

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Ahold Delhaize is one of the world's largest food retail groups. We are a leader in supermarkets, and e-commerce and a company at the forefront of sustainable retailing. Each of our brands shares a passion for delivering great food, value and innovations, and for creating inclusive workplaces that provide rewarding professional opportunities. Our family of great local brands serve 60 million shoppers every week in the United States, Europe and Indonesia.

Ahold Delhaize was formed in July 2016 from the merger of Ahold and Delhaize Group, retail innovators for almost 150 years. Our local brands and other units employ around 414,000 associates in around 7,659 local grocery, small format and specialty stores. Ahold Delhaize brands are dedicated to helping customers eat well, save time and live better. In addition to our stores, our brands include the top online retailer in the Benelux and the number one online grocers in the Benelux and the United States. Our local brands are also among the most prominent providers of fresh food and locally tailored own-brand products, including a diverse selection of affordable natural and organic goods.

Ahold Delhaize's international headquarters is in Zaandam, the Netherlands. Our brands are active in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Romania, Serbia and the United States and we participate in joint ventures in Indonesia and Portugal. Ahold Delhaize shares are listed on Euronext Amsterdam and Brussels (ticker: AD) and our American Depositary Receipts trade over-the-counter on OTCQX International (ticker: ADRNY).

C0.2

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

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

1 year

C0.3

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

Belgium
Czechia
Greece
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Romania
Serbia
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.

Financial 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, an ISIN code	NL0011794037

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Ahold Delhaize's Executive Committee (ExCo) takes overall accountability for the company's strategy and for the management of all of the company's risks and opportunities, including climate change. In 2022, the direct responsibility for climate was elevated to the level of the Executive Committee by establishing a new dedicated role: Chief Sustainability Officer. This includes leading policy development for our climate change agenda and bringing executive oversight to this important strategic issue. At the supervisory level, the company's Supervisory Board has established a permanent Health & Sustainability Committee.

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 annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement 	<Not Applicable >	Our commitment to addressing climate change is established and is supported globally through our Executive Committee and our Supervisory Board and is implemented locally through our brands. Regional and brand leadership teams are responsible for implementing climate related actions in the brands. They do this based upon approved targets and climate related investments from the Executive Committee.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Relevant expertise and experience: our Chief Sustainability Officer has a well known track record in sustainability related functions and transitions at several listed companies in The Netherlands. The CSO has more than 15 years of experience in working in sustainability related roles. On page 155 in our Annual Report 2022 we also report on the core competencies of the Supervisory Board members, including 'Sustainability' as core competency, which covers climate-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Developing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Our Chief Sustainability Officer has responsibility for the oversight of our climate change agenda. This includes leading policy development for our climate change agenda and bringing dedicated executive oversight to this important strategic issue. Updates are tabled for discussion by the Management Board and Executive Committee as well as the Health and Sustainability Committee of the Supervisory Board, in line with our risk review cycle.

Position or committee

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

Our Chief Financial Officer maintains oversight of our climate-related financial activities and reporting, sponsoring the TCFD and EU Taxonomy working groups that comprise colleagues across our Climate, Risk Management and Finance teams and maintain day-to-day oversight of these areas. See also how we manage ESG performance, as explained in the Introduction to ESG section in our Annual Report 2022.

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	Reduction of absolute scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions is part of the Global Reward Opportunity (GRO) which is the long term incentive plan for the Management board as well as for all director, VP, SVP and EVP levels. See page 173 in our Annual Report 2022.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

See page 173 of our Annual Report 2022 providing further details of the long-term share-based incentive GRO. For the 2022 GRO grant, the healthy and sustainable performance measure (25% weight in the overall GRO) is measured based on carbon emissions reductions (scope I and II).

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

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

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	Our short term horizons are the targets we set for the next year. These targets are set each year and are the basis for the annual budgets.
Medium-term	1	3	We have three year plans to make sure we are able to work on longer term projects that help us to achieve our goals. These plans are reviewed on an annual basis and revised if needed. Medium-term plans include e.g., a process we started in 2021 to further professionalize our ESG data collection, reporting and performance measurement.
Long-term	3	10	Our long term plans include larger ambitions mainly in the sustainability area. E.g., our 50% reduction on carbon emissions scope 1 and scope 2 by 2030 and 50% food waste reduction by 2030. But also our plastic and health targets towards 2025. These ambitions help the brands to set their medium and short term targets.

C2.1b

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

As a leading global retailer, Ahold Delhaize and our brands take into account the needs of many stakeholders (i.e., customers, associates, shareholders, communities, regulators and NGOs) in our day-to-day. Taking our stakeholders' needs into account, we use our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and Materiality Assessment (MA) to assess substantive financial or strategic impact to our business.

Our ERM assessment - which is embedded in the execution of our strategy - is designed to identify, assess and take action on risks and opportunities in line with our strategic, operational, financial and regulatory business objectives. In that sense, the most significant, or "principal" ERM risks identified are considered to present a material financial or strategic risk, posing a potential substantive impact to our business. Principal risks are those rated as '*Critical*' (i.e., permanent reduction of global or local brand reputation and/or monetary loss greater than €100 million) or '*High*' (i.e., long-term impairment of global or local brand reputation and/or monetary loss less than €100 million).

Our ERM program follows a top-down and bottom-up approach whereby the leadership of each of our brands and global functions review their strategic, operational, financial, regulatory and ESG risks and mitigating actions twice per year. In 2022, we recognized Climate-Related Risks as a stand-alone critical principal risk category in our ERM process for the first time (previously embedded in 'Societal expectations/ESG' risk; see Annual Report p31 & p91 for more details).

Our Executive Committee performs a group-level semi-annual review of all the risks reported by the brands. The outcome is aggregated into an ERM report that is presented to the Management Board and Supervisory Board, as required by the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. Ahold Delhaize's ERM program contributes to the formation of policies, procedures and controls, the scope of internal audit activities, and the business planning and performance process. Our Management & Supervisory Board have defined the following Risk Appetites (Annual Report, p161):

- *Strategic*: Average to Above Average
- *Operational*: Low
- *Financial*: Low
- *Compliance*: Very Low
- *ESG*: Low

We aim for transparency and integrity with everyone who has an interest in our company. Thus, outside of the ERM process, we also engage with our stakeholders in formal and informal ways throughout the year, and their feedback drives our annual Materiality Assessment (MA). The MA identifies areas that are important to our stakeholders and where they believe we can make an impact, and ensures that our strategy and reporting are still in line with their expectations and external trends. In 2022, we enhanced our MA to prioritize topics via a 'Tier 1' and 'Tier 2' categorization. Tier 1 topics are material topics deemed *strategically important* to Ahold Delhaize and our stakeholders (e.g. CO2 emissions & climate change, food waste, healthy products), while Tier 2 are other *important* topics (e.g. sustainable agriculture, associate health and well-being).

Taking an integrated approach, we link the most material ESG topics identified per the MA with the Principal Risks identified in our ERM process to identify and prioritize the most significant ESG topics/risks for our business and stakeholders (see Annual Report p31).

Our Governance, Risk Management and Compliance (GRC) Framework is tailored to our structure and designed to respond to the dynamic needs of our brand-centric business. It gives our management a transparent view of the risks we take, face and manage and that have a strategic impact on our local brands and our global organization. The GRC Framework consists of global policies and controls as well as a GRC Committee structure at global, regional and brand levels that serves as a forum for identifying, addressing and monitoring relevant risks in all corners of our business. The global GRC Committee is responsible for reviewing Ahold Delhaize's governance, risk management and compliance processes. A subset of the Executive Committee, the global GRC is chaired by the Chief Legal Officer (CLO) and attended by the CEO; CFO; CLO; CIO; two brand Presidents; regional Legal Counsel; Compliance & Ethics; Risk & Control; and the Vice President of Accounting, Reporting and Tax.

The GRC (i) advises the Management Board and Executive Committee on matters concerning the GRC Framework, including an overall GRC vision and strategy, (ii) oversees activities to develop and maintain a fit-for-purpose GRC Framework and (iii) engages with Ahold Delhaize's senior management on important developments in the context of governance, risk and compliance.

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

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Through our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, which is embedded in the execution of our strategy, our brand & global leadership teams biannually review the strategic, operational, financial, ESG & regulatory risks and mitigating actions relevant to Ahold Delhaize (AD) in the short, medium and long term.

