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

0.7

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 Organic fertilizers

Description of product(s) or service(s)

In India, the press mud and filter cake obtained as waste is mixed with effluents from our distillery operations to manufacture organic fertilizers, which is eco-friendly as well as cost-effective than chemical fertilizers. It is a 100% natural product that enriches the soil fertility and useful for all soil types and crops. It helps to avoid the emissions from the upstream production as compared to the chemical fertilizers.

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 tonne fertilizer that is chemically-produced vs100% biomass

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Chemical fertilizers

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

14,828

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We followed an attributional approach to our calculation and measured the difference in emissions during upstream production stage between the organic and chemical fertilizers. Most of the avoided emissions occur where the organic fertilizers are produced as waste from our distillery operations and require no specific upstream production processes where input such as materials, energy and logistic is required.

We used the following Global Warming Potential 100 (GWP100) factors from the IPCC 6th assessment report: Carbon Dioxide (CO2): 1 Non-Fossil Methane (CH4): 27 Nitrous Oxide (N2O): 273

The Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K) content of the organic fertilizers are estimated in mass unit. Each nutrient type (N, P and K) would be multiplied with the respective production emission factor from BioGrace standard values. Summation of these emissions, which is estimated to be 14,828 metric tons CO2e, would be the potential avoided emissions by replacing chemical fertilizers with the organic ones.

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

0.002

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

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)	
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	In 2022, we included the emissions from land use change and peat oxidation under Scope 1 in order to align with new GRI Standards and various sustainability reporting frameworks.	

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based	Any change in structural, methodology, boundary and calculation leading to more than 5% increase or decrease warrants recalculation of base year emissions.	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020



Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9,423,253

Comment

The base year emission 2020 was updated by including the land use change and peat emissions, and based on latest operational control after completed mapping Scope 3 emissions. The base year emission was also assured by Ernst & Young (EY).

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,733,379

Comment

The base year emission 2020 was updated based on latest operational control after completed mapping Scope 3 emissions. The base year emission was also assured by Ernst & Young (EY).

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,733,379

Comment

The base year Scope 2 market-based emission was the same as that using locationbased approach because there was no significant uptake of renewable energy. Starting from 2020 onwards, we monitor and report the recognised procurement of renewable energy under Scope 2 market-based emission.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140,490,948



Comment

The emission was quantified based on volumes of various commodities (including palm, soy, sugar, wheat and rice), chemicals and packaging materials sourced in 2020.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,049,335

Comment

The emission was quantified based on spend-based approach and the activity data from Wilmar's 2020 Annual Report.

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

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,958,363

Comment

The fuel/energy-related emissions other than those reported under Scope 1 and 2 were quantified based on fuels and energy purchased in 2020.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,023,558

Comment

The emission was quantified based on volume and distance between origin and destination of the materials sourced in 2020. For those without such details, assumptions had been made with the consultant to close the gaps and to improve data quality in future.



Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

777,616

Comment

The emission other than reported under Scope 1 and 2 was quantified based on volume and method of treatment of the waste generated.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15,317

Comment

The emission was quantified based on spend-based approach and the activity data (including accommodations and flights) from Group Accounts.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

349

Comment

The emission was quantified based on number of employees and mode of commuting by country.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end



December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

223,473

Comment

The emission was quantified based on spend-based approach and the activity data from Wilmar's 2020 Annual Report.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,428,521

Comment

The emission was quantified based on volumes of sold products and distance between manufacturing and destination countries. For those without such details, assumptions had been made with the consultant to close the gaps and to improve data quality in future.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

445,030

Comment

The emission was quantified based on volume of sold products which could potentially be processed by third-party companies. For those sold products which had vast range of applications, they were excluded from the scope according to GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)



475,333

Comment

The emission was quantified based on volume of sold products which could be directly used by end consumers only.

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

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

816,945

Comment

The emission was quantified based on volume of packaging materials and method of end-of-life treatment by country.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

546,836

Comment

The emission was quantified based on spend-based approach and the activity data from Wilmar's 2020 Annual Report.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We do not operate any franchising business.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments



Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,556,747

Comment

The emission was quantified based on spend-based approach and the activity data from Wilmar's 2020 Annual Report.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As an agricultural company, more than 90% of total Scope 3 emissions is expected to be from purchased goods. As we also take into account other 14 categories as listed under GHG Protocol in our mapping, we do not consider other source(s) of Scope 3 emissions relevant.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

As an agricultural company, more than 90% of total Scope 3 emissions is expected to be from purchased goods. As we also take into account other 14 categories as listed under GHG Protocol in our mapping, we do not consider other source(s) of Scope 3 emissions relevant.



C5.3

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

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Agricultural Guidance: Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Agricultural Sector The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard Other, please specify Biograce and RSPO PalmGHG Calculator

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) 10,261,239

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 4,921,053

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable) 4,883,916

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Emissions from non-manufacturing sites such as regional headquarters, offices and research & development (R&D) facilities.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based) Scope 2 (market-based)

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 Emissions are not relevant



Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

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

0.1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

Explain why this source is excluded

The emissions from this sources are excluded as they are insignificant in comparison (0.1%) to the total emissions from the production/manufacturing components within our operations (i.e. plantations, mills and factories). The emissions which do not significantly impact the overall emissions are considered not relevant.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

We do not collect fuels and energy consumed by all the non-manufacturing sites. The percentage of excluded emissions was estimated based on the emissions from some of these offices available in the system and extrapolated based on the number of offices. It was estimated to be 0.1%.

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, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated



Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain



Based on the mapping of Scope 3 emissions for baseline year 2020, this category is expected to be immaterial to the Group's total Scope 3 emission. As a result, this category is considered not relevant.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Based on the mapping of Scope 3 emissions for baseline year 2020, this category is expected to be immaterial to the Group's total Scope 3 emission. As a result, this category is considered not relevant.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.



Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Wilmar does not own any franchise business.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain



We had completed mapping and calculating our Scope 3 emission with third-party consultant for baseline year 2020 in the reporting year. This formed the foundation by aligning understanding of the requirements for each category and developing the framework for data collection and calculation. With this, we expect to calculate and report Scope 3 emission on annual basis, starting from next disclosure onwards.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As an agricultural company, more than 90% of total Scope 3 emissions is expected to be from purchased goods. As we also take into account other 14 categories as listed under GHG Protocol in our mapping, we do not consider other source(s) of Scope 3 emissions relevant.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

As an agricultural company, more than 90% of total Scope 3 emissions is expected to be from purchased goods. As we also take into account other 14 categories as listed under GHG Protocol in our mapping, we do not consider other source(s) of Scope 3 emissions relevant.

