

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Just Eat Takeaway.com (JET) is a leading global online food delivery marketplace, connecting consumers with restaurants (hereinafter referred to as our "partners") through its platforms. Headquartered in Amsterdam, with over 634,000 connected partners, Just Eat Takeaway.com offers consumers a wide variety of food choices.

Just Eat Takeaway.com has rapidly grown to become a leading online food delivery marketplace with operations in 25 markets during 2021. In 2021, JET processed 1.1 billion orders with a Gross Transaction Value (GTV) of €28.2 billion. As per the date of this report, Just Eat Takeaway.com ceased operations in Norway, Portugal and Romania.

Just Eat Takeaway.com mainly collaborates with partners who deliver the food themselves. In addition, Just Eat Takeaway.com provides its proprietary delivery services for partners that do not deliver themselves. Our deliveries happen via two models: our own logistics model (Scoober), and an independent contractor model, either through our own network (Delco) or through third-party delivery partners.

At Just Eat Takeaway.com, we firmly believe that being a good business matters just as much as doing good business, and it is our ambition to grow responsibly, while aiming to have a positive impact on people and the planet. We know that the environmental and social footprint of our business goes far beyond our own operations and that we have an opportunity to influence others across the dynamic and diverse takeaway industry.

In 2021, we published our first Responsible Business & Sustainability framework in which we have grouped our impact areas into three key pillars: Planet, Food, and People and Society, and developed a clear framework for measurable action under each. Our framework addresses both the impact of our direct operations, as well as our ambition to influence our wider marketplace towards positive change.

Planet: We are committed to reducing the carbon footprint of our direct operations, as well as collaborating to reduce emissions, single-use packaging and waste across our broader marketplace.

Food: We aim to respond to changing diets and preferences by offering the broadest possible choice and providing clear and transparent information for consumers. And we will continue to understand and tackle the causes of food waste among our consumers and partners.

People & Society: We at Just Eat Takeaway.com are aware of the importance of our people and the impact we have both on them and on society in a broader sense. We strive to make our contribution and have a positive impact on various employee and social-related issues.

To drive meaningful change in each of these areas, we have established a centralized Responsible Business & Sustainability team dedicated to embedding the framework throughout the entire organisation. By collaborating with all the different business functions, the team works to ensure our strategy is integrated into our operations and remains central to everything that we do, helping to scale responsible business and sustainability initiatives from local to global.

Since the framework was established, we refined our carbon footprint. In 2020 we reported through CDP our baseline GHG emissions which we calculated as 156 thousand tCO₂e. Following the acquisition of Grubhub (US) and Bistro (Slovakia), we recalculated our 2020 baseline numbers and reported the combined footprint of 372 thousand tCO₂e in our Annual Report 2021.

In 2021, our Scope 1-3 carbon footprint was 799 thousand tonnes of CO₂e, an 46% increase from 2020 (incl. Grubhub and Bistro), driven by business growth, improved methodology, and refined assumptions. For example, we followed the best practice guidelines from SBTi and included upstream emissions from delivery, business travel and commuting. Furthermore, we included service spend categories, such as digital media and advertising buying into our scope, even though the emission factors for these are rough and based on spending only. Following these refinements, we estimate that our baseline emissions in 2020 were 546 thousand tonnes of CO₂e.

To ensure that our inventory is accurate and in line with the GHG Protocol, we again worked with 3Keel to conduct the assessment and it was verified by SGS to a limited level of assurance.

In 2021, we made a pledge to reach net zero in Just Eat Takeaway.com's own emissions by 2030 (scope 1 & 2). By sourcing green energy, optimising heating and cooling systems, and switching to electric vehicles, our aim is to improve the sustainability of our facilities and, where possible, our corporate fleet.

At the same time, we are working on identifying opportunities to reduce our scope 3 emissions and how we could set a credible and achievable target. Our focus has been on addressing GHG emissions from our direct operations, because it is more complex setting a target for our wider value chain that depends on the activities of our partners and the environmental impact decisions that they take.