Our Executive Committee performs a semi-annual review of all the risks reported by the brands & the outcome is aggregated into an ERM report that is presented to the Management Board & Supervisory Board, as required by the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. All significant or 'Principal' risks identified in the ERM report are considered to pose a material financial risk to our business. AD's Management Board has overall accountability for the management of all company risks, including climate change, and in 2022, we recognized climate change as a separate principal risk in the ERM process. The process for identifying & assessing climate-related risks is the same as the process used for other principal risks in our ERM program (see C2.1b; & Annual Report p91-100; p191 for details). The ERM then drives the formation of policies, procedures, controls, the scope of internal audit activities, and the business planning & performance process. Additionally, our brand-level Management teams were asked to analyze, consider & incorporate climate risk & opportunity into their annual Risk Profiles in 2022.

We have adopted the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) & are using a phased approach to help us understand the potential material impact of climate change on our business & value chain. In 2020, we conducted Phase 1, our first global analysis of climate-related risks. We developed two climate scenarios in line with 2°C & 4°C trajectories & identified 17 climate-related vulnerabilities (both physical and transitional e.g. extreme weather events, temperature increases, shift in stakeholder expectations, regulation on GHG emissions) that could impact our supply chain, stores, warehouses, revenues & gross margin by 2030 & beyond.

In 2021, we continued this analysis via Phase 2. We derived 6 key risks (e.g. impact of agricultural yield on revenue & gross margin; increasing energy costs; changing customer diets) from the 17 vulnerabilities identified in the initial assessment. We performed a deep-dive to understand the exposure of 2 AD brands (1 in the US & 1 in Europe) to these climate-related risks (& opportunities) by again leveraging existing climate modelling to develop climate scenarios in 2°C & 4°C trajectories; & we concentrated on fresh product categories (meat, fish, dairy, fruits, vegetables) as the key business categories with the greatest potential climate-risk that can be directly influenced by Ahold Delhaize & our brands (as we can change our sourcing of these products and, on a consolidated basis, they represent 45% of net sales). This allowed us to assess likely political, economic, social, environmental, & technological trends & evaluate the potential financial impact on both brands in the year 2030. Note: Due to project scope and complexity, Phase 2 did not consider any actions we might take to mitigate or adapt to the adverse impacts or to introduce new products that might offer new sources of revenue as consumers adjust to changing circumstances. Additionally, modelled risks are mutually exclusive; we have not assessed a situation where physical & transition risks occur in parallel. Our scenarios are based on those developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The 4°C scenario used in our Phase 2 deep dive focuses on a world where the climate policy is less ambitious & coordinated, leading to a systemic failure to address climate change with fragmented policy or regulatory support for decarbonization and a low carbon price contributing to several significant physical climate risks. The 2°C scenario reflects a world that is coordinated & acts rapidly to limit GHG emissions. This scenario focuses on transition risks associated with the changes needed by 2030 to cut emissions in line with the Paris Agreement. Overall, the expectation is that transition risks will be more impactful in a 2°C scenario by 2030, due to carbon pricing & a rapid shift toward sustainable agriculture. Customers are also expected to be more climate conscious & preferences will shift toward low-carbon products. In this scenario, the pricing of fresh products & overhead costs will increase due to carbon pricing & the gross margin impact will largely depend on customers' willingness to pay more for low-carbon products & the difference in the contribution to gross margin of low-carbon vs. carbon-intensive products. Physical risks are expected to have a more significant impact in a 4°C scenario, especially beyond 2030. Leading climate science indicates that changing weather conditions are likely to significantly increase yield volatility & losses, which will impact the availability & pricing of fresh produce (see Annual Report p.134 for more risk insights).

Whilst modelling scenarios prepared in 2021 are useful for understanding the potential (financial) impacts of climate change on our business, limitations exist e.g., the scenario analysis required us to pick specific factors & model them using fixed assumptions. Therefore, we examined the results more broadly to incorporate the input from our ERM process and identify possible physical and transition risks & opportunities that we think apply to all our brands. Our 2021 risk assessments & further (ERM) discussions with brands in 2022 suggest that the most significant impacts of climate change on our business are: losses due to property damage; revenue loss due to product scarcity; higher product prices; and, increased costs e.g., energy costs to cool our brands' stores.

An integrated approach to climate risk allowed us to make organizational level decisions and derive mitigation/follow-up actions that were rolled out to all brands for implementation in 2022 e.g. work on sustainable packaging, reduction of food waste and increasing energy efficiency of our buildings (2022 Annual Report p136).

In 2023, increased awareness & training on climate-related risk management is being provided to Brand Management Teams & all other associates at Vice President level & above for our entire organization, in combination with the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL). Ahold Delhaize is also investing in additional resources to further evolve our climate-change related risk management and increase climate-awareness across our business in 2023 and beyond.

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	Ahold Delhaize's ability to meet current regulations and comply with the 'Legislative Environment' is a principal risk in our ERM process. Regulatory non-compliance could lead to increase costs, reputational damage, the imposition of fines/penalties, or financial loss due to consumer fall-out / boycotts etc. (see 2022 Annual Report p97-p98 and p134 for details).
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Potential impacts of (implementing) emerging regulations (particularly related to refrigerants and energy consumption & upcoming CSRD) are included in the climate risk analysis within the ERM process. Emerging regulations and changes implemented by local, national and international regulators have the potential to impact the activities and financial performance of Ahold Delhaize and our brands (please refer to p97-98 and section 'TCFD' (p.134) in our 2022 Annual Report for further details).
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	As Ahold Delhaize prioritizes e-commerce and omnichannel growth, the structure of logistical flows will continue to shift - particularly downstream, with further deliveries direct to consumer. We must be mindful of how this shift can impact our GHG emission sources and focus on the use of new technologies to promote a low-carbon future (see 2022 Annual Report, p134).
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks related to not adhering to regulations or legal principles are included in the climate risk analysis within the ERM process. Non-compliance with standard climate-related and administrative legal proceedings could potentially impact the reputation and financial position of Ahold Delhaize and our brands. Our stakeholders (including NGOs) are increasingly interested in our actions with regards to climate, nature and the environment, and related (legal) actions may be taken against large corporations in this regard. (please refer to p97-98 and section 'TCFD' (p.134) in our 2022 Annual Report for further details).
Market	Relevant, always included	Climate impacts have the potential to affect food supply and costs; and significant investment are required to meet our ambitious ESG commitments and avoid potential loss of market share to more sustainable or transparent competitors (see 'TCFD' section of 2022 Annual Report, p134 for details).
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Potential reputational damage is assessed for each principal risk and is included in the climate risk analysis within the ERM process (refer to sections 'Principal Risks & Uncertainties' (p93) and 'TCFD' (p134) in 2022 Annual Report for further details).
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Business continuity impacts from extreme weather events related to climate change are included in the climate risk analysis within the ERM process. Our Global Asset Protection function quantifies & aims to mitigate a variety of natural hazards (refer to sections 'Principal Risks & Uncertainties' (p93) and 'TCFD' (p134) in 2022 Annual Report for further details).
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	We identified the key physical risks for our company and implement mitigating controls when necessary. Our Global Asset Protection function quantifies & aims to mitigate a variety of natural hazards (refer to sections 'Principal Risks & Uncertainties' (p93) and 'TCFD' (p134) in 2022 Annual Report for further details).

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The impact of Carbon Pricing Mechanisms on Gross Margin was identified as a key transition risk for our business in our 2021 global analysis of climate risks (refer to section C2.2 above, and 2022 Annual Report section 'TCFD' (p133-p138) for more details).

The introduction of carbon pricing, such as carbon taxes or voluntary removal or offset costs, on a regional or national level, can lead to higher costs of products and impact margins since it may not always be possible to pass on increased costs to customers, particularly in the current challenging economic environment. Product categories considered carbon intensive, such as dairy, are expected to be more impacted than fruits and vegetables.

Our Response:

With the inclusion of carbon pricing in our investment models from 2021, we now consider emissions impact in our investment decisions. We continue to look for ways to improve our investment models to better assess the impact of our decisions on climate; and to further develop climate criteria for CapEx proposals, including guidance on how to link eligibility and alignment reporting under the EU Taxonomy. We aim to reduce our carbon footprint by, for example, identifying & implementing ways of making equipment in use & buildings more energy efficient; and by expanding our brands' ranges to include more low-carbon products. Delhaize Belgium highlights Belgian products to consumers through special "BEL-haize" branding on packages, to strengthen consumer awareness for locally sources products with smaller CO2 footprints.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Yet to be fully assessed

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Yet to be fully assessed

Comment

Yet to be fully assessed

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Product labelling regulations and/or product composition regulations could expand significantly due to pressure from regulators and consumers. This could restrict or ban the use of certain GHG-intensive components and ingredients in everyday products and increase costs e.g., Legislation on tobacco and energy drinks or potential restrictions on the use of plastic packaging would require the redesign of products and packaging in order to comply, which could increase costs. Sourcing transparency regulations could lead to disclosure compliance risks and rising commodity costs linked to a radical transition to a more transparent supply chain, as well as a potential loss of market share to more transparent competitors. See 2022 Annual Report section 'TCFD' (p133-p138) for more details.

Our Response:

We are working to mitigate regulatory risks through our work on sustainable packaging, sustainable sourcing, reformulation of own-brand products, product transparency, and the expansion of our brands' ranges to include more low-carbon products (e.g., meat and dairy alternatives).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Yet to be fully assessed

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Yet to be fully assessed

Comment

Yet to be fully assessed

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Our key business is food sales. Changing climatic conditions (including variations in temperature & precipitation) are likely to significantly increase agricultural yield volatility & yield loss. The decline of key agricultural regions (due to agricultural droughts, temperature increase & soil degradation, for example) is likely to negatively affect the production of food and, in particular, fresh products. Sustained high temperatures could lead to reduced crop outputs due to a reduction in soil productivity, which could translate into higher raw material prices. Products sourced from areas such as Southern Europe or California are expected to be more heavily impacted. See 2022 Annual Report section 'TCFD' (p133-p138) for more details.

Our Response:

Ahold Delhaize and its brands are engaging with suppliers to develop solutions to address risks around product procurement, including working with producers & cooperatives that invest in greenhouse facilities that can support environmental conditions optimal for production or regenerative agricultural practices. Our brands' vegetable producers invest in new hybrid varieties (e.g., tomatoes & cucumbers) and new varieties of leafy vegetables that can withstand extreme temperatures or diseases and, in some cases, move their production areas to higher altitudes to avoid high temperatures. Considering the longer-term impacts, alternative sourcing for products at higher risk as well as support for impacted areas needs to be explored.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Yet to be fully assessed.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Yet to be fully assessed.

Comment

Yet to be fully assessed.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Long term savings from energy use:

As part of our net-zero ambition, and to promote energy efficiencies in a cost-efficient manner, Ahold Delhaize is investing in a transition to a more efficient and less centralized system of energy supply and consumption (e.g., through on-site renewable energy generation and storage). Our Not For Resale (NFR) sourcing team has developed a Renewable Energy programme with three main streams: 'Use Less' (UL), 'Make Our Own' (MOO), and 'Buy Green' (BG). The UL programme allows us to seize opportunities in resource efficiency by focusing on reducing our overall kWh usage; and with MOO and BG we generate renewable energy, where feasible, and/or work to secure the availability of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) in the most cost-efficient way – for example, via Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), already in place for some US brands. See 2022 Annual Report p108 and TCFD section (p133-p138) for more details.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact of this opportunity has yet to be fully assessed.

In 2022, our Business Planning and Performance (BPP) team conducted an initial estimate of the resources needed to support our Renewable Energy Strategy. Work is ongoing to calculate detailed financial impact.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

This cost has yet to be fully assessed.

We estimate that for us to source at least 10% of our energy needs in Europe from own energy by 2030, we would require additional capital expenditure of more than € 180 million, as well as more roofs to cover with solar panels. However, efforts to calculate detailed financial impact are ongoing.

Our brands are currently working on developing detailed execution plans for the Use Less (UL) and Make Our Own (MOO) pillars of our Renewable Energy (RE) programme. We hope to have greater insights into potential CapEx requirements by the end of 2023. In addition to UL and MOO, our Climate Plan - updated in November 2022 - explores the potential use of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) as part of our SBTi approved climate impact strategy (falling under the 'Buy Green' element of our RE programme), to support Ahold Delhaize's transition to renewable energy sources and our reduction of GHG emissions in our own operations (Scope 1 & Scope 2).

Comment

n/a

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description

Move refrigeration in our facilities from high-Global Warming Potential (GWP) hydrofluorocarbons to less potent hydrofluorocarbons and natural refrigerants. Switching all cooling systems to CO2 with a GWP1 will not only lead to zero emissions but also will be more energy efficient and result in lower maintenance costs. Additional CapEx will be required in the coming years to make this switch. See 2022 Annual Report p107 and section 'TCFD' (p133-p138) for more details.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Costs of switching refrigeration are integrated into the store remodeling costs, so it is difficult to separate refrigeration costs.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize opportunity has yet to be fully assessed. Natural refrigerants are part of our current climate strategy, we have reached our 2020 GWP target of 2230 (actual level was 2200 end of 2020). We are realising this target by switching from high GWP refrigerants to lower GWP or natural options like CO2 and propane.

Comment

Note: in 2021 IPCC issued AR6 (Chapter 7) with new increased GWP values that triggered restatement of our refrigeration goals mentioned above.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Expansion of low emitting products:

Consumers are becoming increasingly climate-aware. Our 2021 global climate analysis (see C2.2 for more details) identified the potential for a shift in customer diets to impact gross margins. We are capitalising on innovative product and service opportunities and working to increase our sale of low-emitting products by offering a range of vegan, vegetarian products and plant-based products. See 2022 Annual Report section 'TCFD' (p133-p138) for more details.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Yet to be fully assessed

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize opportunity has yet to be fully assessed. Scope 3 and in particular purchased goods and services are an integral part of our climate impact strategy.

Comment

Full understanding of this opportunity will be achieved with key strategic suppliers in the second phase of our supplier engagement program.

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Consumers are becoming increasingly climate-aware. Our 2021 global climate analysis (see C2.2 for more details) identified the potential for a shift in customer diets to

impact gross margins. We are capitalising on innovative product and service opportunities and working to increase our sale of low-emitting products by offering a range of vegan, vegetarian products and plant-based products. Our Dutch brand Albert Heijn, for example, is committed to achieving 60% plant-based and 40% animal-based protein sales by 2030. See 2022 Annual Report section 'TCFD' (p133-p138) for more details.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Yet to be fully assessed

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize opportunity has yet to be fully assessed. Innovation of low-carbon products (such as products that reduce food waste or come from climate-friendly production methods).

Comment

Opportunities related to increasing consumer demand for low-carbon products. This is positive for our business twofold: Differentiation from competitors through supplying sustainable and nutritious own-brand products.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<https://www.aholdelhaize.com/media/4e0fwbza/ahold-delhaize-climate-plan-november-2022.pdf>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 6.0	Business division	<Not Applicable>	Physical risks resulting from climate change can be event-driven (acute) or longer-term (chronic) shifts in climate patterns. Physical risks may have financial implications for organizations, such as direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from supply chain disruption. Organizations' financial performance may also be affected by changes in water availability, sourcing and quality; food security; and extreme temperature changes affecting their premises, operations, supply chain, transport needs and employee safety. We evaluated the potential impact of extreme weather on our facilities in Food Lion (East coast US) and Delhaize le Lion in Belgium in the first phase of our scenario analysis.
Transition scenarios	IEA SDS	Business division	<Not Applicable>	Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. Depending on the nature, speed and focus of these changes, transition risks may pose varying levels of financial and reputational risk to an organization.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

What is the impact of climate change on our business and what is our impact on climate change?

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

- 1 The impact of carbon pricing on gross margin - Regulation/pricing on GHG emissions - Transition risk
- 2 The impact of agricultural yield decreases and yield losses on revenue and gross margin - Increase in extreme weather, Increasing extreme heat waves, Increase in temperature and droughts, Sea level rise - Physical risk
- 3 Revenue losses resulting from disruption of stores and distribution centers (operations) due to climate events - Increase in extreme weather, Increasing extreme heat waves, Increase in temperature and droughts, Sea level rise - Physical risk
- 4 Increasing costs resulting from asset damage due to climate events, Increase in extreme weather, Increasing extreme heat waves, Increase in temperature and droughts, Sea level rise - Physical risk
- 5 The impact of climate change on energy costs Increase in temperature and droughts, Regulation/pricing on GHG emissions - Transition risk
- 6 Changes in gross margin from changing customer diets Shift in customer expectations - Transition risk

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	Increased sales of low-carbon products, like plant based protein alternatives.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Increased range and offering of low-carbon products, like plant based protein alternatives.
Investment in R&D	Not evaluated	Yet to be assessed.
Operations	Yes	Number of initiatives, mainly in fields of renewable energy procurement, installation of equipment in stores (efficiency and natural refrigeration).

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

C3.5

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	At both the company and activity level

C3.5a

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

Financial Metric

Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

As food retail is not considered a high-emitting sector by EU Taxonomy legislation, it currently does not match the description of economic activities and the TSC laid out in the Climate Delegated Act, which classifies economic activities as sustainable. Therefore, due to the way that the legislation is structured, our turnover is not covered by and thus not eligible in the EU Taxonomy. As a result, we report 0% eligibility and alignment.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

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

198000000

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

6

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

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

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

We have determined the CapEx eligibility and alignment in accordance with the definition as per Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy. CapEx includes additions to tangible and intangible assets during the financial year considered before depreciation, amortization and any remeasurements, including those resulting from revaluations and impairments, for the relevant financial year and excluding fair value changes. It also includes additions to tangible and intangible assets resulting from business combinations but excludes additions to goodwill.

We have allocated our CapEx to eligible activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. Where insignificant amounts of CapEx was spent on economic activities in 2022, these activities were considered to be small or insignificant, and, as such, reported as non-eligible and not aligned, even though some might qualify under the EU Taxonomy.

Financial Metric

OPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Total across all objectives

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

The EU Taxonomy defines OpEx as direct non-capitalized costs that relate to research and development, building renovation measures, short-term leases, maintenance and repair, and any other direct expenditures relating to the day-to-day servicing of assets of property, plant and equipment by the undertaking or third party to which activities are outsourced that are necessary to ensure the continued and effective functioning of such assets. This definition differs from the broader definition that is used in the consolidated financial statements as Operating expenses or Other operating expenses; see Note 8 (Annual Report 2022).

The EU Taxonomy allows for an exemption where the operational expenditure is not material for the business model of non-financial undertakings. Ahold Delhaize makes use of this exemption as explained above. As a result, we report 0% eligibility and alignment.

The Ahold Delhaize-eligible operating expenses (as defined by the EU Taxonomy regulation) represents an insignificant portion of the Group's total operating expenditure. As this indicator is irrelevant to the Group's activities, it is not presented and thus, we make use of the exemption for the calculation of OpEx, in accordance with the legislation. We, therefore, report zero percentage eligibility and alignment based on our materiality assessment. For 2022, the OpEx denominator is € 563 million.

C3.5b

(C3.5b) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Economic activity

Freight transport services by road

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Transitional activity

Calculation methodology and supporting information

We have determined eligibility and alignment in accordance with the definition as per Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy. Also see Annual Report 2022, p.279 and further.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

We applied estimates and judgments in evaluating compliance with the detailed TSC due to the level of complexity of the currently available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

In certain circumstances, the criteria are not straightforward, as they refer to multiple regulations and directives, both on an EU and local level, and the existence of applicable evidence or certifications are difficult to establish, especially in non-EU countries where the transposition of an EU directive into local law is not applicable or where the transposition to local law in an EU country is not yet fully done. Examples include situations where energy performance certificates for building or equipment are not yet available in a country, or where refrigerator installations are custom-built according to best standards but the certification does not exist. In all these cases, Ahold Delhaize reported the CapEx as not aligned.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

The TSC for DNSH were evaluated on an economic activity level and, where applicable, further considered on an asset level. The most significant DNSH criterion is that of climate change adaptation.

For 2022, our DNSH climate risk assessments focused on CapEx spent where potential climate risks identified can result in material financial loss. Where material, we have prepared climate change adaptation plans to mitigate the identified climate risks, although not all of these plans have been implemented to date.

Estimates and judgments were applied in evaluating compliance with the DNSH TSC, considering the evolving character of the European regulatory framework, the level of complexity of the available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

The minimum safeguards are procedures implemented by a company that is carrying out an economic activity to ensure alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The minimum social safeguards criteria were partly assessed on a consolidated level and partly on an economic activity level. We leveraged the work done to date on Human Rights, including the latest version of our Position on Human Rights published in 2022.

We also considered the Platform on Sustainable Finance's report that gives advice on the application of minimum safeguards.

Economic activity

Operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Transitional activity

Calculation methodology and supporting information

We have determined eligibility and alignment in accordance with the definition as per Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy. Also see Annual Report 2022, p.279 and further.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

We applied estimates and judgments in evaluating compliance with the detailed TSC due to the level of complexity of the currently available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

In certain circumstances, the criteria are not straightforward, as they refer to multiple regulations and directives, both on an EU and local level, and the existence of applicable evidence or certifications are difficult to establish, especially in non-EU countries where the transposition of an EU directive into local law is not applicable or where the transposition to local law in an EU country is not yet fully done. Examples include situations where energy performance certificates for building or equipment are not yet available in a country, or where refrigerator installations are custom-built according to best standards but the certification does not exist. In all these cases, Ahold Delhaize reported the CapEx as not aligned.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

The TSC for DNSH were evaluated on an economic activity level and, where applicable, further considered on an asset level. The most significant DNSH criterion is that of climate change adaptation.

For 2022, our DNSH climate risk assessments focused on CapEx spent where potential climate risks identified can result in material financial loss. Where material, we have prepared climate change adaptation plans to mitigate the identified climate risks, although not all of these plans have been implemented to date.

Estimates and judgments were applied in evaluating compliance with the DNSH TSC, considering the evolving character of the European regulatory framework, the level of complexity of the available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

The minimum safeguards are procedures implemented by a company that is carrying out an economic activity to ensure alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The minimum social safeguards criteria were partly assessed on a consolidated level and partly on an economic activity level. We leveraged the work done to date on Human Rights, including the latest version of our Position on Human Rights published in 2022.

We also considered the Platform on Sustainable Finance's report that gives advice on the application of minimum safeguards.

Economic activity

Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

16000000

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

1

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

1

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Activity enabling mitigation

Activity enabling adaptation

Calculation methodology and supporting information

We have determined eligibility and alignment in accordance with the definition as per Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy. Also see Annual Report 2022, p.279 and further.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

We applied estimates and judgments in evaluating compliance with the detailed TSC due to the level of complexity of the currently available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

In certain circumstances, the criteria are not straightforward, as they refer to multiple regulations and directives, both on an EU and local level, and the existence of applicable evidence or certifications are difficult to establish, especially in non-EU countries where the transposition of an EU directive into local law is not applicable or where the transposition to local law in an EU country is not yet fully done. Examples include situations where energy performance certificates for building or equipment are not yet available in a country, or where refrigerator installations are custom-built according to best standards but the certification does not exist. In all these cases, Ahold Delhaize reported the CapEx as not aligned.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

The TSC for DNSH were evaluated on an economic activity level and, where applicable, further considered on an asset level. The most significant DNSH criterion is that of climate change adaptation.

For 2022, our DNSH climate risk assessments focused on CapEx spent where potential climate risks identified can result in material financial loss. Where material, we have prepared climate change adaptation plans to mitigate the identified climate risks, although not all of these plans have been implemented to date.

Estimates and judgments were applied in evaluating compliance with the DNSH TSC, considering the evolving character of the European regulatory framework, the level of complexity of the available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

The minimum safeguards are procedures implemented by a company that is carrying out an economic activity to ensure alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The minimum social safeguards criteria were partly assessed on a consolidated level and partly on an economic activity level. We leveraged the work done to date on Human Rights, including the latest version of our Position on Human Rights published in 2022.

We also considered the Platform on Sustainable Finance's report that gives advice on the application of minimum safeguards.

Economic activity

Acquisition and ownership of buildings

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover
CAPEX
OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

180000000

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

6

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

6

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Transitional activity

Calculation methodology and supporting information

We have determined eligibility and alignment in accordance with the definition as per Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy. Also see Annual Report 2022, p.279 and further.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

We applied estimates and judgments in evaluating compliance with the detailed TSC due to the level of complexity of the currently available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

In certain circumstances, the criteria are not straightforward, as they refer to multiple regulations and directives, both on an EU and local level, and the existence of applicable evidence or certifications are difficult to establish, especially in non-EU countries where the transposition of an EU directive into local law is not applicable or where the transposition to local law in an EU country is not yet fully done. Examples include situations where energy performance certificates for building or equipment are not yet available in a country, or where refrigerator installations are custom-built according to best standards but the certification does not exist. In all these cases, Ahold Delhaize reported the CapEx as not aligned.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

The TSC for DNSH were evaluated on an economic activity level and, where applicable, further considered on an asset level. The most significant DNSH criterion is that of climate change adaptation.

For 2022, our DNSH climate risk assessments focused on CapEx spent where potential climate risks identified can result in material financial loss. Where material, we have prepared climate change adaptation plans to mitigate the identified climate risks, although not all of these plans have been implemented to date.

Estimates and judgments were applied in evaluating compliance with the DNSH TSC, considering the evolving character of the European regulatory framework, the level of complexity of the available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

The minimum safeguards are procedures implemented by a company that is carrying out an economic activity to ensure alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The minimum social safeguards criteria were partly assessed on a consolidated level and partly on an economic activity level. We leveraged the work done to date on Human Rights, including the latest version of our Position on Human Rights published in 2022.

We also considered the Platform on Sustainable Finance's report that gives advice on the application of minimum safeguards.

Economic activity

Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Taxonomy Alignment

Taxonomy-aligned

Financial metric(s)

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

1

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

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

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

0

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

0

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

Type(s) of substantial contribution

Transitional activity

Calculation methodology and supporting information

We have determined eligibility and alignment in accordance with the definition as per Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy. Also see Annual Report 2022, p.279 and further.

Technical screening criteria met

Yes

Details of technical screening criteria analysis

We applied estimates and judgments in evaluating compliance with the detailed TSC due to the level of complexity of the currently available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

In certain circumstances, the criteria are not straightforward, as they refer to multiple regulations and directives, both on an EU and local level, and the existence of

applicable evidence or certifications are difficult to establish, especially in non-EU countries where the transposition of an EU directive into local law is not applicable or where the transposition to local law in an EU country is not yet fully done. Examples include situations where energy performance certificates for building or equipment are not yet available in a country, or where refrigerator installations are custom-built according to best standards but the certification does not exist. In all these cases, Ahold Delhaize reported the CapEx as not aligned.

Do no significant harm requirements met

Yes

Details of do no significant harm analysis

The TSC for DNSH were evaluated on an economic activity level and, where applicable, further considered on an asset level. The most significant DNSH criterion is that of climate change adaptation.

For 2022, our DNSH climate risk assessments focused on CapEx spent where potential climate risks identified can result in material financial loss. Where material, we have prepared climate change adaptation plans to mitigate the identified climate risks, although not all of these plans have been implemented to date.

Estimates and judgments were applied in evaluating compliance with the DNSH TSC, considering the evolving character of the European regulatory framework, the level of complexity of the available legislation and the lack of clarity around how to interpret and apply it.

Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Yes

Details of minimum safeguards compliance analysis

The minimum safeguards are procedures implemented by a company that is carrying out an economic activity to ensure alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The minimum social safeguards criteria were partly assessed on a consolidated level and partly on an economic activity level. We leveraged the work done to date on Human Rights, including the latest version of our Position on Human Rights published in 2022.

We also considered the Platform on Sustainable Finance's report that gives advice on the application of minimum safeguards.

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

Ahold Delhaize's eligibility and alignment figures are impacted by the following company specific circumstances:

- Eligibility and alignment are to be assessed against local legislation, which does not always align with EU Taxonomy. This makes it more difficult to prove alignment against local available legislation (if any). This significantly impacts our business in the United States, where we spend approximately 56% of the total regular capital expenditures (see Capital investments and property overview for more information).
- Countries are on different levels of maturity in terms of certification of energy performance. For example, in Romania, local legislation to facilitate energy performance certificates was not yet in place, resulting in no alignment of newly acquired or leased real estate in that country. In addition, obtaining certification is not mandatory in certain countries and can be expensive.
- Energy efficiency labeling for specially built or business-to-business equipment is not available. For example, Ahold Delhaize's brands often install custom-built refrigeration systems in stores that combine different components. Since there is no labeling in place for these types of systems, there is no alignment of these assets, even though our brands are convinced of their quality and energy efficiency.
- Prices for equipment requiring specialized or longer installation or a more granular breakdown of costs are not always available in the level of detail needed to consider both eligibility and alignment. For example, labor costs are capitalized on a project basis and not allocated to individual equipment, making it impossible to determine the full cost price of a specific asset to consider its eligibility or alignment. As a result, all capitalized labor costs have to be considered not eligible and not aligned.
- Our experience has shown that, in many cases, the DNSH criteria are stricter than the technical screening criteria and require stricter rules for compliance than the assets currently available on the market. For example, the noise pollution requirement for transport is of such high standards that the average electric small delivery vehicle cannot be classified as aligned.

In 2021, Ahold Delhaize reported an eligibility percentage of 51%, which is higher than the 31% reported in 2022. This decrease is partly explained by a large portion of 2021 acquisition CapEx, which also qualified as eligible, to a greater extent. Please also see p.279-286 in the AR 2022.

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

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2018

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

2174839

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

1897907

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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)

4164000

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1:**Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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 (%)

50

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

2082000

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

1823000

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

1014000

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Total 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)

2837000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

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

63.7367915465898

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our data improvement project, we reevaluated operational boundaries and noted that jet fuel from company-owned jets and leased vehicles for associates had been excluded in the past from the reporting scope. As it was possible to collect the data on jet fuel during 2022, we extended the scope to include it retrospectively, including adjusting the baseline – see pages 271 and 272 in our Annual Report 2022. However, it was not possible to collect data for the associate leased vehicles in time for the Annual Report 2022. As a result, this remains excluded from the scope 1 reporting and will be included in our reporting scope in the future.

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

We are on track to reach our 2030 target. We plan to proceed with active plans in:

- Transition to low emitting refrigerants
- Transition to renewable energy
- Transition from fossil fuels (heating and transportation)
- Increase energy efficiency

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 11: Use of sold products

Other (upstream)

Other (downstream)

Base year

2020

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39400000

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3200000

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

294000

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

406000

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

43300000

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

43300000

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1:

Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

67

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

67

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

67

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

37

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

27279000

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38257000

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3300000

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

257000

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

423000

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

42200000

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

42200000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

6.86598839023781

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our 2030 scope 3 carbon emissions reduction target is a combination of two reduction targets for both land related and non-land-related emissions. Both are aligned with a 1.5°C trajectory and cover 67% of purchased goods and services emissions and 100% of other relevant scope 3 category emissions. The land-related emissions make up 69% of our GHG footprint and apply the SBTi FLAG Standard, with a linear annual reduction of 3.5%. For the non-land related emissions target we considered SBTi's 4.2% annual reduction to be aligned with 1.5°C. The reduction trajectory includes business as usual situation, which includes our expected growth, and deducts results unrelated to any effort on the part of Ahold Delhaize, such as suppliers committing to SBTi, greening of the grid, legislation, etc.

In above target:

Other upstream includes: category 4 and 6.

Other downstream includes: category 14 and 15.

<https://www.aholddelhaize.com/media/4e0fbwza/ahold-delhaize-climate-plan-november-2022.pdf>

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

To reduce GHG emissions within our supply chain, we have identified three key priorities:

- Accelerating supplier and farmer implementation of science-based targets
- Investing in developing low-carbon products
- Proactively engaging with customers

Ahold Delhaize and its brands are currently working on concrete transition plans to precisely identify the impact they can expect to materialize for the different levers identified in our study to determine updated targets. These transition plans will be linked to resource requirements and concrete actions the brands will implement and monitor to ensure progress towards the reduction targets. More detail on these plans will be communicated in 2023.

See pages 114-115 & 272-273 in our Annual Report 2022.

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?

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Company-wide. For more details please see also Appendix 1 in our Climate Plan: <https://www.aholddelhaize.com/media/4eofwbza/ahold-delhaize-climate-plan-november-2022.pdf>

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

Yes

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

Net zero: 90% reduction and 10% removals by 2040

See also our Climate Plan: <https://www.aholddelhaize.com/media/4eofwbza/ahold-delhaize-climate-plan-november-2022.pdf>

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

Target reference number

NZ2

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In November 2021, we joined the Business Ambition for 1.5°C, a global coalition of UN agencies and business and industry leaders, in partnership with the SBTi and the UN-led "Race to Zero" campaign. Our updated target is part of the annual climate reporting cycle outlined in the Business Ambition's agreements. See also In focus: Carbon emissions in our supply chain. We committed to becoming net-zero businesses across our entire supply chain, products and services by 2050.

<https://media.aholddelhaize.com/media/vy4neu1n/ar-2022-ahold-delhaize-interactive-final.pdf?t=638143108570530000>

Please see for methodology related to our scope 3 target page 14-15 in our Climate Plan: <https://www.aholddelhaize.com/media/4eofwbza/ahold-delhaize-climate-plan-november-2022.pdf>

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

Yes

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

• Net zero: 83% reduction and 17% removals by 2050

<https://www.aholddelhaize.com/media/4eofwbza/ahold-delhaize-climate-plan-november-2022.pdf>

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

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	38	193846
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

272

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

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

207753

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

461560

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Example of installation of HVAC Control System in 31 stores in our brand Alfa Beta.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

17191

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

5362367

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

33903867

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Combined lighting projects from many Ahold Delhaize brands across various countries, mainly LED conversions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Resource efficiency
-------------------------------------	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1003

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1135500

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

21640

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Example from our brand Mega Image, Energy Management System - ISO 50001 implemented - 2% energy saving estimated/year.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Smart control system
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2888

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1490000

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

1658600

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Several combined projects (emissions reduction initiatives) of brands related to smart metering and remote monitoring and control in the refrigeration system of stores.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology
---	--------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4824

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

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

947864

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

3055281

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Various combined projects and initiatives from brands in different countries related to cooling in stores and placing doors on approved lineups of open refrigeration cases.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Waste reduction
--	-----------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11670

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1000000

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

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Example of initiative from our brand Albert Heijn in the Netherlands: Introducing "AH overblijvers" which offers bags of near-to-date products of ca. 15EUR value to a final retail price of 4,95EUR. Cost savings are rough estimations. 'Investment required' not available.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

462

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

137138

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

1639000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Combined projects of several brands related to installation of solar panels.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Large hydropower (>25 MW)
-------------------------------	---------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

112091

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

27651

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Our brand in Serbia is using RE from a big hydroplant.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (Low-carbon energy purchasing initiatives from brands in Romania and Czech Republic)
-------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

37565

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

30000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Low-carbon energy purchasing initiatives from brands in Romania and Czech Republic. Savings (monetary) not available for these combined initiatives.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Annual brand budgets for Capital Expenditures on reducing energy consumption.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Annual brand budgets for Capital Expenditures on reducing refrigerant leaks and climate impacts.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Annual brand budgets for Capital Expenditures on reducing emissions from trucking and logistics.
Employee engagement	Investments in employee engagement on energy reduction at some brands.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Low carbon food)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

our Dutch based brand Albert Heijn and AD Coffee company have developed low carbon products (dairy and coffee) together with their suppliers. Low carbon dairy is based on natural based sequestration farming practices. Low carbon coffee is based on gold standard carbon offsetting.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	In 2022, Ahold Delhaize changed its ESG reporting structure and organizational boundaries from an operational approach to a financial control approach to fully align with our ESG reporting scope, as used in the consolidated financial statements, unless certain ESG information is not available.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based	As described on page 271 and 272 in our Annual Report 2022: "As part of the data improvement project, the following omissions of data were noted. These errors were corrected in 2022 with retrospective effect, thus also correcting the 2018 baseline as indicated above: - One of the brands only reported the energy consumption and refrigerants for retail stores and omitted that of DCs. - Two other brands failed to collect and report the energy consumption of vehicles used within DCs. - One brand omitted fuel consumption of its online delivery business."	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2174839

Comment

This is restated baseline with increased emissions from refrigerant leakages (triggered by IPCC AR6 2021).

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3175657

Comment

The location-based approach is calculating average emissions per county or eGrid region where our facilities are located including all types of el. energy generation. Average grid emission factors were applied to the el. energy consumption figures.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1897907

Comment

The market-based approach is including the procurement of EACs (RECs and GOs). Residual mix emission factors were applied to the el. energy consumption figures.

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)

58800000

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

As explained on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022, this category is considered not material and thus not reported.

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)

0

Comment

Please see 'Other (upstream)'.

As described in our Annual Report 2022 page 273:

"We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

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)

0

Comment

Please see 'Other (upstream)'.

As described in our Annual Report 2022 page 273:

"We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

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)

0

Comment

Please see 'Other (upstream)'.

As described in our Annual Report 2022 page 273:

"We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Please see 'Other (upstream)'.

As described in our Annual Report 2022 page 273:

"We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Please see 'Other (upstream)'.

As described in our Annual Report 2022 page 273:

"We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

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)

0

Comment

As explained on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022, this category is considered not material and thus not reported.

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)

0

Comment

This category is considered not material and thus not reported.

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)

0

Comment

As explained on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022, this category is considered not material and thus not reported.

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)

3200000

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)

0

Comment

Please see 'Other (downstream)'.

As described in our Annual Report 2022 page 273:

"We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

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)

0

Comment

As explained on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022, this category is considered not material and thus not reported.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Please see 'Other (downstream)'.

As described in our Annual Report 2022 page 273:

"We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Please see 'Other (downstream)'.

As described in our Annual Report 2022 page 273:

"We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1400000

Comment

This includes category 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1200000

Comment

This includes category 12, 14 and 15.

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)

1823000

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

These numbers are also reported on page 270 in our Annual Report 2022.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1794000

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

These numbers are also reported on page 270 in our Annual Report 2022.

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

1668000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1014000

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

These numbers are also reported on page 270 in our Annual Report 2022.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

1770000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1099000

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

These numbers are also reported on page 270 in our Annual Report 2022.

C6.4

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

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)

57100000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

31

Please explain

Calculating category 1: Purchased goods and services

Purchased goods, the most material category, accounts for 88% of our total scope 3 footprint. Several assumptions and estimates are used in our calculation of the category. We use different input data sets to calculate the emissions from products and services, depending on the information available in our brands' data systems. The following information sources were used:

- Weight of products purchased (5.8%) (2021: 6%)
- Value of products purchased (60.8%) (2021: 2%)
- Weight from products sold corrected for waste (21.3%) (2021: 26%)
- Value from products sold is corrected for margin and waste to come to the value of products purchased (12.1%) (2021: 66%). The correction for margin and waste is done at brand level but assumed to be the same for all product categories, not diversified to product category.

These average data method calculations are based on the publicly available emission intensity of different foods.

For products with weight (27.1%), we mainly used the Big Climate Database (all brands except for Delhaize Belgium) and Agribalyse (solely for Delhaize Belgium). With these databases, all retail specific product categories were assigned special emission factors that enabled us to apply corresponding emission intensities for each category.

For the spend-based method (72.9%), we used the emission intensities of different food and non-food industries (source: UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) for food (emission factor corrected for inflation) and Base Carbone for different non-food categories) and multiplied this by products sold (corrected for margin and waste if needed).

As a consequence, due to our ongoing efforts to implement further due diligence procedures in connection with scope 3 carbon emissions, reducing the use of assumptions and estimates, our numbers may materially change over time.

For services, the footprint is calculated using the spend-based method. Activity data is the annual brand-level purchased value of products and services multiplied by the emission intensity for relevant services (source: Defra (emission factor 0.2275)).

For determining the 2021 scope 3 figures, our U.S. brands followed the 2020 calculation methodology, however, for 2021, they used product purchasing data, which made it possible to eliminate the margin calculation step.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

As explained on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022, this category is considered not material and thus not reported.

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

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

See 'other (upstream)'

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Upstream 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

See 'other (upstream)'

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

See 'other (upstream)'

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

See 'other (upstream)'

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

See 'other (upstream)'

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

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

As explained on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022, this category is considered not material and thus not reported.

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

This category is considered not material and thus not reported. The majority of this type of emissions is covered in our Scope 1 footprint.

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

As explained on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022, this category is considered not material and thus not reported.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3300000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

As per our Annual Report 2022, page 273:

Calculating category 11: Use of sold products

The second biggest emission category is category 11: Use of sold products, which accounts for 5.3% of our total estimated scope 3 emissions. This category is impacted by the gasoline stations some of our brands operate. Emissions are calculated using an average data method, by multiplying the total volume of petrol sold to customers by the relevant emission factor from the EPA.

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

See 'other (downstream)'

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

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

As explained on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022, this category is considered not material and thus not reported.

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

See 'other (downstream)'

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

See 'other (downstream)'

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities
- upstream transportation and distribution
- waste generated in operations
- business travel
- employee commuting
- end-of-life treatment of sold products
- franchises (/affiliates)
- investments

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Other (upstream)**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1400000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- fuel- and energy-related activities (Upstream)
- upstream transportation and distribution (Upstream)
- waste generated in operations (Upstream)
- business travel (Upstream)
- employee commuting (Upstream)

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

Other (downstream)**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1200000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

As described on page 273 in our Annual Report 2022:

Calculating other scope 3 categories:

We have combined several smaller emission categories together as "other categories" that account for 6.6% of our estimated scope 3 emissions. These include:

- end-of-life treatment of sold products (Downstream)
- franchises (/affiliates) (Downstream)
- investments (Downstream)

The emission calculations are done using an average data method and are based on publicly available emission factors for each category (source: Defra, SimaPro, CO2emissiefactoren.nl, EPA, and different input activity data).

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

58800000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

3200000

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

1400000

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

1200000

Comment

See responses to question C5.2.

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

0.289

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

2837000

Metric denominator

square meter

Metric denominator: Unit total

9800000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

3

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

See page 70 Annual Report 2022: "The Company's total sales area amounted to 9.8 million square meters in 2022, an increase of 0.6% over the prior year."

See page 270 Annual Report 2022 for the Total CO2-equivalent emissions (thousand tonnes) – market based approach figure reported here.

For change compared to previous year:

2021 Total CO2-equivalent emissions (thousand tonnes) – market based approach (restated) is 2,892,000 (page 270 Annual Report 2020).

2021 Total sales area square meter: 9.7 million square meters (see Annual Report 2021).

2021 intensity: 2,892,000 / 9,700,000 = 0.298

% change from previous year = $(0.289 - 0.298) / 0.298 = -3\%$

Intensity figure

32.61

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

2837000

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

86984000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

14.7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Current reporting year (2022): 2837 ktCO2e/87.0bn euro = 32.61 tCO2e/mil euro

Previous year (2021): 2892 ktCO2e/75.6bn euro = 38.25 tCO2e/mil euro

Change in percentage: $(32.61 - 38.25) / 38.25 = -14.7\%$

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/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Netherlands	48412
United States of America	1648345
Czechia	26819
Other, please specify (Belgium and Luxembourg)	26083
Serbia	31642
Romania	15533
Greece	26098

C7.3

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

- By business division
- By activity

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Ahold Delhaize Europe (Netherlands + Czechia + Belgium and Luxembourg + Serbia + Romania + Greece)	174587
Ahold Delhaize USA	1648345

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
transport of goods (owned trucks)	327430
cooling (leakage of substance)	1184702
heating (with gas, propane and light fuel)	309039

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	1138060	840139
Belgium	28103	2829
Greece	73454	2142
Czechia	102306	116011
Serbia	129248	24901
Romania	54678	27981
Netherlands	142494	301

C7.6

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

- By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Ahold Delhaize Europe (Netherlands + Czechia + Belgium and Luxembourg + Serbia + Romania + Greece)	530283	174165
Ahold Delhaize USA	1138060	840139

C7.7

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

No

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	15693	Increased	0.6	Decreased purchase of nuclear contracts and increase of EAC procurement 784616-800309=-15693 -15.691/2836=-0.6%
Other emissions reduction activities	120949	Decreased	4.3	More efficient use of electricity and switching refrigerants to low GWP + leak control 3572kt-3693kt=-121kt -121/2836=4.3%
Divestment	0	No change	0	No comment
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No comment
Mergers	0	No change	0	No comment
Change in output	0	No change	0	No comment
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No comment
Change in boundary	49439	Increased	1.7	Including US subsidiary into scope 49439-0=49439 49.439/2837=1.7%
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No comment
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No comment
Other	0	No change	0	No comment

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	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	1510274	1510274
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1289622	4095894	5385516
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	57959	57959
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>	19439	<Not Applicable>	19439
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	1309061	5664127	6973188

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

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

We are not consuming sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

We are not consuming biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

We are not consuming renewable fuels.

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

We are not consuming coal.

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

15803

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

We are using light fuel which is a version of oil for heating in some stores in USA.

Gas

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1409407

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

Natural gas used for heating.

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

85063

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

We are using propane gas for heating in some stores in USA.

Total fuel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1510274

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

Natural gas + propane + light fuel. All used for heating facilities.

C8.2d

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

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	19439	19439	19439	19439
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

450000

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Netherlands

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

'Hollandse Wind GVO's' with 'Milieukeur' via Eneco contract.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Nuclear

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

850356091

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (The zero emissions are tracked with EFECs (Emissions Free Energy Certificates).)

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

United States of America

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

This Electricity is through a Retail Supply Contract. The zero emissions are tracked with EFECs (Emissions Free Energy Certificates).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Romania

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Solar, wind, hydro)

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

95000

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Romania

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

In Romania, the GO tracking is given by the National Energy Regulatory Authority and the energy mix is: solar, wind, hydro.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

52840932

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United States of America

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Vendor retired RECs on our behalf.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

137704464

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United States of America

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Vendor retired RECs on our behalf.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (These are Green-E contracts bundled in a retail supply contract. The specific technology (solar vs wind) was not specified.)

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

9746043

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United States of America

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

These are Green-E contracts bundled in a retail supply contract. The specific technology (solar vs wind) was not specified.

C8.2g

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

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3958488

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

3958488

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

174907

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6495

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

181402

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

478269

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11037

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

489306

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

196928

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

17

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

196945

Country/area

Serbia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

164910

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

164910

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

199348

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1724

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

212662

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

164

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

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

0

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

212826

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

Waste

Metric value

3.38

Metric numerator

237,581

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

69587.2

% change from previous year

16.95

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

% reduction in food waste per food (page 274 Annual Report 2022):

- 2022: 33% reduction.

- 2021: 20% reduction.

Tonnes of food waste per food sales (t/€ million):

Reporting year (2022): 3.38

Previous year (2021): 4.07

Change: -16.95%

Total tonnes of food waste:

Reporting year (2022): 237,581

Previous year (2021): 243,628

Targets (see page 104 Annual Report 2022):

By 2025: Our target is to have >38% reduction of total tonnes of food waste per €1 million of food sales against our 2016 baseline.

By 2030: Our target is to have 50% reduction of total tonnes of food waste per €1 million of food sales against our 2016 baseline.

We measure this with a relative metric: total tonnes of food waste per €1 million of food sales.

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

ar-2022-ahold-delhaize-interactive-final.pdf

Page/ section reference

See attached file - Annual Report 2022 - pages 303-304 for the Assurance Report on the ESG Information 2022. See under 'What we have reviewed' for limited assurance the item "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) statements", which includes scope 1, 2 and 3 data. See also the verification standard described on page 303 of the Annual Report 2022.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 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

ar-2022-ahold-delhaize-interactive-final.pdf

Page/ section reference

See attached file - Annual Report 2022 - pages 303-304 for the Assurance Report on the ESG Information 2022. See under 'What we have reviewed' for limited assurance the item "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) statements", which includes scope 1, 2 and 3 data. See also the verification standard described on page 303 of the Annual Report 2022.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

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

ar-2022-ahold-delhaize-interactive-final.pdf

Page/ section reference

See attached file - Annual Report 2022 - pages 303-304 for the Assurance Report on the ESG Information 2022. See under 'What we have reviewed' for limited assurance the item "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) statements", which includes scope 1, 2 and 3 data. See also the verification standard described on page 303 of the Annual Report 2022.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

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

ar-2022-ahold-delhaize-interactive-final.pdf

Page/section reference

See attached file - Annual Report 2022 - pages 303-304 for the Assurance Report on the ESG Information 2022. See under 'What we have reviewed' for limited assurance the item "Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) statements", which includes scope 1, 2 and 3 data. See also the verification standard described on page 303 of the Annual Report 2022.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C9. Additional metrics	Waste data	See page 303 Annual Report 2022: "We conducted our review in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3810N 'Assuranceopdrachten inzake maatschappelijke verslagen' ('assurance engagements relating to sustainability reports'), which is a specific Dutch standard that is based on the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 'Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information'."	Food waste data as reported in this CDP reporting chapter 9 (Additional Metrics) is included in the scope of the assurance of the independent auditor, see page 303 of our Annual Report 2022.

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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Stress test investments
Reduce supply chain emissions

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

150

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

150

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (For all investment decision making = investment proposals)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The investment proposal model is calculating the difference between status as is vs new build taking into account energy efficiency, renewable energy usage and type of refrigerant. The impact is calculated for a 10 year period. The costs are taken into account when calculating the NPV (Net Present Value) and return on capital of the project, with that impacting decisions making on investments driving energy efficient investments.

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

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

30

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

28

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

See page 115 of our Annual Report 2022: "As our brands reach out to more of their suppliers, we expect increasing access to their data, which will make our data more accurate. In 2022, validated Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) supplier data was received for over 30% of our total sales. We collect scope 3 GHG emissions data on an annual basis."

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We did not include the supplier data in our footprint yet due to validation reasons. So no impact is being measured.

Comment

-

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services
-------------------------------	---

% of customers by number

10

% 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

Within Ahold Delhaize, customer engagement takes place through the various local brands. Here we provide an example of our brand Albert Heijn in the Netherlands: in October and November 2022 the Dutch 'Nationale Postcode Loterij', Unilever and Albert Heijn collaborated to raise awareness for more conscious meals through the campaign 'Geniet van 't Goede'. The nearly 3 million participants in the 'Nationale Postcode Loterij' received a gift card of 12.50 EUR to spend on meals with vegetarian ingredients at Albert Heijn, with the aim to have people experience vegetarian meals as an easy and tasteful alternative to meals with meat.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The impact of the campaign was measured in terms of CO2 reductions. An external consultancy helped to determine this by doing lifecycle analysis. In the end, by substituting meat for vegetarian alternatives, the campaign saved 1.55 ton CO2-eq.

C12.1d

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

We have updated our climate plan

<https://www.aholddelhaize.com/media/4e0fwbza/ahold-delhaize-climate-plan-november-2022.pdf>

The Better for Cow, Nature & Farmer program was developed by Albert Heijn in collaboration with suppliers and dairy processor Royal A-ware. With this program, the supermarket encourages steps forward in dairy farming so that sustainable dairy can increasingly be produced with attention to animals, climate and dairy farmers. To be "better for nature", Albert Heijn is working to reduce the CO2 footprint of dairy farmers.

Albert Heijn has launched a climate hub to educate suppliers. It includes calculation an reporting information and webinars on for example CDP.

<https://www.ah.nl/over-ah/duurzaamheid/klimaat/leveranciers>

C12.2

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

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

* All our suppliers will be asked to report on scope 3 by 2025

<https://www.aholddelhaize.com/media/4e0fwbza/ahold-delhaize-climate-plan-november-2022.pdf>

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

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

30

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

First-party verification

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

No response

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

* Suppliers that represent 70% of our footprint will be asked to commit to SBTi by 2025

<https://www.aholddelhaize.com/media/4e0fwbza/ahold-delhaize-climate-plan-november-2022.pdf>

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

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

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Off-site third-party verification

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

No response

C12.3

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

Row 1

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

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

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Attach annual report and the press release on joining Business Ambition 1.5 <https://www.aholddelhaize.com/news/ahold-delhaize-sets-updated-co2-emissions-reductions-targets-for-its-entire-value-chain-in-line-with-un-goal-of-keeping-global-warming-below-1-5-c/>

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

Our internal policy on engaging with public policy makers relevant for stakeholders and our brands to adhere to when conducting any political activity or outreach is disclosed on our website.

Ahold Delhaize engages with public policy makers to protect and strengthen the reputation of Ahold Delhaize and its brands and to create a favorable policy and regulatory framework for the company and its brands and for the entire sector in the long term. Central to our efforts in engaging with public policy makers directly or indirectly via associations is our Ahold Delhaize Leading Together Strategy and our four long-term growth drivers, including elevating healthy and sustainable and the associated climate commitments, that help us to prepare our brands and businesses for tomorrow. Our climate commitments are in line with the UN goal of keeping global warming below 1.5C and aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative's Net-Zero Standard.

Ahold Delhaize joined the Business Ambition for 1.5 a global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, in partnership with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and the UN led campaign 'Race to Zero'.

Ahold Delhaize and its brands are members of various industry associations that engage with public policy makers. The associations of which we are a member represent a broad array of industry interest and help to combine our efforts and coordinate with other companies on regulatory developments impacting Ahold Delhaize. We routinely review our trade association memberships to ensure that our corporate values and business objectives align on the issues most important to us, though our company may not always agree with positions eventually taken by industry associations, Chambers of Commerce or other organizations of which we are a member as the associations in their positions need to work with various inputs from its members.

For Ahold Delhaize, central to any of our engagement efforts is that it should be aligned with our Ahold Delhaize Leading Together Strategy and our four long-term growth drivers, including elevating healthy and sustainable and the associated climate commitments, that help us to prepare our brands and businesses for tomorrow.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

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

During 2022, Ahold Delhaize actively supported the development of EU deforestation regulation and called for expanding the scope of the regulation to conversion or other natural ecosystems. Ahold Delhaize furthermore participated in panels at the EU industry day and the EU Agricultural Outlook Conference on how to transition to a more sustainable food system. Both Panels were linked to the EU Farm to Fork strategy and the Associated EU Code of Conduct on responsible business and marketing practices.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (EU deforestation regulation, EU Farm to Fork strategy (sustainable production and consumption))

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

Europe

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Outreach to members of the European Parliament, Participating in a panel discussion during a European Commission event

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

On the deforestation regulation, Ahold Delhaize has among others advocated for expanding the scope of ecosystems included in the regulation beyond forest and other wooded lands to conversion of other natural ecosystems and called for applying the administrative requirements to all parties involved including SME's as to ensure the required traceability.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

-

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Other, please specify (Eurocommerce)

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

Mixed

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

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

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

In general we seek to achieve alignment with Eurocommerce in the committees and working groups where we are active and feel comfortable with our association. As Eurocommerce is working with various inputs of its members, complete alignment between the association and us is often not entirely feasible. Through our inputs we are contributing to the Eurocommerce position, where not all inputs are always onboarded one on one.

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

58500

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Via our EU industry association we feed into EU public policy making.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

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

Consistent

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

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Ahold Delhaize's position on climate change is consistent with CGF, among other things expressed through promoting UN Race to Zero.

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

52430

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Membership fee to drive industry collaboration on the topics of Health & Sustainability.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

ar-2022-ahold-delhaize-interactive-final.pdf

Page/Section reference

Within our Annual Report, see:

- page 132-182: our TCFD reporting (including Governance, Strategy, Risks & opportunities, emissions targets)
- page 270-273: Emissions figures

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

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

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Race to Zero Campaign Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact	We have joined the Business Ambition for 1.5°C, a global coalition of UN agencies and business and industry leaders, in partnership with the SBTi and the UN-led Race to Zero campaign. For more information, see our Annual Report 2022. We are also a Founding partner of the World Resources Institute's 10X20X30 initiative, Member of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation to mitigate the impact of plastics, Signatory of the UN Global Compact. We report in line with the TCFD recommendations in our Annual Report 2022.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is responsible for biodiversity	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to No Net Loss Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

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

Other, please specify (We use a risk assessment tool)

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

Our brands specify for each product (category) where it comes from, which results in a risk output on different topics. Two topics are water use and deforestation/land conversion, directly linked to biodiversity.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

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

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Education & awareness Other, please specify (We progress on targets with regards to deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) products, we actively promote sales of organic products through our brands' commercial plans.)

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify (% of DCF critical commodities; % of unprocessed F&V production locations with GlobalG.A.P. certificate, SAI-FSA Silver assessment or equivalent; % of OB seafood certified against accepted standard; % OB seafood with identified farm/fishery of origin)

C15.7

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Biodiversity strategy	On page 112 and 113 in our Annual Report 2022 we outline our goals on deforestation, regenerative agriculture and biodiversity. ar-2022-ahold-delhaize-interactive-final (1).pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

n/a

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