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

(C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Yes

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

(C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2) 2,282,574

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain


The CO2 emissions due to land use change and peat oxidation were calculated using RSPO PalmGHG Calculator.

CO2 removals from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

In light of the release of GHG Protocol's Land Sector and Removal Guidance in 2022, we note of the new requirements in accounting for and reporting net CO2 removals. We are engaging internal teams and third-party consultants to develop potential removal projects and also to estimate their impact according to the new requirements.

Sequestration during land use change

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

In light of the release of GHG Protocol's Land Sector and Removal Guidance in 2022, we note of the new requirements in accounting for and reporting net CO2 removals. We are engaging internal teams and third-party consultants to develop potential removal projects and also to estimate their impact according to the new requirements.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

3,007

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

The emissions due to combustion of bio-diesel at farm level were included and estimated based on GHG Protocol.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2) 11,824,824

Methodology

Default emissions factors



Please explain

The emissions due to combustion of bio-diesel and bio-ethanol were included and estimated based on GHG Protocol.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Methodology Default emissions factors

Please explain

The fuels used for shipping business were mineral-based.

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 Palm Oil

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

Reporting emissions by Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e) 8,845,183

Denominator: unit of production

Change from last reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol tools and include all activities ranging from plantations, mills, refineries to downstream processing operations within the reporting scope. However, due to the nature of refineries being able to process various feedstocks ranging from palm oil to soybean oil throughout the year, the emissions split might not be as clean between palm and oilseeds & grains and the current calculation is based on the sites having majority of palm-based feedstock (i.e. it could have a small portion running oilseeds & grains).



Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

Agricultural commodities Sugar

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity? $$_{\mbox{Yes}}$$

Reporting emissions by Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e) 973,162

Denominator: unit of production

Change from last reporting year

Higher

Please explain

The emissions are calculated using the GHG Protocol tools and include all activities ranging from plantations, mills & refineries within the reporting scope. Wherever the relevant emission factors are available for the region we operate in Australia, we have used those to calculate the emissions.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

Agricultural commodities Other, please specify Oilseeds and Grains

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity? $$_{\mbox{Yes}}$$

Reporting emissions by Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e) 5,326,810

Denominator: unit of production



Change from last reporting year

Higher

Please explain

We have included within our scope the emissions data for the oilseeds and grains processing operations this year. However, due to the nature of refineries being able to process various feedstocks ranging from palm oil to soybean oil throughout the year, the emissions split might not be as clean between palm and oilseeds & grains and the current calculation is based on the sites having majority of non palm-based feedstock (i.e. it could have a small portion running on palm products).

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

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 0.00021

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

15,145,155

Metric denominator unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total 73,399,000,000

Scope 2 figure used Market-based

% change from previous year

Direction of change Increased

Reason(s) for change Change in output Change in boundary

Please explain



Despite the rise in year-over-year revenue, the increase was mainly attributable to the inclusion of emissions from land use change and peatlands in the scope.

Intensity figure

0.15

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

14,070,904

Metric denominator

metric ton of product

Metric denominator: Unit total 93,984,801

Scope 2 figure used Market-based

% change from previous year 21

Direction of change Increased

Reason(s) for change

Change in output Change in boundary

Please explain

The increase was mainly attributable to the inclusion of emissions from land use change and peatlands in the scope.

Intensity figure

0.68

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

1,260,387

Metric denominator

metric ton of product

Metric denominator: Unit total

1,844,024

Scope 2 figure used



Market-based

% change from previous year

Direction of change Increased

Reason(s) for change

Change in output

Please explain

Out of total 44 palm oil mills under the scope, 25 mills are integrated with methane capture. The increase in volume of FFB processed had directly increased the overall methane emission from treatment of POME for those without methane capture.

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	8,627,359	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	1,344,541	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	289,339	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	
Malaysia	1,019,385	
Indonesia	4,651,137	
Australia	178,680	



Myanmar	3,343
India	380,894
China	2,327,420
United States of America	4,406
Netherlands	7
Viet Nam	30,228
Philippines	29,153
Fiji	5,332
New Caledonia	92
Papua New Guinea	3,521
New Zealand	49,770
Singapore	1,074,251
\mathcal{D}_1	
Ghana	84,814
Nigeria	202,903
Ethiopia	1,146
Mozambique	191
South Africa	36,714
United Republic of Tanzania	21,807
Uganda	126,378
Zambia	25,020
Zimbabwe	4,645

 \mathcal{P}^{1} Raffles Shipping Corporation Pte Ltd which is headquartered in Singapore.

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)		
Oil Palm Plantations	2,461,135		
Palm Oil Mills	1,331,250		
Sugarcane Plantations	8,373		



Sugar Mills	172,045
Factories (Food, Feed & Others)	5,214,184
Shipping	1,074,251

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

Agriculture/Forestry

Emissions (metric tons CO2e) 2,469,509

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

The Agriculture/Forestry emissions were derived from our oil palm and sugarcane plantations. The emissions due to stationary and mobile fuels, purchased energy, fertilizers and herbicides were calculated based on GHG Protocol, IPCC and Biograce. The emissions derived from land use change and peat oxidation were estimated based on RSPO PalmGHG Calculator.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions (metric tons CO2e) 6,717,479



Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

The Processing/Manufacturing emissions were derived from our mills, refineries and downstream processors. The emissions due to stationary and mobile fuels, purchased energy and chemicals were calculated based on GHG Protocol and IPCC.

Activity

Distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,074,251

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

The emissions from combustion of fuel oils from our Shipping business were calculated based on ISO8217.

C7.5

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Malaysia	225,023	225,023
Indonesia	769,115	769,115
Australia	79,089	49,343
Myanmar	6,086	6,086
India	7,554	7,554
China	3,612,750	3,612,750
United States of America	1,321	1,321
Netherlands	39,725	39,725
Viet Nam	68,858	68,858
Philippines	19,735	19,735
Fiji	14,003	14,003
New Caledonia	1,215	1,215
Papua New Guinea	6,885	6,885
New Zealand	7,430	40

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



Ghana	16,307	16,307
Mozambique	6	6
South Africa	25,795	25,795
Ethiopia	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	4,776	4,776
Zambia	8,803	8,803
Zimbabwe	0	0
Uganda	6,577	6,577
Nigeria	0	0

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)
Oil Palm Plantations	6,117	6,117
Palm Oil Mills	2,224	2,224
Sugarcane Plantations	1,136	1,136
Sugar Mills	33,166	33,166
Factories (Food, Feed & Others)	4,878,409	4,841,273
Shipping	0	0

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.