C0.2

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

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

C0.3

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

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Spain
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

C0.4

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

- EUR

C0.5

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

- Operational control

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, a Ticker symbol	TKWY
Yes, a Ticker symbol	JET
Yes, an ISIN code	NL0012015705

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

- Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Management Board currently consists of 2 members, being the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). The Management Board is involved in reviewing the approach to sustainability, prioritizing action and ensuring progress on key indicators. - The Management Board supported, reviewed and signed off JET's responsible business framework to the public which is the key document guiding the company's approach towards climate issues. - The Management Board was involved in the process of setting reduction targets for our carbon footprint. It reviewed the proposed targets, roadmap and ambition and signed off on the final plan. - The management board receives regular updates on the progress made towards the net zero target.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans 	<Not Applicable>	The Management Board plays a central role in governing the company's approach to climate-related issues. The Management Board guides and priorities risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change. Furthermore, the Management Board has the responsibility to review and approve climate related targets and initiatives including measuring JET's carbon footprint and setting emission reduction targets. The Management Board also receives regular updates on plans and progress towards our net zero target from our Senior Director of Global Partnerships, Sponsorships and Sustainability.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Other, please specify (The JET Management Board members are familiar with the company's ESG initiatives and opportunities as they receive regular updates on the topic including climate-related risks, opportunities, and impacts)	The JET Management Board members are familiar with the company's ESG initiatives and opportunities as they receive regular updates on the topic including climate-related risks, opportunities, and impacts. Aside from having a centralised global Responsible Business and Sustainability ("RB&S") team, ESG is being embedded across all functions of the business, for example by doing RB&S roadshow presentations and through an RB&S learning module, to ensure employees understand how they can contribute and support our Responsible Business Framework.

C1.2

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

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

C1.2a

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

The Management Board has the responsibility for reviewing and prioritizing climate action strategies and plans. The Management Board receives updates on future plans and strategies linked to climate issues from the Senior Director of Global Partnerships, Sponsorships and Sustainability.

CMO

The Chief Marketing Officer is the sponsor for sustainability and receives monthly updates on the sustainability programme and the wider responsible business & sustainability framework from the Senior Director of Global Partnerships, Sponsorships and Sustainability. Topics are raised with other senior executives as required.

RB&S Team

The Senior Director of Global Partnerships, Sponsorships and Sustainability also leads a global Responsible Business & Sustainability team, which has the day to day responsibility to monitor climate related issues and ensure progress is being made on the priority focus areas as outlined in the Responsible Business & Sustainability Framework.

The Responsible Business & Sustainability team is also dedicated to embedding the framework throughout the entire organisation. By collaborating with all the different business functions, the team works to ensure our strategy is integrated into our operations and remains central to everything that we do, helping to scale responsible business and sustainability initiatives from local to global.

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	The variable remuneration of the Management Board under the so-called LTIP 2021-2024 partially depends on the achievement of a strategic target on the reduction of Just Eat Takeaway.com's carbon emissions in scope 1 and 2 in accordance with the goals communicated in the Annual Report 2021. Additionally, several employee annual performance bonuses are linked to the attainment of climate related objectives.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	The variable remuneration of the Management Board under the so-called LTIP 2021-2024 partially depends on the achievement of a strategic target on the reduction of Just Eat Takeaway.com's carbon emissions in scope 1 and 2 in accordance with the goals communicated in the Annual Report 2021.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	To ensure that we make progress to our net zero target and other climate related projects, we linked several individual performance and bonuses of managers to such initiatives. The progress made towards each initiative will be assessed during the mid year and end of the year performance review, and will then determine the performance bonus of these employees.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Defined short-term time horizon we consider primarily for risk assessments.
Medium-term	1	5	Defined medium-term time horizon we consider primarily for risk assessments.
Long-term			As per our 2021 Annual Report, we are still developing our approach to managing climate-related risks and have not yet undertaken a risk assessment over a long-term time horizon, but plan to take steps to complete these within the next 18-24 months.

C2.1b

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

For 2021, the Management Board defined a set of 12 principal risks that are considered of the highest strategic importance for JET using our formal Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process (see C2.2) on an annual basis. These risks have the potential to have substantive financial or strategic impact on JET and can be found in our 2021 Annual Report in the "Risk Management" chapter. JET's principal risks are derived from in-depth interviews with the members of the Management Board and senior management as well as numerous risk workshops throughout the organisation during the year.