Subsidiary name

Yihai Kerry Arawana Holdings Co., Ltd

Primary activity

Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code - equity Another unique identifier, please specify Ticker symbol due to character limit

ISIN code - bond

ISIN code – equity

CNE1000048D3

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Ticker symbol - 300999

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,579,200

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) 2,708,200

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) 2,708,200

Comment

The subsidiary is included as part of Wilmar's emission reporting boundary based on operational control.

Subsidiary name

Shree Renuka Sugars Limited

Primary activity



Sugar

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code - equity Another unique identifier, please specify Ticker symbol due to character limit

ISIN code - bond

ISIN code – equity INE087H01022

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Ticker symbol - RENUKA

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

380,894

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

7,554

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

7,554

Comment

The subsidiary is included as part of Wilmar's emission reporting boundary based on operational control.

Subsidiary name

Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk, PT

Primary activity

Palm oil processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

ISIN code - equity



Ticker symbol

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity ID1000135007

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol CEKA

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) 4,203

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) 46,010

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) 46,010

Comment

The subsidiary is included as part of Wilmar's emission reporting boundary based on operational control.

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?

Increased

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 in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1,127,463	Increased	9	The increase was due to several projects (delayed due to COVID-19) which relied on non-renewable fuel sources starting operations in 2022. With a handful of similar projects that are commissioning in the reporting period, we foresee further potential increase in our emission intensity in the near future before reductions from our climate roadmap take effect. The overall emission increased by 9% as compared to previous year (1,127,463/12,155,491*100% = 9%).
Other emissions reduction activities	136,431	Decreased	1	Various emission reduction projects such as switching to renewable sources, energy efficiency and recovery of waste energy had been undertaken in the reporting year. These projects contributed to 1% reduction in overall emission as compared to previous year (- 136,431/12,155,491*100% = -1%).
Divestment	0	No change	0	Not applicable.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Not applicable.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Not applicable.
Change in output	213,873	Increased	2	In 2022, the overall volume of production volume increased by 2% as compared to previous year. This corresponded to 2% increase in emission (213,873/12,155,491*100% = 2%).
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Not applicable.
Change in boundary	1,784,759	Increased	15	The boundary of emission sources had been expanded to include land use change and peat oxidation. The expansion in boundary resulted in 15% increase of emission against previous year (1,784,759/12,155,491*100% = 15%).
Change in physical	0	No change	0	Not applicable.



operating conditions				
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Not applicable.
Other	0	No change	0	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 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy- related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	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)	30,345,385	20,529,240	50,874,625
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		132,252	5,242,219	5,374,471
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam		179,622	1,393,665	1,573,287
Consumption of self- generated non-fuel renewable energy		43,666		43,666
Total energy consumption		30,700,925	27,165,124	57,866,049

C8.2b

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

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



Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization 9,618,443

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity 0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

9,618,443

Comment

The biomass included empty fruit bunch, shell, fibre and bagasse from the mills that are RSPO-certified and Bonsucro-certified.

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

- Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization 20.452.475
- MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity $_{\rm 0}$

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration 20,452,475

Comment

The biomass included wood/timber, empty fruit bunch, rice husk, shell, fibre, bagasse and others from the sites, except for the certified mills.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

274,468



MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration 274,468

Comment

Biogas, biodiesel and bioethanol which are biofuel derived from the biomass were included under this category.

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization 12,873,878

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

12,873,878

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Examples of coals used were lignite, sub-bituminous, other-bituminous and anthracite.

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4,410,517

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

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration 4,410,517

Comment

Examples of oils were motor gasoline, diesel and heavy fuel oils.

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization 3,244,845

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam 3,244,845

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Examples of gases were natural gas, acetylene and Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG).

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 0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration



0

Comment

All the fuels were well covered in the categories above.

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

50,874,626

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

16,118,723

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

34,755,903

Comment

The aggregation of the fuels consumed above was calculated here and was matched with that provided under C8.2a.

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	1,826,091	1,195,395	1,301,689	774,855
Heat	100,194	100,194	26	26
Steam	29,010,300	27,902,211	16,089,015	14,980,926
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.



Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Australia

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Other biomass

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13,668

Tracking instrument used

Australian LGC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Australia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

The electricity was supplied from the adjacent sugar mill which installed cogeneration plant using bagasse as the main fuel source.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Australia

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Steam

Low-carbon technology type

Other biomass



Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

174,851

Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Australia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

The steam was supplied from the adjacent sugar mill which installed cogeneration plant using bagasse as the main fuel source. Despite there was no tracking instrument for such steam purchase, the emission profile of steam supply has to be declared and monitored every quarter.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Australia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify Biofuels & waste, hydro, wind and solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41,551

Tracking instrument used

Australian LGC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Australia



Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

As the electricity was sourced directly from grid with EACs, the low-carbon technology type is a mix of various renewable sources including hydro, wind, solar and biofuels & waste.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

New Zealand

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify Biofuels & waste, hydro, wind and solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14,015

Tracking instrument used

NZREC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy

attribute

New Zealand

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment



As the electricity was sourced directly from grid with EACs, the low-carbon technology type is a mix of various renewable sources including hydro, wind, solar and biofuels & waste.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

New Zealand

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify Biofuels & waste, hydro, wind and solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47,575

Tracking instrument used NZREC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

New Zealand

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

As the electricity was sourced directly from grid with EACs, the low-carbon technology type is a mix of various renewable sources including hydro, wind, solar and biofuels & waste.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)



Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57,757

Tracking instrument used

GEC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

The electricity was generated from the third-party solar panels installed on the rooftop of our plants and warehouses.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ethiopia

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify Biofuels & waste and hydro

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,352



Tracking instrument used

No instrument used

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Ethiopia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Ethiopia is recognised as one of the countries that met the criteria of this sourcing method by RE100.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area	
Australia	
Consumption of pu	urchased electricity (MWh)
114,952	
Consumption of se	If-generated electricity (MWh)
268,631	
Consumption of pu	urchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
174,851	
Consumption of se	lf-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
8,344,201	
Total non-fuel ener	gy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
8,902,635	
Country/area	
China	



Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 3,608,680

- Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 146,716
- Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 1,255,240

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 7,458,826

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

12,469,462

Country/area

Ethiopia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 1,352

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 771

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

2,123

Country/area

Fiji

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26,420

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 423

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

0



Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 8,287

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

35,130

Country/area Ghana Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 28,213 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 2,867 Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 86,632 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 117,712 Country/area India Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 8.032 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 392,825 Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 2,865,791 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 3,266,648



Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 1,028,180

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 323,570

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 6,686,554

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

8,038,304

Country/area

Malaysia

- Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 317,138
- Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 42,198

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 4,772

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 1,807,967

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

2,172,075

Country/area

Mozambique

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0



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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

6

Country/area

Myanmar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 14,153

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 1,624

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

15,777

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 18,738

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 138,425

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

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

157,163



Country/area New Caledonia	
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 1,028	
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)	
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)	
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0	
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]	
1,028	
Country/area New Zealand	
Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 61,920	
Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)	
Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)	
Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 94,522	
Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]	
156,442	

Country/area

Nigeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)



7,116

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 2,901

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

10,017

Country/area

Papua New Guinea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9,059

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 3,314

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 2,049

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

14,422

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25,311

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 169

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 56,421



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

81,901

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25,137

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 107,648

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

132,785

Country/area

United Republic of Tanzania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 16,301

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) $_{\rm 0}$

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 13,218

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

29,519

Country/area Uganda

105



Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 24,004

- Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 3,860
- **Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 162,373

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

190,237

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 6,428

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 14,373

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

20,801

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74,505

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 68

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

0



Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 218,167

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

292,740

Country/area Zambia Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 8,578 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 68,033 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] 76,611 Country/area Zimbabwe Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 2,014 Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 3,672 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5,686



C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description Energy usage Metric value 0.57 Metric numerator Energy consumption in MWh Metric denominator (intensity metric only) Production volume in MT % change from previous year 14 Direction of change Increased Please explain The increase was mainly driven by an increased consumption of bagasse at our sugar

mills due to a larger crop size coupled with a wet end to the harvesting season, resulting in more bagasse used to process the wetter crop to generate similar sugar yield.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

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
C5. Emissions performance	Financial or other base year data points used to set a science-based target	International Standard for Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements (ISAE 3410)	The Scope 1 and 2 emissions for baseline year 2020 were externally verified by EY. The data will be used for science-based target setting and monitoring.
C12. Engagement	Emissions reduction activities	AA1000AS v3	Supplier Reporting Tool (SRT) assesses our suppliers' progress and their implementation of our NDPE policy. The SRT is an annual programme conducted with all (100%) of Wilmar's direct supplying mills (including Wilmar mills) and their associated estates. Refer to the Sustainability Report, Pages 208-211.
C12. Engagement	Emissions reduction activities	AA1000AS v3	We have a Supplier Group Compliance Programme (SGCP) which detects any deforestation and extent of such deforestation for us to monitor supplier's compliance to our No Deforestation commitments. Refer to the Sustainability Report, Pages 208-211.
C4. Targets and performance	Product footprint verification	Verification under the EU Renewable Energy Directive (EU RED) and EU RED related national implementation laws	For low-carbon products sold as ISCC biofuel and other biofuel programmes under national jurisdictions in EU, third- party verification audits were conducted to check the biofuel product footprint/pathway and the related emissions against the required standards.

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C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.1d

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

China's carbon pricing system is based on a cap-and-trade model, in which emitters — initially only coal- and gas-fired energy plants — are allocated a certain number of emissions allowances up to a set limit, or cap, and then either trade or buy allowances if they remain below or exceed this. Although our current entities in China do not currently fall within the industries covered by China's National Cap & Trade Programme, there is likelihood that the scope is expanded in the near future to cover more entities provided it exceeded the emissions threshold. With this in mind, we aim to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, and study and develop a net-zero roadmap and timeline consistent with our own development plans starting in 2023. By 2030, the total solar photovoltaic power installed on the roof of the factories in China will reach 200 MWp.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently 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, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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



Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Adopted in 2013, Wilmar's No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) Policy contains climate-related commitments such as zero deforestation and zero development on peat regardless of depth, and extends in scope beyond all of Wilmar's global operations, subsidiaries and JVs, regardless stake, to also include 100% of our suppliers at Group-level. Therefore, Wilmar's engagement approach applies to 100% of our suppliers which are required by Wilmar to also be compliant with our NDPE commitments.

With more than 900 direct mills in our supply shed, we have adopted a risk-based approach to engagements focusing on areas with commercial importance, as well as areas with higher risks in terms of environmental and social impact. To ensure our suppliers are compliant to our NDPE policy (which includes key tenets on no deforestation and peat development), we assess potential new suppliers through a due diligence process while existing suppliers are assessed across several programs (e.g. Supplier Reporting Tool, Grievance Mechanism, Supplier Group Compliance Programme) on a continuous basis to ensure full compliance to our requirements. The thorough due diligence process is undertaken prior to entering our supply chain and covers various environmental and social criteria; allowing collation of information on various aspects (e.g. location & proximity to forest and peat landscape risks through concession maps or supply chain sourcing info, legal compliance, traceability data, HCV/HCS assessments etc.) which helps to mitigate the risk of potential breaches to our policy. For existing suppliers, we assess them annually through the Supplier Reporting Tool (SRT) to screen for environmental and social risks, including climaterelated indicators such as environmental impact management (i.e. HCV, HCS, fire and peat management, no burning). The overall mill-based risk scores are then integrated with the SRT results to determine an overall risk level. For mills that are categorised with higher levels of risk or 'high-priority' mills, they undergo site assessments and direct engagement as part of our NDPE policy implementation programmes.



Although our Scope 3 emissions mapping has not yet been completed, it is likely that the coverage of our engagement will cover more than 40% of our Scope 3 emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Wilmar sets a continuous target to engage 100% of our supplying mills in our Supplier Reporting Tool (SRT) annually, to assess their NDPE risks, including climate risks e.g. deforestation, peat development & burning. In 2022, we achieved this target (920 mills). We further assessed suppliers' risk profiles based on SRT data, mill certification status, grievances and the Global Forest Watch (GFW) commodity risk geospatial analysis, to identify high priority mills for closer on-ground assessments and engagement. In 2022, 97 suppliers (11%) were identified as high priority and as at end-2022, 51 have been engaged (53%), illustrating that progress is underway.

In December 2018, Wilmar became the first company to impose a "suspend first" approach" for suppliers involved in verified deforestation and/or new development on peatland. . This "suspend first" approach for suppliers is aligned with and in support of Indonesian and Malaysian government policies and moratoriums on oil palm expansion. To curb suspensions from contributing to a growing "leakage market" or negatively impacting smallholders, post-suspension engagement is crucial to support suppliers to align their operations with NDPE commitments. Through time-bound corrective measures and action plans, suspended suppliers can re-enter our supply chain. Since 2015, we have suspended 33 parent companies (managing 2.5 million ha of oil palm plantations) from our supply chain, majority due to deforestation. Through postsuspension engagement, 16 of them (managing 0.9 million ha) have managed to meet our supply chain re-entry criteria, including adoption of climate actions/commitments, e.g. group-wide NDPE commitment, moratorium on land clearing and peatland development, habitat recovery plan, commitment to identify High Carbon Stock (HSC) and High Conservation Value (HCV) areas for protection prior to any new development, etc. The suspend-first approach exemplifies our commitment to help drive sustainable supply chain transformation in the palm oil industry in our regions of operation.

To ensure suppliers can continue to demonstrate their commitments in accordance with our NDPE policy, we regularly provide capacity building training programmes and access to relevant facilities.

Comment

These engagement programmes also aim to drive more sustainable practices among our suppliers, including in parameters relating to climate action, such as zero deforestation. As at end 2022, 91.8% of palm oil and lauric volumes to Wilmar's origin refineries in Malaysia and Indonesia, and 85.4% across Wilmar's global supply chain are from suppliers that have at least company group level commitments and/or action plans in place to address the No Deforestation requirements. Suppliers who are unable to meet our NDPE requirements after continuous engagements for improvement will be escalated to Wilmar's Grievance team for further action, following our Grievance Procedure and No Exploitation Protocol. We commit to transparency for grievance cases, by publishing and updating case details on an ongoing basis on our sustainability



website. In 2022, we have managed to hit our annual continuous target of 100% response rate for all grievances raised via Wilmar's Grievance Procedure.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5 40

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

To enable better assessment of our suppliers' progress and their implementation of the NDPE policy, we have developed and launched the Supplier Reporting Tool (SRT) in 2017. The SRT is an online self-reporting tool which allows suppliers to report their current compliance to environmental (climate-related questions are included) and social risk-related issues within our supply chain and is an annual program required for 100% of our direct supplying mills and their associated estates. Once the SRT is completed online, an individualized action plan report will be generated to highlight gaps and potential improvement areas for suppliers to take note of.

Although our Scope 3 emissions mapping has not yet been completed, it is likely that the coverage of our engagement will cover more than 40% of our Scope 3 emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Since its launch in 2017, the SRT has been rolled out to our suppliers in Indonesia, Malaysia, LATAM and Africa. In 2022, the response rate from the suppliers in Malaysia and Africa improved significantly as compared to previous year. Once completed, the suppliers receive a report with action plans based on the gaps identified from the questionnaire. Individual action plans for all direct supplying mills are generated using the "Action Plan" feature within the OnConnect system. The Supplier Compliance Team continuously follows-up with suppliers to ensure action plans are completed, ensuring this process helps to improve overall sustainability performance.

Comment



C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

In December 2013, Wilmar announced its integrated No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation Policy that aims to advance an environmentally and socially responsible palm oil industry. The commitments and plans set out in the Policy were developed as a result of several years' engagement with critical stakeholders, and was crafted in close collaboration with sustainability experts and advisors like The Forest Trust (now known as Earthworm) and Climate Advisors. We also collaborate with other growers, traders, processors, NGOs, end-user companies, financial institutions and other industry stakeholders to guide the effective implementation of the Policy. An example was in December 2018 when Wilmar released a Joint Statement with Aidenvironment and supporting consumer goods companies (e.g. Unilever, Mondelez) that details Wilmar's new supplier monitoring and engagement programme that will accelerate its efforts towards a deforestation-free palm oil industry. The programme was developed to step up the effectiveness of its current NDPE policy while also intending to provide remediation for past deforestation by its third-party suppliers. We encourage our thirdparty suppliers to join the RSPO and pursue certification if possible. This is also in line with the RSPO code of conduct that requires members to promote and communicate this commitment to its customers, suppliers, and the wider value chain where necessary. We have hosted workshops on RSPO and responsible sourcing for our suppliers. We have invested in substantial resources to help associated and independent smallholders pursue sustainable practices, improve yield and productivity, including supporting them to attain RSPO certification. In Malaysia, we are working with Wild Asia, a Malaysia social enterprise, to help independent smallholder suppliers in Sabah attain RSPO certification. In conjunction with this initiative, Wilmar started a fertiliser scheme to help these smallholder suppliers gain access to fertilisers, at wholesale prices, with application advice and monitoring. In Indonesia, our focus has been on setting up groups of independent smallholders to enable better management. We also work together with government bodies to improve and accelerate the adoption of renewable energy in certain regions. For example, four of our Goodman Fielder (Wilmar's subsidiaries) sites are participating in the Energy Transition Accelerator programme by the Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority (EECA). These sites will develop a roadmap towards zero emissions. Opportunities identified through this initiative will be rolled out across the organisation as well as with the wider industry.

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

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

In assessing our direct mill suppliers with associated estates, we require our suppliers to disclose climate-related information through our Supplier Reporting Tool platform to allow us to check their compliance against our NDPE policy. Our primary climate-related concerns are focused on the implementation of the No Deforestation and No Peat requirements for plantations; and methane capture and utilization of biogas captured for mills. The overall questionnaire is designed to track and monitor the suppliers' annual progress in complying with our No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) policy. Deforestation and peat destruction would pose very detrimental impact on our continued efforts to tackle the climate change. As for palm oil mills, methane emission from the treatment of palm oil mill effluent (POME) is the biggest source of emissions for them.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climaterelated requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification Supplier self-assessment Second-party verification Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Suspend and engage

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

Compliance with environmental regulations where applicable is one of the key elements in our Supplier Reporting Tool. They are required to report any significant violations and penalties occurred in our annual questionnaire.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climaterelated requirement

100



% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification Supplier self-assessment Second-party verification Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement Suspend 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

Management practice

Biodiversity considerations

Description of management practice

To share our experience from managing and monitoring our conservation area, Wilmar developed two documents in 2021. The first is aimed at plantation managers and titled "Best Management Practices Manual for Growers on Forest Conservation and Community Collaboration". This document was developed together with Proforest and contains four chapters:

- 1. biodiversity protection and forest monitoring;
- 2. balancing community needs and forest protection;
- 3. management and restoration of riparian areas; and
- 4. fire and peat management.

The second document provides guidance to support our suppliers who need to establish



monitoring systems to manage identified conservation areas. It is titled "A Practical Guide to Conservation Area Monitoring" and is available in both Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Malaysia. This guidance aims to equip suppliers with an understanding of how to monitor and patrol conservation areas. It also provides easy to follow step-by-step actions for practitioners and plantation operation teams on how to respond to any encroachment.