C2.2

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

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term

Description of process

We manage climate-related risks and opportunities as part of the overall ERM process for JET. This structured approach to ERM starts with the Management Board and is applied thereafter throughout JET. It is built upon the ERM Policy as adopted by the Management Board and approved by the Supervisory Board. The practical implications of the ERM Policy are outlined in a detailed ERM Methodology. This methodology provides for various risk assessments to be conducted across the organization on an annual basis or more regularly as required. The InfoSec Risk and Control team presents on the development of principal and other risks and the effectiveness of related mitigating actions and controls to (members of) the Management Board on a regular basis. The ERM process is divided into two phases: Phase 1: Identify, assess, and evaluate (respond to) risks; and Phase 2: Monitor risks. Phase 1 - Identify, assess, and evaluate (respond to) risks: The risk identification phase involves identifying potential risks that have the potential to jeopardise the achievement of the company's strategic objectives, and the underlying tactical and operational objectives. Risks are identified from 1) external sources, 2) internal (risk) documents, 3) observations from other areas of the InfoSec, Risk and Control team and 4) risk interviews and risk workshops with senior (country and departmental) management, Management Board and others within the company. Once identified, these risks are assessed in line with the risk rating methodology in our ERM Methodology. JET's risk assessment process is carried out by looking at both inherent and residual levels of risk. Risk impact is rated on a five point scale, within our detailed impact rating table. This rating system includes qualitative and quantitative language, related to, but not limited to the impact categories defined in our Enterprise Risk Methodology: "Brand, customer, reputation", "Health & Safety", "Legal and regulatory", "Strategic", and "Financial". Risk likelihood is also rated on a five point scale, this represents the possibility that a given risk will occur in the next year(s) from "remote" to "probable". These two ratings (impact and likelihood) are used to produce an inherent and residual risk score, the results of the assessments are used to prioritise risks to establish a least-to-most-critical importance ranking as follows: "Negligible", "Low", "Medium", "High", and "Critical". Where the residual risk assessment is deemed to be outside of JET's risk appetite, further mitigating activities (recurring controls, one-time actions or projects) are proposed to reduce the level of risk. Following the risk assessment, risks are evaluated to determine management's response to each risk depending on the risk rating in relation to JET's risk appetite. Responses can include accepting, mitigating, transferring or avoiding the risk. Phase 2 - Monitor risks: Progress on key risks and controls is followed up on a regular basis by the InfoSec Risk and Control team and discussed with (members of) the Management Board on a regular basis. The ERM approach has two facets: Firstly, a "bottom-up" system aimed at ensuring a comprehensive identification and prioritisation of all important risks throughout the organization, and ensuring a robust risk culture company-wide. As part of this, we conducted an annual climate specific risk assessment. This involved a thorough process in partnership between the ERM and the RB&S teams. A risk workshop was facilitated by the ERM team and participants included key contacts within the RB&S team as subject matter experts. The risk workshop involved identifying the most important climate-related risks and opportunities for JET. Once the list of risks and opportunities was agreed, all participants provided input into the risk assessment rating process using the ERM Methodology with support from the ERM team. Following the workshop, the ERM team reviewed the output of the session and prepared a final risk register which was reviewed by the Management Board. Additional mitigations will be considered based on the risk assessment and evaluation process and these risks will be regularly monitored and reported on in the future. This process is repeated on an annual basis. Secondly, a "top-down" system is used to identify JET's principal risks that are considered of the highest strategic importance (as outlined in C2.1b). Although climate risks were considered in conversations with senior management and the Management Board, it was determined that our current list of principal risks does not include any climate specific risks. This is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure the list of principal risks accurately reflects the most important risks for JET.