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

These guidelines are a first for the industry and have been designed to be practical and easy to understand, recognizing that estate management teams may not have experts on the ground. In November and December 2021, both documents were presented to 131 of our suppliers in Indonesia and Malaysia, via online training sessions.

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

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may 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)



O

COP26 Joint Statement A gricultural Commodity Companies Corporate Statement of Purpose final v2.docx.pdf

Upr---commitment-to-corporate-climate-action.pdf

COP26JointStatementWilmarMediaRelease.pdf

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

By registering as a member and signatory to various sustainability standards such as Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC), Wilmar has committed itself to the principles and criteria laid down by these standards. Aligning our business practices with these universally acceptable social and environmental standards forms the basis on which we seek to achieve sustainability. To ensure all our activities that influence policy are consistent with our overall climate change strategy, the sustainability team works internally with all relevant parties through briefings/trainings to educate them on our policy and provides support where necessary. Also, by publicly committing to the COP26 Agricultural Commodity Companies Corporate Statement of Purpose, this public endorsement and support of the climate roadmap work for the industry is to motivate and encourage our suppliers, peers and customers that we are committed to our climate change strategy and to move them towards the same direction. Aligned with the Palm Oil Sector roadmap launched in COP27, pillar 3 of "Support Forest Positive Sector Transformation" is to engage with industry peers, other supply chain actors as well as key governments to strengthen the enabling environment for forest positive production.

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Tropical Forest Alliance

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position



Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Wilmar signed up as a partner to the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA) in 2015. This initiative was founded in 2012 at Rio+20 after the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) committed to zero net deforestation by 2020 for palm oil, soy, beef, and paper and pulp supply chains. The CGF partnered with the US government to create the public-private alliance with the mission of mobilising all actors to collaborate in reducing commodity-driven tropical deforestation.

In support of its partners' commitments to reduce deforestation in tropical forest countries, TFA 2020 continues to grow its partner membership and bring on board key actors committed to tackling deforestation. Since June 2015, the TFA Secretariat has been hosted at the World Economic Forum offices in Geneva, with financial support from the governments of Norway and the United Kingdom.

Wilmar's Chief Sustainability Office, Jeremy Goon, is a member of the TFA 2020 Steering Committee, together with the Heads of Sustainability of various consumer business companies, as well as government officials from forest countries. Wilmar is also an active participant in TFA working groups, such as the Finance working group, to catalyse financial sector involvement in deforestation-free commodity supply chains.

The TFA, together with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), is supporting 13 of the world's largest agricultural trading and processing companies, including Wilmar, to pledge its commitment to a sectoral roadmap for enhanced supply chain action that is consistent with a 1.5-degree Celsius pathway at COP26. The palm oil sectoral roadmap was completed ahead of schedule and available for review and consultation in September 2022.

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

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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 Fire-Free Alliance (FFA)



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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Established in February 2016, the FFA focuses on fire prevention through community engagement. Founding members include APRIL, Asian Agri, IDH, Musim Mas, PM. Haze and Wilmar. Sime Darby and IOI Group officially joined as members in March 2016, further extending the reach of the FFA's community fire prevention and management programmes across Indonesia and Malaysia.

By March 2016, FFA has expanded fire prevention outreach to 218 villages in various parts of Indonesia. Of these, 77 villages signed up with FFA members for intensive fire-free programmes in 2016.

FFA members have reported reductions in fire incidences of between 50% and 90% from 2015 to 2016.

Since joining the FFA, Wilmar has completed a fire risk map for our concessions, which helps us to plan for the monitoring activities especially in high risk areas. We have also expanded our monitoring to areas outside our boundary up to 5 km. This is in part to ensure that any fires are quickly detected and extinguished before it reaches our plantations.

We have also socialised the 'Fire-Free Community' programme to 61 villages in South Sumatra and Central Kalimantan in 2016. 1.39 ha of planted area and 67.15 ha of unplanted area were burnt in 2016, representing an improvement of approximately 90% on previous years. Our 2017 goal is to halve the mean average incidence of fires from 2011-2015 in Indonesia plantations and reduce fires in the buffer areas 5km beyond plantation boundaries.

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

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

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 Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Established in 2004, the RSPO aims to develop and implement global standards for sustainable palm oil through multi-stakeholder governance from oil palm producers, processors or traders, consumer goods manufacturers, retailers, banks/investors, and environmental and social non-governmental organisations (NGOs). A set of environmental and social criteria has been developed and socialised for the companies to comply in order to produce Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO). Meeting these criteria can significantly minimize the negative impact of palm oil cultivation on the environment and communities. Wilmar has been an active participant in various RSPO working groups that strive to improve standards and practices and develop solutions to complex issues through a multi-stakeholder and participatory process. We currently have representations within the RSPO, which include the Board of Governors, the Smallholder Support Fund Panel, the Steering Committee for the Sabah Jurisdictional Approach for Sustainable Palm Oil Production, the Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) Legality & Traceability Taskforce, the Shared Responsibility Working Group, the Biodiversity and High Conservation Values (BHCV) Working Group, the Compensation Task Force (CTF) as well as the Human Rights Working Group, which includes the related Taskforce on Labour and the Taskforce on Decent Living Wage. Within these working groups, we will be pushing for improvements and better clarity in the implementation of key components of the RSPO Principles and Criteria and RSPO Supply Chain Certification Standard.

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

2,118

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

The funding was provided as membership fee to RSPO with aim to support its mission to transform the palm oil industry through implementation of global standards for sustainable palm oil and multistakeholder governance.



Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement? Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Usustainability-report-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Pages 48-59 (Climate Change), 60-75 (Environmental Footprint) and 214-216 (TCFD)

Content elements

Governance Strategy Risks & opportunities Emissions figures Emission targets Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

		Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
ſ	Row	International	TCFD - Wilmar supports the TCFD recommendations that provide a
	1	Sustainability &	standardised framework to increase transparency on climate-related
			risks and opportunities within financial markets. Such framework



Carbon Certification	requires wider industry support to drive global adoption and
(ISCC)	implementation of the recommendations. We will continue to integrate
Task Force on	these recommendations as part of our annual sustainability reporting
Climate-related	and engage TCFD to provide any feedback. Link - https://www.fsb-
Financial Disclosures	tcfd.org/supporters/.
(TCFD)	
. ,	ISCC - We are one of the ISCC Association Members and taking part
	of shaping the strategic direction and further development of the ISCC
	certification system. To contribute to a sustainable bio-based and
	circular economy, we promote ISCC certification system on a global
	scale. Link: https://www.iscc-system.org/governance/iscc-
	association/membership-list/

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
Description of impact Conservation of forests increases the carbon sink capability while allowing the biodiversity of flora and fauna to thrive in the conserved forests.
Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts? No
Description of the response(s)



We have not implemented any responses as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

Management practice reference number

MP2

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Soil

Yield

Description of impact

The Empty Fruit Bunch (EFB), containing nutrients required by the oil palm, is returned to the soil to conserve the moisture underneath the soil in order to maintain the yield.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?

No

Description of the response(s)

We have not implemented any responses as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

Management practice reference number

MP3

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Soil Yield

Description of impact

The soil quality of crops has benefited from better pest, disease and weed management through good pesticides control which prevents excessive toxicity leaking into the soil. The targeted application of the right dosage/method of pesticides can also ensure beneficial plants are not killed off and as an overall impact, this can help with our crop yield in the long-term.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?

No

Description of the response(s)



We have not implemented any responses as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

Management practice reference number

MP4

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity Soil

Description of impact

Reforestation of certain mix of plantings can help to reverse the biodiversity loss by reestablishing and regrowing the forest canopy as habitat for the terrestrial biodiversity. The planted trees also prevent from soil erosion through the deep roots.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?

No

Description of the response(s)

We have not implemented any responses as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

Management practice reference number

MP5

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity

Description of impact

Land clearing with fires can have destructive effects on the biodiversity via the loss of vegetation, refuge habitat, and food sources.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?

No

Description of the response(s)

We have not implemented any responses as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.



C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation? Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity

Description of impacts

Through engagement and training, it will create awareness and provide necessary tools for the suppliers on technical know-how to better conserve the biodiversity.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

No

Description of the response(s)

We have not implemented any responses as we did not identify any negative impacts caused by this management practice.

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	Description of oversight and objectives relating to
and/or executive	biodiversity
management-level	
responsibility for	
biodiversity-related issues	



Yes, both board-level	Wilmar is committed to biodiversity conservation in our
oversight and executive	operations and our supply chain, which extends from our
management-level	overarching NDPE Policy. We became the first in the industry
responsibility	to commit to a NDPE policy on 5 December 2013 which
	extended to our entire supply chain.
	Our commitment is guided by two main objectives:
	1. to manage, maintain and sustain biodiversity and ecological
	functions existing within conservation areas in Wilmar-owned
	operation areas and across the wider landscapes where we
	operate in; and
	2. to provide technical guidance and support to our
	stakeholders, including our suppliers, to enable the
	mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in the plantation
	landscape.
	Any risk of breaching this public commitment may cause
	detrimental impact to our businesses and reputation. As a
	result, it is included and monitored as one of the key
	sustainability agenda at Board level. It is assisted by the CSO
	and General Manager – Group Sustainability to implement
	NDPE-related strategy and initiatives.
	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility

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	Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas	SDG Other, please specify RSPO's and MSPO's Principles and Criteria (P&C)



Commitment to secure Free,
Prior and Informed Consent
(FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples
Commitment to no trade of
CITES listed species

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment $$\mathrm{Yes}$$

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations Upstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment, Integrated HCV and High Carbon Stock (HCS) Assessment

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We integrate landscape conservation and precautionary approach in our conservation and operation areas to avoid and minimize biodiversity impact especially those in close proximity to International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) category- 1-IV protected areas, critical biodiversity important areas that gazetted under the national/state law or/and those areas designated under regional agreement and international conventions. Biodiversity impact in the supply chain (if any) will be addressed via restoration and conservation projects under the recovery plan as part of the re-entry criteria. Protection of biodiversity is also addressed and governed under the national and state law and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Wilmar's sustainability policy is abiding by country rules and regulation and it is applicable to Wilmar's own operation and all third-party suppliers.

Wilmar requires the protection of HCS forests and HCV areas in all estates within our global supply chain under the full scope of our NDPE policy. Any plantation development activity must identify HCV areas and HCS forests for protection utilising international best practice guidance from the RSPO Principles and Criteria, High Conservation Value Resource Network (HCVRN) and the High Carbon Stock (HCS) Approach. As of 2018, the RSPO P&C requires the use of the HCV-HCS Integrated Manual for assessments. The HCS Approach is a methodology that distinguishes forest



areas for protection from degraded lands with low carbon and biodiversity values that may be developed. The HCS Approach methodology also includes consideration of indigenous and local peoples' lands and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of land rights holders. All new assessments must be integrated HCV-HCSA assessments led by Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS) assessors and HCSA registered practitioners, and undergo necessary HCVRN or HCSA quality review.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations Upstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), High Conservation Value (HCV) Assessment, Integrated HCV and High Carbon Stock (HCS) Assessment

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We rely on various services provided by the ecosystem and such dependency relationship can only continue if we take actions in protecting and mitigating any adverse impact on the biodiversity which ensures healthy and resilient ecosystem. The services that we highly rely on include regulating the climate by sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, reducing risks of natural disaster such as landslides and floods, providing essential goods such as fresh water and fibre, supporting natural processes such as nutrient cycling and primary production, and others. Any biodiversity loss will also cause disruption of these services to the local communities, species and habitats.

Wilmar requires the protection of HCS forests and HCV areas in all estates within our global supply chain under the full scope of this policy. Any plantation development activity must identify HCV areas and HCS forests for protection utilising international best practice guidance from the RSPO Principles and Criteria, High Conservation Value Resource Network (HCVRN) and the High Carbon Stock (HCS) Approach. As of 2018, the RSPO P&C requires the use of the HCV-HCS Integrated Manual for assessments. The HCS Approach is a methodology that distinguishes forest areas for protection from degraded lands with low carbon and biodiversity values that may be developed. The HCS Approach methodology also includes consideration of indigenous and local peoples' lands and Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of land rights holders. All new assessments must be integrated HCV-HCSA assessments led by Assessor Licensing Scheme (ALS) assessors and HCSA registered practitioners, and undergo necessary HCVRN or HCSA quality review.



C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversitysensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify List of critical biodiversity areas from RAMSAR, IBA, AZE, Endemic Bird Areas, Important Plant Areas, PA and Forest Reserve Country/area Ghana Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area Forest reserve Proximity Adjacent Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area We operate oil plam plantations near to the selected areas. Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area Project design Scheduling Physical controls **Operational controls** Restoration Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented We are committed to biodiversity conservation in Wilmar operations and our supply chain. HCV and conservation areas play an important role in biodiversity conservation, maintaining and sustaining its ecological functions. We ensure biodiversity conservation



through identification and management of HCV-HCSA and conservation areas for Wilmar operations and our suppliers. To further support the Convention of Biological Diversity and SDG, we supported biodiversity conservation through various conservation programmes and partnerships such as Pongo Alliance.