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	Current regulations impact our obligations to report on climate-related information such as TCFD, CSRD, SECR and EU Taxonomy. Our Legal, RB&S and Finance teams cooperate regularly and actively follow current regulations to respond where appropriate.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation risks are always part of our risk assessment process. Examples of such emerging regulation include further developments in financial reporting requirements as well as the introduction of circular economy legislation and a carbon tax.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We are conscious of the impact that data centers have on the environment and the possible negative implication of extreme weather events on data infrastructure.
Legal	Not relevant, included	Due to the current regulatory environment, it is unlikely that a material climate-related litigation claim would occur. However, legal risks are always included in our risk assessment, and fall under the risk category 'Legal and Regulatory'.
Market	Relevant, always included	We are continuously monitoring market risk factors such as consumer trends, macroeconomic changes, societal norms into our risk assessment process. An example of such a risk is the generational shift in consumer mindsets away from takeaway food for sustainability reasons due to its related waste and emissions. Additionally, there is a considerable uptake in veganism and vegetarianism which has the potential to impact order volumes depending upon the offerings on our platforms.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	JET's reputation is very important to the success of our business. High top-of-mind brand awareness is critical to market leadership which in turn drives long-term profitability and sustainability of our operations. Our reputation can be impacted by our response to climate-related risks (such as our environmental impact) and the promotion of our climate-related opportunities (such as promoting sustainable packaging options to our partners).
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks such as increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events (e.g. wildfires, cyclones, hurricanes, floods) may have a negative impact on (i) our couriers' ability to deliver orders safely and (ii) disruption to food supply chains (crops and delivery channels). This would limit the supply of partners and a reduction in order volumes.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risks such as disruption to food supply chains from shifts in climate patterns may limit the supply of partners and cause a reduction in order volumes.

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?

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	We have assessed climate-related risk, but we do not consider our organisation to be exposed to climate-related risk with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact following our climate-risk assessment. Examples of climate-related risks that have been assessed are: - Weather related risks such as increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events (e.g. heat waves, wildfires, changes in storm activity/behaviour/geographic distribution, floods) may have a negative impact on (i) our couriers' ability to deliver orders safely and (ii) disruption to food supply chains (crops and delivery channels). - Climate-related legislation: Introduction of legislation impacting our business such as circular economy legislation and a carbon tax. - Changing consumer behaviour: Changing consumer preferences against ordering takeaway food for sustainability reasons (waste, emissions). We will continue updating the assessment with accurate information in case any other risks are identified and prioritised in the future.

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?

No

C2.4b

(C2.4b) Why do you not consider your organization to have climate-related opportunities?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	We do not consider our organisation to be exposed to climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact following our climate-risk assessment. Examples of climate-related opportunities that have been assessed are: - Sustainable facilities: Use of more efficient energy in buildings and relocation to more efficient buildings will reduce JET's carbon footprint and have a positive impact on its reputation and a reduction in energy costs / (future) financial obligations of a carbon tax. - Sustainable delivery: Use of new (lower emission) technologies such as e-bikes & e-scooters for JET's logistics operations will reduce its carbon footprint, have a positive impact on its reputation and positively navigate potential "no car zone" legislation and low emission zones. - Circular packaging: JET has an opportunity to promote circular packaging solutions to its partners to support them to managing emerging circular economy legislation obligations, resulting in more stable supply of JET's partners. We will continue updating the assessment with accurate information in case any other opportunities are identified and prioritised in the future.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

No, our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, but we do not plan to develop a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

We have a partial transition plan that aligns with 1.5° C world. In 2021, we made a pledge to reach net zero in Just Eat Takeaway.com’s own emissions by 2030 (scope 1 & 2). By sourcing green energy, optimising heating and cooling systems, and switching to electric vehicles in most of our jurisdictions, our aim is to improve the sustainability of our facilities and, where possible, our corporate fleet. However, delivery emissions make up the majority of our carbon footprint, 70% in 2021. Reducing delivery related emissions is a real focus and where we can have impact. Where we have our own employed model (Scoober) in place, we make 76% of deliveries by bike or e-bike (remaining deliveries are made by e-scooters, scooters and cars). In markets where we use independent contractors it is more challenging to control and reduce delivery related emissions. The majority of deliveries fulfilled by independent contractors are made by car, due to harsher weather conditions and longer distances travelled. These cars are owned by the contractor and are often used for a variety of other purposes in addition to food delivery, making it difficult for JET to influence the transition to lower emissions alternatives.

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	Because we are still developing our approach to managing climate related risks we have not yet undertaken a risk assessment over a long-term time horizon, conducted climate-related scenario analysis or carried out a quantitative risk analysis to inform our Strategy, but plan to take steps to complete these within the next 18-24 months.

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	JET sees an opportunity to roll out its employed courier delivery model services at scale across markets and lead the transition of the global food delivery industry towards sustainable deliveries. To date, we have made some of our largest corporate investments in delivery and a key part of that is our own employed model, Scoober. By using primarily e-bikes and bikes to fulfil deliveries, the expansion of JET’s delivery services presents a climate opportunity for us to grow our delivery offer in line with the changing legislative landscape
Supply chain and/or value chain	No	
Investment in R&D	No	
Operations	Yes	We think that the upcoming legislation following the Paris Agreement and other key climate agreements present an opportunity for JET to minimise its operational impact on the environment. In 2021, we set reduction targets for the largest impact areas of our direct operations. Our aim is to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 & 2 by 2030. After we set these targets, we made progress towards this by increasing the number of properties sourcing renewable energy.

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	None of the above	

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

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

3876

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

2197

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

<Not Applicable>

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

6073

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

100

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

100

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

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

0

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

6622

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

4264

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

<Not Applicable>

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

10886

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

-79.2524287831385

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

When it comes to the footprint of our direct operations, our key target is to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 & 2 carbon footprint by 2030. By sourcing green energy, optimising heating and cooling systems, and switching to electric vehicles, our aim is to improve the sustainability of our facilities and, where possible, our corporate fleet.

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

The changes we propose to reach our target will follow a gradual approach based on market feasibility and contractual limitations. The business growth we saw in 2021 (33% order growth) meant that our Scope 1 & 2 emissions continued to grow. For example, in 2021 we leased 89% more office and hub floor spaces compared to 2020. At the same time, we made some progress toward our target. We rolled out a set of sustainability guidelines for our properties to make sure that all facilities align themselves to the net zero target. Furthermore, we focused our efforts on switching electricity contracts for our properties to renewable electricity ones. 23% of our facilities's floor area was powered by 100% renewable electricity in 2021 (including hubs and offices). For example, we had 50 additional hubs connected in 2021 but the electricity emissions from hub electricity use decreased by 10%. We're still exploring opportunities for transitioning our car fleet

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

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	2	
To be implemented*	1	
Implementation commenced*	2	1382
Implemented*	1	49000
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1382

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

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

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

In 2021, we made progress towards our net zero scope 1 & 2 ambition by increasing floor area of leased properties that are powered by renewable electricity contracts. 23% of our total leased floor area was powered by 100% renewable electricity in 2021.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Other, please specify (Delivery Fleet EVs)
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

49000

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

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

Our employed courier model, Scoober, uses a sustainable vehicle mode mix. Rather than using primarily petrol cars and scooters, Scoober primarily uses bikes and e-bikes. This modal mix enables avoided emissions. Compared to a typical petrol-powered delivery, Scoober has an emission intensity up to 9 times lower depending on the market. Last year the deliveries fulfilled via the Scoober model resulted in 6 thousand tonnes of CO2e. However, if the same number of orders were fulfilled by regular petrol powered vehicles the carbon footprint would have been at least 55 thousand tonnes of CO2e, resulting in 49 thousands tonnes of CO2e avoided emissions

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Every year JET carries out an internal Hackathon, which has a planet vertical. Diverse teams can brainstorm innovative sustainable solutions to be integrated on our platforms and receive internal recognition for their efforts. Past projects looked at opportunities to showcase to consumers the carbon intensity of their orders, taking into account the carbon footprint of different dishes, packaging and delivery.
Employee engagement	Employee engagement is an integral part of JET's sustainability journey. We have various activities that inform and engage employees on sustainability topics, including awareness raising activities in the office (single use water bottle removal and education about alternatives; trialling reusable packaging in our Amsterdam HQ office) and integrating sustainability topics in the employee learning journey (e.g. we highlight our commitment to sustainability in our employee onboarding and have developed and rolled-out an e-learning module dedicated to the topic). We also regularly update employees about progress being made through our intranet and have a dedicated internal channel to discuss sustainability topics. Our RB&S team also presents itself and its aims to other departments to create sustainability awareness when making choices throughout our organization when making choices.

C4.5

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

No

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?

Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Grubhub Inc. Bistro.sk

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Grubhub Inc. was acquired in June 2021 Bistro.sk was acquired in July 2021

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 Yes, a change in boundary	Methodology changes: WTT emissions have been included for Upstream T&D, Business Travel & Commuting. Some procured goods emissions have been allocated to Capital Goods. Boundary changes: Emissions from procured services have been included. Emissions associated with JET's investment in iFood have been included. Emissions from hotels have been included. Emissions from warehousing have been included.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	At JET, we do not have a formal recalculation policy, but we take the following approach in case recalculations are needed. Our Carbon Footprint Recalculation approach Just Eat Takeaway.com (JET) conducted its first full Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory for scopes 1, 2 and 3 for the base year 2020. In line with greenhouse gas accounting best practice, and to accurately track progress towards our carbon reduction targets, we will adjust our base year emissions inventory to account for significant changes. Significant changes include the following: Structural changes such as acquisitions, divestitures or mergers. For example, in 2021 we acquired Grubhub (US) and Bistro (Slovakia), and we retrospectively calculated our carbon footprint baseline to include the emissions of these respective entities for the 2020 reference period. Methodology updates such as updated emission factors, improved data access or updated calculation methods or protocols. For example, during the calculation of our 2021 inventory we adopted the guidance set out by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and included upstream emissions from delivery, business travel and commuting by our employees. We retrospectively updated our base emissions following the same approach. Scope and boundary changes determining what is captured in the inventory. For example, in 2020 digital media and advertising were not included owing to the uncertainties of using coarse-resolution EEIO (spend) factors. For completeness, all spend on procurement (including of services such as advertising) was accounted for in the 2021 inventory. The 2020 base year emissions were adjusted accordingly. Error corrections (signification errors or a number of cumulative errors) will also be recorded and base year emissions updated. There has not been a requirement to do so following our first annual update. We will recalculate our base emissions if such changes drive an increase/decrease in emissions of greater than 5%. If a recalculation happens, it will be reported at the same time as the latest carbon footprint for the previous financial year.

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)

3876

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2388

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2197

Comment

Some offices and hubs use green electricity tariffs.

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)

146599

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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)

908

Comment

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)

382586

Comment

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)

94

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1335

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4946

Comment

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)

NA

Comment

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)

NA

Comment

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)

NA

Comment

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)

2552

Comment

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)

NA

Comment

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)

Comment

NA

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

NA

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

618

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

NA

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

NA

C5.3

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

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

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)
6622

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
5958

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
4264

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
158689

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

51958

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1968

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

559984

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

142

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2025

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

Employee commuting**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9516

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain**Upstream leased assets****Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

JET did not lease (as the lessee) any assets beyond what is covered by scope 1 & 2. (As the operational control approach was used, emissions from leased facilities and vehicles were allocated to scope 1 & 2, or scope 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2).)

Downstream transportation and distribution**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

JET's product is a digital platform that does not require downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

JET's product is a digital platform that does not require processing.

Use of sold products**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3231

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify (Electricity-related emissions from device use were estimated based on device average power consumption and country-specific electricity emissions factors.)

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

0

Please explain

Emissions associated with electricity consumption of devices running JET digital platforms were estimated based on the time spent on devices, device type and country of use.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

JET's product is a digital platform that does not require end-of-life treatment.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

JET did not lease (as the lessor) any assets that contribute additional emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

JET did not have franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

618

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other emissions sources

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other emissions sources

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

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

2.02

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

10886

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

5.4

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

33

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Most scope 1 & 2 emissions sources (all apart from stationary combustion) increased by more than revenue increased between 2020 and 2021. Floor area of leased buildings increased by 89%.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	95.8
Australia	128.6
Belgium	139.8
Bulgaria	144.3
Canada	503
Switzerland	34
Germany	889.4
Denmark	230.7
Spain	233.8
France	178.3
Ireland	57.1
Israel	173.9
Italy	68.8
Netherlands	410.8
Norway	35.2
Poland	427.6
Portugal	9.9
Romania	297.5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1476.9
Slovakia	45.3
United States of America	1041.1

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Offices	3997
Scoober hubs	597
Corporate vehicles	1684
Delivery	344

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	17.1	38.2
Australia	92.3	93.2
Belgium	23.9	37.5
Canada	273.5	273.5
Switzerland	5.2	8.4
Denmark	29.4	28.3
Spain	230	154.4
France	18.2	15.8
Ireland	8.2	4.8
Israel	137.7	137.7
Italy	34.5	19.1
Netherlands	595.9	639.9
Norway	2.5	2.6
Poland	301.2	235.5
Portugal	4.7	2.3
Romania	30.9	41.4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	263.1	1075.1
Germany	741	398.3
Bulgaria	53.9	54.3
New Zealand	1.4	1.4
Slovakia	7.7	16.7
United States of America	1391.3	1391.3