Wilmar has 82 sites that account for 310,631 ha in total for operational activities with a total of 32,544ha of conservation areas . Of these, 26 sites, with approx.11,700 ha, are near critical biodiversity area. 100% of the sites have been subjected to biodiversity assessments and we monitor our conservation areas including critical biodiversity area continuously and have biodiversity management plans in place.

About ten percent of Wilmar's total oil palm landbank has been set aside for conservation areas. Over the years, our conservation areas have become sanctuaries for many rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species, as regular patrols and monitoring are incorporated as part of the management plans for these areas.

Identified through HCV assessments and regular monitoring of our concessions and surrounding landscape, these species, and their habitats are classified as HCV to be conserved and protected.

Another important aspect of conservation is the protection of riparian and all waterways within our operations through the maintenance and restoration of buffer zones. Riparian areas bordering rivers and water bodies are critical habitats with significant environmental benefits for both flora and fauna, as well as the local communities.

To expand our biodiversity conservation efforts, we have integrated biodiversity conservation as one of the key elements for our suppliers as part of the Supplier Guidelines. Referencing our NDPE policy and adherence to the HCV-HCS definitions, we prioritize the protection of forest and unique ecosystems, species and landscape conservation, and maintaining community livelihood and food security.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify List of critical biodiversity areas from RAMSAR, IBA, AZE, Endemic Bird Areas, Important Plant Areas, PA and Forest Reserve

Country/area

Indonesia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Forest reserve

Proximity

Adjacent



Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We operate oil plam plantations near to the selected areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Project design Scheduling Physical controls Operational controls Restoration

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are committed to biodiversity conservation in Wilmar operations and our supply chain. HCV and conservation areas play an important role in biodiversity conservation, maintaining and sustaining its ecological functions. We ensure biodiversity conservation through identification and management of HCV-HCSA and conservation areas for Wilmar operations and our suppliers. To further support the Convention of Biological Diversity and SDG, we supported biodiversity conservation through various conservation programmes and partnerships such as Pongo Alliance.

Wilmar has 82 sites that account for 310,631 ha in total for operational activities with a total of 32,544ha of conservation areas. Of these, 26 sites with approx. 11,700 ha, are near critical biodiversity area. 100% of the sites have been subjected to biodiversity assessments and we monitor our conservation areas including critical biodiversity area continuously and have biodiversity management plans in place.

About ten percent of Wilmar's total oil palm landbank has been set aside for conservation areas. Over the years, our conservation areas have become sanctuaries for many rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species, as regular patrols and monitoring are incorporated as part of the management plans for these areas.

Identified through HCV assessments and regular monitoring of our concessions and surrounding landscape, these species, and their habitats are classified as HCV to be conserved and protected.

Another important aspect of conservation is the protection of riparian and all waterways within our operations through the maintenance and restoration of buffer zones. Riparian areas bordering rivers and water bodies are critical habitats with significant environmental benefits for both flora and fauna, as well as the local communities.



To expand our biodiversity conservation efforts, we have integrated biodiversity conservation as one of the key elements for our suppliers as part of the Supplier Guidelines. Referencing our NDPE policy and adherence to the HCV-HCS definitions, we prioritize the protection of forest and unique ecosystems, species and landscape conservation, and maintaining community livelihood and food security.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

List of critical biodiversity areas from RAMSAR, IBA, AZE, Endemic Bird Areas, Important Plant Areas, PA and Forest Reserve

Country/area

Malaysia

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

National park, forest reserve and wildlife reserve

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We operate oil plam plantations near to the selected areas.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Project design Scheduling Physical controls Operational controls Restoration

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are committed to biodiversity conservation in Wilmar operations and our supply chain. HCV and conservation areas play an important role in biodiversity conservation, maintaining and sustaining its ecological functions. We ensure biodiversity conservation through identification and management of HCV-HCSA and conservation areas for Wilmar operations and our suppliers. To further support the Convention of Biological Diversity and SDG, we supported biodiversity conservation through various conservation programmes and partnerships such as Pongo Alliance.



Wilmar has 82 sites that account for 310,631 ha in total for operational activities with a total of 32,544ha of conservation areas. Of these, 26 sites with approx. 11,700 ha, are near critical biodiversity area. 100% of the sites have been subjected to biodiversity assessments and we monitor our conservation areas including critical biodiversity area continuously and have biodiversity management plans in place.

About ten percent of Wilmar's total oil palm landbank has been set aside for conservation areas. Over the years, our conservation areas have become sanctuaries for many rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species, as regular patrols and monitoring are incorporated as part of the management plans for these areas.

Identified through HCV assessments and regular monitoring of our concessions and surrounding landscape, these species, and their habitats are classified as HCV to be conserved and protected.

Another important aspect of conservation is the protection of riparian and all waterways within our operations through the maintenance and restoration of buffer zones. Riparian areas bordering rivers and water bodies are critical habitats with significant environmental benefits for both flora and fauna, as well as the local communities.

To expand our biodiversity conservation efforts, we have integrated biodiversity conservation as one of the key elements for our suppliers as part of the Supplier Guidelines. Referencing our NDPE policy and adherence to the HCV-HCS definitions, we prioritize the protection of forest and unique ecosystems, species and landscape conservation, and maintaining community livelihood and food security.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify

List of critical biodiversity areas from RAMSAR, IBA, AZE, Endemic Bird Areas, Important Plant Areas, PA and Forest Reserve

Country/area

Nigeria

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

National park and forest reserve

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We operate oil plam plantations near to the selected areas.



Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Project design Scheduling Physical controls Operational controls Restoration

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we prioritize the protection of forest and unique ecosystems, species and landscape conservation, and maintaining community livelihood and food security.

C15.5

(C15.5) 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	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our	Land/water protection
	biouversity-related commitments	Species management
		Education & awareness
		Law & policy
		Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) 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

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity- related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Biodiversity strategy	Commitment to Biodiversity Conservation: Pages 1-2 NDPE Policy: Pages 1-3 SR2022: Pages 34-43 \bigcirc 1, 2, 3



- € ¹statement---commitment-to-biodiversity-conservation.pdf
- 0 2sustainability-report-2022.pdf
- 0 ³ndpe-2022.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)