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Offices	3532	3633
Scoober hubs	1136	629
Corporate EVs (not charged at JET facility)	2	2

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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1118	Decreased	18	BAU emissions were calculated for 2021 at a country level using the %s of electricity sourced from renewable tariffs that were reported in 2020. The share of global electricity consumption sourced from renewable tariffs increased from 8% to 34%. The emissions intensity of standard-tariff electricity also decreased in most or all markets due to grid decarbonisation.
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable >		
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output	2126	Increased	35	This change in emissions results from business growth, including regional variation in growth.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other	3805	Increased	63	This is the remainder between 2020 and 2021 scope 1 & 2 emissions. Reasons for this increase include higher refrigerant procurement, greater fuel use in offices and Scoober vehicles and greater electricity consumption in offices.

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	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

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)	0	17340.9	17340.9
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	6169.8	11927.7	18097.5
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	1683.3	1683.3
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	6169.8	30951.8	37121.6

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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10522.5

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas used for heating offices and other buildings.

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

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6818.4

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Diesel & petrol used in corporate vehicles.

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17340.9

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

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.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

117

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

Austria

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

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Australia

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

1

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

Australia

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

112

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

Belgium

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

42

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

Switzerland

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

12

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

Germany

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

86

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

Denmark

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

228

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

Spain

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

0

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

Italy

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

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

Netherlands

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Please select

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Romania

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

37

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

Romania

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Slovakia

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

15

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

Slovakia

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

4829

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Norway

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

9

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

Norway

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

Comment

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

205.9

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6.8

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

212.7

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

141.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

141.6

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

225.9

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

225.9

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

144.2

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

144.2

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2282.7

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2282.7

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

101.2

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

101.2

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1296.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1296.6

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

116.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

90.4

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

207

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1048.8

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1048.8

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

293.8

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

293.8

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

18.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

18.6

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Israel

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

298.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

298.6

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

80.3

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

80.3

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1746.9

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1171.1

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

2918

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11.5

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

11.5

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

395.5

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

395.5

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

12.8

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

12.8

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

153

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

153

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

50.1

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

50.1

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5667.5

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5667.5

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3796.1

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

400.2

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

4196.3

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9.2

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14.8

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

24

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9.2

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14.8

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

24

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

SGS VOS JET 17082022 V2.pdf

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

SGS VOS JET 17082022 V2.pdf

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

SGS VOS JET 17082022 V2.pdf

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Franchises

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

SGS VOS JET 17082022 V2.pdf

Page/section reference

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

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, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

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, our customers/clients
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (We integrate climate considerations in the screening of branded goods suppliers)

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We are keen on engaging our suppliers on sustainability topics through screenings and material choice. We apply the highest sustainability standards for our branded packaging range and we screen all supplier using 4 guidelines: No plastic or bioplastic No harmful chemicals Recyclable or compostable Food and food contact safe We ask all of our suppliers to confirm that they meet these requirements by signing our 'declaration of compliance'. For the suppliers of other branded goods, such as courier merchandise, and clothing, we integrate sustainability considerations along the decision making process as well. In 2022, we created a set of sustainability guidelines for the courier kit, which will ensure that sustainability is considered at all stages of a product sourcing journey. When it comes to material choice we are looking for circular materials and certified materials, such as GRS certified polyester. Where possible, we source items that contain recycled content and that are fit for a circular end of life.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

By keeping a high sustainability standard for the JET branded goods we aim to encourage more sustainable behavior for suppliers.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Qualitative study on household takeaway food waste)
-----------------------	--

% of customers by number

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

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

In 2021 we commissioned a qualitative analysis into the causes of food waste in UK households. We conducted a study with 91 regular takeaway food eaters in the UK, asking them about their takeaway habits, how much takeaway goes to waste and barriers to reducing food waste. We found that on average 16% of takeaway meals are wasted, chips being the most wasted ingredient. As a follow up, 72 of the 91 participants took part in a series of activities and challenges over three weeks to explore how to reduce their food waste from takeaways. The activities were fully digital and grounded in behaviour change approaches such as highlighting benefits and reducing friction to taking action. The activities explored how small, simple, and delicious changes could make a big difference to food waste.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The key objective of this project was to understand the causes of takeaway food waste among consumers and identify opportunities for waste reduction. Twelve weeks after the Food Waste Race, we asked the 72 participants which new habits they had kept. We found that 92% of the participants were wasting less food (down from 16% to 6% of takeaway meals being wasted). Furthermore, 71% of participants kept making better choices for the environment in other areas of their lives. Through the Food Waste Race Pilot, we've been able to identify key areas where action can be taken to reduce food waste. As a result we are better equipped to support our consumers and take business action to reduce food waste.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Veganuary campaign)
-----------------------	--

% of customers by number

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

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Even though outside of our direct impact, we estimate that emissions from food production and consumption represent approximately 78% of our broader value chain emissions. This presents an opportunity for JET to influence and help consumers to choose meals they love and are also better for the environment. Knowing that animal based products have on average higher emissions per kg of product compared to plant based products, in January 2022, we ran our second veganuary campaign in 16 markets. During this campaign we offered suggestions of partners, meals, offers and advice for consumers interested in trying vegan and plant based dishes. The campaign included several aspects, including a CRM campaign that reached over 22 million consumers. Furthermore, we completed an in-depth qualitative insight study in Germany throughout veganuary to understand how we can support consumers who want to transition to more plant based eating better in the future.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The key objective of this campaign was to interest consumers in plant-based alternatives and make it easy for them to join Veganuary. The high reach of this campaign across all markets was a key indicator for the campaign's success.

C12.1d

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

We rely on close partnerships with our partners as well as other industry leaders such as large scale FMCGs, to achieve our sustainability ambition.

Partner engagement:

We work closely with our partners on sustainability issues and we consider them an integral part of our responsible business framework. For example:

- When it comes to finding sustainable packaging alternatives we work with partners in different countries to pilot and identify optimal solutions that will be both environmentally beneficial and practical for them.
- We ran several reusable packaging trials with partners in Germany, Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Switzerland to gather insights from partners on how to best offer reusable packaging solutions to consumers
- When it comes to single use packaging, our aim is to ensure that the branded packaging range we sell to partners via our webshop is truly sustainable and affordably priced. We sell this range on average below our competitors, helping to incentivise partners to make the switch to more sustainable solutions. When it comes to assessing the sustainability of the packaging range, we consider four key requirements: No plastic or bioplastic; No harmful chemicals; Recyclable and/or compostable; Food and food contact safe.
- Making innovation accessible to partners is key. That is why part of our branded range is the innovative seaweed coated boxes which we created in partnership with startup Notpla. We began sales of this packaging in the UK, Netherlands, Germany and Austria.
- We support partners fulfilling their own deliveries, as they explore opportunities to deploy more environmentally friendly delivery options. Through our partnership with Eskuta in the UK, for example, we have subsidised partners buying more than 1,500 e-scooters and bikes to date since 2018. Similarly in other European markets, we have made e-bikes more accessible to our partners since 2017. In total we have sold more than 2000 e-bikes through our webshop. Besides selling electric vehicles to partners we have also offered electric vehicle lease and rental schemes in Belgium and the Netherlands. Since 2017, we have introduced the additional choice of electric vehicles alongside our petroleum fueled range. In total we have provided over 1000 electric vehicles via these lease and rental schemes.

Strategic partnerships:

We are using our network of partners to drive industry change

- Through our partnership with Unilever in the UK, Germany and The Netherlands we continued working on a route to market to offer Vegetarian Butcher's plant-based products to our partner network and support them in the form of cooking workshops with meat alternatives. We are also working to raise awareness of meat alternative offerings and how partners can add these options to their menu.
- JET has been using its role as a key UEFA sponsor to share knowledge and best practice around more sustainable and responsible packaging within the football and events space. JET has provided plastic and chemicals free seaweed lined packaging from our packaging provider Notpla at key UEFA finals in 2022 (UEL Men's final in Seville, WCL final in Turin & Womens Euros final in Wembley), challenging and supporting UEFA and stadiums to improve current waste and recycling methods.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

No

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

<Not Applicable>

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

JET-JV2021-080322.pdf

Page/Section reference

58-60

Content elements

Governance
 Strategy
 Risks & opportunities
 Emissions figures
 Emission targets

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
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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	Management Board	Board/Executive board

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.

No, we do not wish to pledge under the European Climate Pact at this stage

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms