Hilton Food Group plc - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

The Hilton Foods business was established in 1994 to set up and operate a beef and lamb central meat packing facility in Huntingdon, England. Over the last 29 years business has grown and currently Hilton Foods is operating in 19 markets around the world: 24 facilities across Europe, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, each facility run by a local management team enhanced by specialist central leadership, expertise, advice and support. In Portugal the facility is operated under joint venture company in which Hilton Foods shares the profits. Recent strategic acquisitions have diversified our food categories and led to further integration in the supply chain service sector. Within our supply chain services pillar we own 65% of Foods Connected, an award-winning end to end supply chain management software platform, a joint venture with Agito Group offering automation solutions and investment in Cellular Agriculture Ltd, developing next generation, scalable solutions to alternative protein production.

Hilton Foods operates large scale, extensively automated and robotised food processing, packing and logistics facilities for major international retailers on a largely dedicated basis. Hilton Foods plants are highly automated and use advanced robotics for the storage of raw materials and finished products. Developing robotics technology has been extended in recent years both in the production environment and to the sorting of finished products by retailer store order, achieving material supply chain efficiencies for our customers. Products from the Group's facilities are sold in 14 European countries, Australia, New Zealand, USA, Canada and to countries throughout Asia.

Hilton Foods portfolio is primarily meat and fish based, with a growing proportion of vegetable-based proteins and prepared food. Hilton Foods do not directly own or operate any primary agriculture, fisheries or slaughter facilities.

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
2 years

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

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

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Australia
Belgium
Denmark
Greece
Ireland
Netherlands
New Zealand
Poland
Portugal
Sweden
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

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

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.
Equity share

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

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

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

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

(C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b) Why are emissions from agricultural/forestry activities undertaken on your own land not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason
Do not own/manage land

Please explain
Agricultural products are only purchased and processed, not reared. Hence processing emissions are included in Scope 1 and 2. Purchases of these products are included in our Scope 3 estimations for the Purchased Goods and Services category.

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

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

Agricultural commodity
Cattle products

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

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Beef is sourced from abattoir companies which are subject to strict quality requirements from Hilton Foods, as well as retail customers own specifications. These beef products are then retail packed ready for Group's customers to sell.

Agricultural commodity
Fish and seafood from aquaculture

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

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Fish is sourced from wild and farmed suppliers which are subject to Group's strict quality requirements, as well as retail customers own specifications. These products are then retail packed ready for Group's customers to sell.

Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Sheep Products)

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

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Lamb is sourced from abattoir companies which are subject to Hilton Foods strict quality requirements, as well as retail customers own specifications. These sheep products are then retail packed ready for Group's customers to sell.

Agricultural commodity
Other, please specify (Pig Products)

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

Produced or sourced
Sourced

Please explain
Pork is sourced from abattoir companies which are subject to Hilton Foods strict quality requirements, as well as retail customers own specifications. These pig products are then retail packed ready for Group's customers to sell.

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	GB00B1V9NW54
Yes, a Ticker symbol	HFG.L

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 Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO, as part of the Board, has primarily the responsibility to set the ambition for long term CSR program, embedding it into the business culture. In 2020, the CEO has set the long-term ambition in emissions reduction for the Group and its supply chain to be in line with the 1.5°C Business ambition as defined by the Science Based Target initiative. As part of this, Hilton Foods will, during 2023, submit even more ambitious targets to the Science Based Targets initiative. These will be consistent with achieving 1.5°C and see us commit to reaching net zero well before our current 2050 target. As part of our commitment to sustainability, the CEO leads our positive response to addressing climate risk and opportunities. In 2021, the CEO has approved the new 2025 Sustainable Protein Plan which aligns the Hilton Foods business to deliver long-term benefits to both people and planet, reaching to drive transformative change. The strategy is based on three pillars: people, planet and product. The key focus area for the planet is reducing emissions, enhancing animal wellbeing and nature positive activities. The CEO has overall responsibility for the Group's operations, which inherently includes the sustainability of the business. The Board is updated on the CSR agenda and progress towards Hilton Foods own, and Group's customers' targets, at least every six months by the Sustainability Committee. Moreover, the CEO is a member of the Hilton 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	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board has ultimate responsibility for sustainability, provides rigorous challenge to management on progress against goals and targets, and ensures the Group maintains an effective risk management and internal control system, including over climate-related risks and opportunities. The board works to build relationships with our communities and legitimate public interest groups. The Board convenes eight times a year and climate-related issues form part of the Board agenda. The Board has oversight of the progress against our Sustainability strategy. The Board has full responsibility to ensure the effectiveness of the risk management systems in place and undertakes an annual review of the principal risks that include climate change.

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	Experience that is relevant to risk assessment and mitigation strategy including leading financial, supply chain, sustainability, and general governance roles range of industry sectors including global retailers and their suppliers.	<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
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
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
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
Quarterly

Please explain
Chief Sustainability Officer of Hilton Foods is responsible for a company's environmental impact, resources and plans and help Hilton Foods to evaluate the environmental impact and determine how to increase the sustainable practices in the future.

C1.3

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

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

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Shares

Performance indicator(s)
Reduction in absolute emissions
Energy efficiency improvement
Other (please specify) (reduction of food waste)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
The annual bonus for the Executive Directors is augmented by the personal element bonus which is calculated based on performance on the objectives set in respect of delivering the company strategy and planning for the future. The ESG related performance conditions covering the three financial years 2022-2024 are as follows:
1) Scope 1 & 2 energy efficiency metric with 5% weighting: 6.5% reduction over 3 years
2) Packaging recycled content with 5% weighting: 11.7% increase over 3 years
3) Food waste metric with 5% weighting: 15.0% reduction over 3 years

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
During 2022 we introduced ESG performance metrics into our Long Term Incentive Plan including emissions, packaging recycling and food waste targets to align our senior leaders with supporting the delivery of the Sustainable Protein Plan. The 2025 Sustainable Protein Plan is a fundamental part of our plan to generate sustainable value for all our stakeholders. This year, we have therefore further embedded sustainability as a driver of how we do business by announcing specific ESG targets in the Hilton Foods Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). This is the first time the LTIP contains a significant ESG element. The changes are designed to demonstrate in practice the importance of the 2025 Sustainable Protein Plan to the business, and ensure leadership are held accountable to the progress we strive to make.

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	3	
Medium-term	3	10	
Long-term	10		Long term is everything that is 10+ years.

C2.1b

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

All types of risks applicable to the business, including climate-related ones, are regularly reviewed and a formal risk assessment is carried out to highlight the most significant risks to the business and to determine actions that can reasonably and cost- effectively be taken to mitigate them. The Hilton Food Group operates a Risk Management Committee to identify risks, which are compiled into a risk register.

Definition of substantive financial impact: Hilton Foods defines substantive financial impact as an effect that has significant impact (greater than 1% reduction in profit) on the organization at the corporate level. In 2022 this would have been an impact of greater than £700,000.A risk with a greater than 30% probability of occurrence and impact greater than £1mil or a greater than 90% chance of occurrence and impact greater than £500,000 is considered substantive.

Description of the quantifiable indicator(s): The size and relevance of these risks and opportunities are evaluated on the basis of the size of impact they would have on volume produced and the potential for shareholder or customer concern. If risks were to pose a greater impact than a 1% reduction in profits, they would be considered as 'substantive'. We also utilize customers' processes for identifying climate related risks by maintaining constant communication with our mutual CSR teams.

Substantive impact on the business: an impact that has a considerable or relatively significant effect on an organization at the corporate level. This could include operational, financial or strategic effects that undermine the entire business or part of the business.

A substantive financial or strategic impact on our business is defined in our risk management process as follows: either the effect on revenue is more than EUR 50 million and the probability of occurrence is above 25%, or the effect on revenue is EUR 10-50 million and the probability of occurrence is above 75%.

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
Hilton Foods recognises that climate change presents both risks and opportunities to our business. The Group is impacted by both physical and transition risks which are outlined in detail below.

Management has an important role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Our Chief Executive is responsible for addressing climate issues, while day-to-day governance of climate-related issues are delegates to the Executive Leadership Team, which oversees the strategy to achieve climate targets. Divisional CEOs are responsible for climate-risk identification and mitigation at site level, while the CSR team led by the Chief Quality and Sustainability Officer is responsible for climate risk mitigation across our supply chains. Climate-related issues are monitored by the Group CSR team.

The Group Internal Audit and Risk Director coordinate the agenda for the Risk Management Committee to mitigate the risks. They then assess the effectiveness of these activities independently to report to the Audit Committee and Board. The Audit Committee determines risk categorization and mitigation measures before final Board approval. The Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee both meet four times per year, and climate change is discussed and monitored at all Audit Committee meetings as one of our principal risks advised by our internal experts in areas such as energy procurement, sustainable agriculture, and supply chain insight.

Identify:

Climate-related risks are identified, monitored and their mitigation strategies are reviewed within the internal audit and risk management function, which ensures the full integration of climate-related risks into the Group's risk management framework. The Group Internal Audit and Risk Director executes a key role, supported by the Group Sustainability Director, in ensuring that management are identifying, mitigating, monitoring and reporting on all key risks including climate change.
Hilton Foods identify the most relevant issues and risks, through consultation with a broad group of stakeholders who have recognized sustainability expertise. The output of this is our materiality matrix, which is reviewed in full every three years. An in-depth review of our materiality matrix was completed in 2021. Minor updates in 2022 have been completed by a smaller group of specialists. All material risks are under active management and the subject of engagement across our value chain.
Hilton Foods defined the time horizons (short, medium, long term) for our climate risk analysis that are updated to reflect the Group's climate horizons as opposed to our normal financial horizons.

Short-term (0 to 3 years):
The short-term horizon covers our immediate in-year actions.

Medium-term (3 to 10 years):
The medium-term horizon includes our near-term business strategy.

Long-term (10 to 10+ years):
The long-term time horizon encompasses our actions that contribute to achieving our net zero strategy, our asset life and sufficient time period for climate-related risks to manifest.

Certain climate-related risks, especially some physical risks, are unlikely to materialise before the medium or long-term horizon, or may have a high degree of unpredictability both in occurrence and severity (e.g., cyclones). Our long-term modelling includes forecasting risk impacts in 2030, 2050, and for physical risks only, 2100.

Assess:

Risks that have been identified undergo an evaluation process at the corporate level. This procedure involves ranking the risks based on their materiality, following a standardized framework approach.
Through this process they coordinate the agenda for the Risk Management Committee that allows management to present their activities to mitigate the risks. They then assess the effectiveness of these activities independently to report to the Audit Committee and Board. The Audit Committee determines risk categorisation and mitigation measures before final Board approval.
The assessment of climate-related risks is a collaborative effort across business functions and allows for consideration of a risk's likelihood of occurrence, timescale, and magnitude of potential impacts. This process determines the categorisation of principal and emerging risks for final approval by the Board.
In accordance with the TCFD recommendations, a review was undertaken of the behaviour of certain risks under different climate outcomes. We used three public scenarios (Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario/ RCP2.6, Stated Policies/ RCP4.5 and RCP 8.5) to better understand our resilience to climate change. Scenarios have been supplemented with additional internal and external sources specific to each risk to inform our assumptions.

Respond:

The Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee both meet four times per year, and climate change is discussed and monitored at all Audit Committee meetings as one of our principal risks. The most significant business risks that the Group faces, together with the measures Hilton Foods have adopted to mitigate these risks, are outlined in the annual report (page 28-31). The response of climate risks and opportunities varies depending on the various attributes such as time-horizons, measure of impact, likelihood.
This year we have we enhanced our physical risk assessment alongside further development of our risk disclosure. With 24 facilities across the world, Hilton Foods maintains a large and diverse geographical footprint. We have used geospatial risk modelling software to analyse the Group's exposure to natural hazards such as heat stress, sea level rise, storms and drought, and how these risks may change in the future under various scenarios for global temperature rise by 2030, 2050, and 2100.

All of these physical climate-related risks and the Group`s response are published in our sustainability report.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulation forms the basis of Group's compliance to climate related responsibilities. As a PLC, the business is under constant scrutiny to comply with current regulations in all of its operations. The Group takes this seriously as there is a possibility of a large negative financial and reputational impact of not complying with the legislation for climate-related impacts. An example of a current legislation that Hilton Foods did comply with is Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) in the UK. It is an annual report on the UK and global Hilton Foods annual energy use, GHG emissions and emissions intensity.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, sometimes included	Existing and proposed regulatory requirements in each of our operating countries are considered, to determine compliance requirements. These include emissions and deforestation controls and product environmental labelling. Hilton actively engages in the consultation over proposed regulations and support the development of effective regulation that ensures common high standards of environmental management. We are currently supporting the development of the UK regulation to prevent the sale of products linked to illegal deforestation. Moreover, there may be an increase in incentives for carbon offsetting schemes on agricultural land, or increased R&D incentives for low carbon agricultural techniques. The situation is currently unclear and is likely to be implemented in different ways across different political landscapes. While future policy is uncertain, as part of our initial climate-related scenario analysis, Hilton sought to deepen understanding of how changes to carbon tax could impact upon our supply chain and impact upon pricing strategies adopted for different protein products.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Investment in low emission technology is part of the Group's strategy. Hilton Foods plants are highly automated to aid efficiency such as using advanced robotics for the storage of raw materials and finished products. Heat saving, refrigeration efficiency, and robotics technology has been extended in recent years both in the production and distribution environment, achieving material supply chain efficiencies for customers and energy efficiency measures for Hilton Foods, what can be translated into GHG emissions reductions.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal compliance is a core foundation when assessing climate related risks in our business. This is monitored at all stages from planning, implementation, and management. Hilton Foods seeks to minimize its exposure to legal risks by setting a global operating standard across all countries in operation. The Group is a committed and loyal partner with a continuing record of delivering value through quality products with the highest levels of food safety, traceability, and integrity. There are legal and penalty risks connected to non-compliance with obligatory carbon reporting in the countries we operate. For example, there is the obligation for carbon reporting in the UK under the SECR scheme. In order to avoid any litigation Hilton Foods is monitoring all the compliance requirements in the markets it operates and is aware of associated legal, financial and reputational risks of non-compliance.
Market	Relevant, always included	The retail partners that Hilton Foods supplies are market leaders and can often dictate the direction and speed of change towards many climate related objectives, therefore with our support they can positively influence the supply chain and introduce lower footprint products. The progress of the Group's business is affected by the macroeconomic environment and levels of consumer spending. The decline in the consumption of meat in the countries in which the group operates, can be mitigated by diversification and by offering a choice of demonstratively lower impact meat. There is a demand by consumers for food that is healthy for themselves and the planet. Social consciousness is of growing importance to consumers when making decisions about their lives and the food they eat. Covid-19 has heightened consumers' awareness of diet and health, with research showing increased consumer interest in natural, immune boosting foods and looking for local safer food options as well as indicating an increased interest in food provenance and sustainability. Shifting to sustainable food consumption has been highlighted as a key pillar for the UN 2021 summit and also in the EU farm to fork strategy. The market risk here, therefore, would be related to shifted consumer preferences towards lower impact meat. In order to address this point, we have set energy and water efficiency targets for our sites and continue to engage in global collaborative action for decarbonization of our key raw materials.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation is inherently important for a PLC with multiple stakeholders including customers, employees and investors. Our reputation is as a responsible supplier focused on improving the sustainability of our supply chains with trusted supply chain partners. We take our responsibility for the reputation of these supply chains very seriously. Any risks that could significantly affect the Group's sales possibility (access to raw material, timely processing, and delivery of products, etc.), can as a result also affect the reputation as a reliable partner. For example, Hilton Foods reputation could be impacted if we are not active in reducing the climate impacts of our operations and supply chains, resulting in lower demand for our product. In order to address this point, we have set energy and water efficiency targets for our sites and continue to engage in global collaborative action for decarbonisation of our key raw materials. This enhances our position and reputation as reliable partner in the value chain.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	We consider the resilience of our sites and key suppliers to extreme weather events, and therefore also our reliance on them in our risk assessment process. Using a diverse number of suppliers is one approach to mitigating this risk. An example of an acute risk with potential impact is the increased drought intensity and duration in Australia, that affects the crop availability for cattle feeding for our suppliers.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	The Group's business and supply chain is affected by climate change risks comprising both physical and transition risks. Physical risks include long-term rises in temperature and sea levels as well as changes to the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Potential physical impacts from climate change could include a higher incidence of extreme weather events such as flooding, drought, and forest fires that could disrupt our supply chains and potentially impact production capabilities, increase costs and add complexity. Action taken by societies could reduce the severity of these impacts.

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?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Hilton produces a wide range of protein-based products, including plant based, but our largest volumes are currently focused in beef, pork, lamb and seafood. If in the context of rising climate change awareness consumers choose alternatives to beef and lamb to reduce their personal carbon footprint, this could have a significant impact on our revenue due to decreased consumer demand. Our exposure to this risk is Medium based on our internal assessment, assuming no mitigation from the transition to lower-carbon intensity proteins produced by the Group outlined below. We conducted detailed modelling of a potential reduction in demand for beef and lamb in the UK market, which is considered to be among the most impacted by changes in consumer behaviour as our research shows how health and sustainability are rapidly growing in importance as drivers of diet choices. In summary, we determined that beef and lamb products would receive the largest increase in pricing, albeit with some regional variation, and that the price of fish or plant-based products are unlikely to increase significantly.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
2600000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
8900000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The actual potential for changes in demand for our products due to climate change concerns is very unclear at the moment and hence we have used the scenarios below as examples of possible impacts in this high-level analysis. These scenarios will change over time as we are able to include more details.
The impact range is based on a modelled reduction in demand for beef and lamb of 5.85% to 20% in the UK market only, which is considered to be among the most impacted by changes in consumer behaviour. The range has been chosen to align with the IEA Stated Policy Scenario (5.85%) and the recommendations of the UK Climate Change Committee (20%). We have conducted consumer research in the UK that showed how health and sustainability are rapidly growing in importance as drivers of diet choices. Moreover, since 2019 we have seen a significant growth in retail sales of vegetable protein-based foods.
The financial impact reflects the estimated annual gross profit impact from a reduction in UK Beef and Lamb assuming that there is pro-rata relationship between the estimated volume impact and gross profit and does not allow for any mitigating benefits from the transition to lower carbon intensity proteins produced by the group. The gross profit from UK beef and lamb in 2022 had the value of 44,500,000 GBP. Other mitigations that have not been considered in this risk assessment include our ability to reduce the footprint of beef and lamb, and positively market these products together with verified reductions.

5.85%*44.5 mil GBP= 2.6 mil
20%*44.5 mil GBP = 8.9 mil

Cost of response to risk
26853000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The situation we are addressing is to mitigate the risk of climate-related consumer behaviour shifts away from beef and lamb. Our strategic task is to work to reduce the impact of livestock farming, whilst also diversifying into proteins with a lower emissions intensity.
The actions Hilton Foods has been taking to diversify our portfolio of proteins to reduce the reliance on meat and especially beef and lamb are as follows.
As part of our Sustainable Protein Plan we have announced a commitment to double production of plant-based proteins by 2025 and are actively expanding our plant-based facilities at several sites including a dedicated facility in the UK. One of our target is to double in sales of plant based, vegetarian and flexitarian products compared to a 2020 baseline.
We are investing in acquisitions to gain market share in lower emission proteins, such as the outright purchase of Dalco, a producer of meat alternative plant-based protein products, in 2021 and Foppen, a large producer of salmon products in 2022 at a cost of £25,114,000. In 2022 we have also invested in Cellular Agriculture, to develop cultured meat, with a goal to marketizing this before 2050. Hilton Foods has aligned its objectives for mitigating the greenhouse gas emissions of cattle in the UK and Ireland to the European Round table for Beef Sustainability (ERBS) objectives of an intensity reduction of 15% in emissions of cattle with a timescale ending by 2025. We have acted to build a model decarbonisation plan for cattle (using independent expert advice)to identify the areas where the most impactful mitigations are and we are working collaboratively with other companies, farmers organisations, and government to implement them in line with our 2025 target and 2030 SBT.

The result of these combined actions will be to have a broad and balanced portfolio of proteins that aligns with consumer demand, and achieving significant reductions in the emission intensity of beef and lamb supplied to Hilton, reducing our exposure to reductions in demand for red meat.
The costs we have included under ‘costs of response’ include the acquisition of Foppen, the cost of our annual membership of the European Roundtable for Beef Sustainability (25000 GBP) and the investment in Cellular Agriculture (£1,715,000)
Total cost of response to risk = £25,114,000 +25,000+1,715,000 = 26,853,000 GBP

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

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

Opportunity type
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
Hilton Foods is the leading specialist international food packing business. Our role in the meat value chain can have a direct impact in both the reduction of costs and the carbon footprint of the products delivered to ever-demanding consumers. Being a global company, but headquartered in the United Kingdom, Hilton Foods is subject to emerging regulations on carbon taxes, such as expanding scope of the EU ETS. This gives us the incentive to become more efficient and to purchase more renewable energy, what would also address our commitment to setting science-based targets to achieve net zero carbon across all of the food types we produce. Hilton Foods did already start switching to renewable contracts for countries where the price difference between the renewable and conventional contracts is not significant. Currently, as part of its SBT targets Hilton Foods has ambitious target to reduce its scope 1 and 2 targets by 2030 and has already set a target to reach the 100% share of renewables in its electricity mix in Europe by end of 2025 and globally by 2027, and plans are in place to achieve that. The opportunity deriving from switching to renewable electricity is a way for Hilton Foods to avoid paying the potential carbon taxes in its countries of operation. These are anticipated before the end of 2025. In this way Hilton Foods will assure that there is no increase or limited increase in operational costs ones the carbon taxes are in place as well as to improve resilience.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
4903420

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The potential financial impact figure is calculated based on the average European cost for a tonne of CO2 emitted. We calculate the avoided emissions, therefore an estimate of the avoided carbon price to be paid. Though not all our facilities are under the obligation to pay for the emissions it is a good estimate of potential future savings. The average cost per tCO2 in 2022 is 83.03 GBP. In order to assess the potential financial impact this price is applied to our global market-based Scope 1 & 2 emissions (59056 tCO2e).

Financial impact figure: 83.03*59056=4,903,419.68

Cost to realize opportunity
495868

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Hilton Foods has identified that more than 80% of our Scope 1 and 2 carbon footprint is determined by purchased electricity. In order to exceed our Science Based Target Hilton Foods has set itself the task of sourcing 100% renewable energy in Europe by 2025 and globally by 2027. HiltonFoods has acted on this, transitioning our electricity contract in Poland, UK, Ireland, Sweden to renewable supply. This has resulted in savings of 15,000 tCO2e relative to non-specific supply.
The cost here is calculated based on the cost of a consultancy to support with understanding the market possibilities, tendering and legal implications of a PPA of 23000 GBP and the average price on green electricity premium for the green products in Europe, which is currently of around 3.14 GBP/MWh multiplied with the global electricity consumption (150595).

3.14 GBP*150595 MWh +23000 = 495,868.3

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Our Transition plan is currently in development. In 2023, we are revising our near term Science Based Targets to align with the SBTi's new minimum ambition for corporate targets of '1.5°C' above preindustrial levels and will reaffirm our long-term target of net zero across our value chain by 2050 or earlier. Once finalised and approved by the Board and verified by the SBTi, we will disclose our new targets and details of our transition plan, which will outline the initiatives, timing, and strategy to achieve this ambition.

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Hilton Foods` primary revenue base is currently derived from meat proteins, thus it is important for us to understand how consumer purchasing behaviours are likely to change in this decade. Through our forward-looking risk assessment approach, we are well aware of changes to the market which may drive shifts in demand for proteins, i.e. a trend toward lower carbon or healthier alternatives or market disruptors such as lab-based proteins. Hilton does not directly own or operate the farms or abattoirs from which we source our protein products where the more significant impact comes from, ie our scope 3 emissions. We have therefore focused our scenario analysis on the impact that policy changes or consumer purchasing behaviours are likely to have on the Group's businesses and strategy. To develop a baseline understanding of consumption data for different protein sources in different geographical regions, we have considered the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2021-2030 which provides a baseline projection for protein consumption based on expectations of regional demand. We have considered our three key operating regions: the UK and Ireland, Europe and Australia. Our Dalco operations and SoHi joint venture operations are included in the modelling but Fairfax Meadow is not included in this year's modelling as it was acquired too late in the process. We consider impacts to a range of protein products, primarily pork, beef, lamb, fish and vegetarian proteins. Additional factors such as significant and unexpected inflation, efficiencies in farming practices, changes in the cost of agricultural production and changes in policy may further impact upon regional supply and demand and this would impact upon our analysis. It is currently unclear where and how changes to carbon policy could impact upon the supply chain. We have therefore assessed the impact of changes to a carbon price across the supply chain, to assess how this could impact upon the retail value of our produce, and consequently, on consumer behaviour. The carbon prices considered were derived from IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario.
Transition scenarios: IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are strongly reduced, resulting in a trajectory consistent with limiting the temperature increase to less than 1.5°C in 2100 compared to the pre-industrial period. This provides a below 2°C scenario.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This year Hilton Foods enhanced our physical risk assessment alongside further development of our risk disclosure. With 24 facilities across the world, Hilton Foods maintains a large and diverse geographical footprint. We have used geospatial risk modelling software to analyse the Group's exposure to natural hazards such as heat stress, sea level rise, storms and drought, and how these risks may change in the future under various scenarios for global temperature rise by 2030, 2050, and 2100. Our most pertinent physical risk exposure is global sea level rise, which under a baseline scenario presents a high or extreme risk to approximately a third of our total estate by 2100, concentrated in Grimsby and the Netherlands. The parameters of our modelling software mean that we are only able to model this risk to 2100, but modelling to 2100 gives some indication of what the most severe outcomes may be, which helps contextualise our response in our defined time horizons.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	This year Hilton Foods enhanced our physical risk assessment alongside further development of our risk disclosure. With 24 facilities across the world, Hilton Foods maintains a large and diverse geographical footprint. We have chosen to use geospatial risk modelling software to analyse the Group's exposure to natural hazards such as heat stress, sea level rise, storms and drought, and how these risks may change in the future under various scenarios for global temperature rise. The analytical choice was made to consider these impacts at 2030, 2050, and 2100. Our most pertinent physical risk exposure is global sea level rise, which under a baseline scenario presents a high or extreme risk to approximately a third of our total estate by 2100, concentrated in Grimsby and the Netherlands. The parameters of our modelling software mean that we are only able to model this risk to 2100, but modelling to 2100 gives some indication of what the most severe outcomes may be, which helps contextualise our response in our defined time horizons. All models assumed static business volumes as projections across such timescales would not be robust.

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

How would a change in the carbon policy impact our supply chain, including the retail value of our produce and consequently our consumers' behaviour? How heat stress, sea level rise, storms and drought related risks may change in the future under various scenarios for global temperature rise by 2030, 2050, and 2100?

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

Our transition-scenario results point towards a possible rebalancing of protein sales from beef & lamb toward lower carbon & healthier alternatives such as plant-based & fish/seafood products. One of the results of the scenario analysis is that in a medium-term time horizon, beef & lamb products would receive the largest increase in pricing. Fish & plant products don't increase as significantly upon pricing in 2030 when applying either the stated policies scenario carbon price, or sustainable development scenario carbon price. Beef displays medium impact within the STEPS scenario in the UK & Ireland, but high impact elsewhere. Lamb displays medium impact in the STEPS scenarios. This directly influenced our decision to further diversify into convenience, plant based & fish products. This can be seen in our purchase of Foppen & Dalco in last 2 years.

Time-horizon: medium-term. The results of heat stress show that all of our sites are located in zones of low or no wildfire risk currently. Weather conditions related to increased wildfire stress may slightly increase at some sites under our base case and worst case scenarios relative to current period, but the location of our sites in industrial zones away from vegetation mitigates direct impact from fires. Our exposure is not projected to increase materially across our estate under any scenarios or by any of the studied time horizons (2030, 2050 & 2100), so isn't considered to be climate-related. Our most pertinent physical risk exposure is global sea level rise, which under a baseline scenario presents a high or extreme risk to about a third of our total estate by 2100 (long-term horizon), concentrated in Grimsby & the Netherlands. Most of our sites in Netherlands are assessed to be in 'Extreme' risk zones from storm surge. But this is a widespread regional risk & most of these sites benefit from extremely robust standards of national flood protection, reflecting the Dutch governments' significant expenditure on maintenance & reinforcement programmes. While our 2 Foppen sites in Harderwijk are assessed to have less flood protection than our other Netherlands sites, we anticipate continued works by the government to mitigate risks to the Flevoland region & its surroundings. In response to the findings we have initiated an audit of our business continuity plans & have reinforced them appropriately. Recognising the significant economic & societal impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on New Zealand's North Island in February 2023, we modelled how tropical storms may affect our Auckland facility in the decades to 2100. Gabrielle had no direct impact on our site but highlighted the potential for disruption to supply. We have additionally modelled how 2 of our Australian sites are projected to be increasingly exposed to drought risk, & considered how these plants may mitigate these risks especially given the relatively high water consumption at Truganina plant which is already in a high water stress area.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We conducted detailed modelling of a potential reduction in demand for beef and lamb in the UK market, which is considered to be among the most impacted by changes in consumer behaviour as our research shows how health and sustainability are rapidly growing in importance as drivers of diet choices. It is clear that there is a demand by consumers for food that is healthy for themselves and the planet. Social consciousness is of growing importance to consumers when making decisions about their lives and the food they eat. Due to potential risk of consumer behaviour change towards products and services that have a lower environmental footprint, along with the strategy of diversify Hilton Foods product range, the decision was made to invest in 2021 in the vegetarian product manufacturer, Dalco. We have invested in businesses to gain market share in lower emission proteins, such as the outright purchase of Dalco, a producer of meat-alternative protein products, Foppen, a large producer of salmon products, Hilton Seafoods or our investment in Cellular Agriculture. Time-frame: short-medium Likelihood: Likely
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Extreme weather impacts on upstream supply chains: Hilton Foods sources its products from around the world and recognises that extreme weather and the effects of changing temperature and precipitation may impact the growth of produce used in our vegetarian/flexitarian ranges, in addition to detrimental impacts on livestock through degradation of pasture, volatility in supply of animal feed, and potential impacts on welfare of livestock. For example, our detailed study on Australia indicates increased irregularity of precipitation and increased daily maximum temperatures may negatively impact supply of livestock, with projected declines in feed intake by 3-5% per additional 1°C above cattle's comfort zone. Studies also indicate declining productivity of Australian rangelands of 17% under 2°C of warming, with negative impacts on livestock stocking rates. Declines in productivity of cattle stations, and in particular sudden regional shocks to supply may increase volatility in food prices on international markets. Equally, climate change may affect the reliable supply of plant products; we note the shortages in early 2023 of certain vegetables in Europe as a consequence of poor weather in Spain and North Africa and anticipate that such disruption may be more frequent and prolonged with climate change. Time horizon: Medium-long term Likelihood: Likely locally in at least one supply chain
Investment in R&D	Yes	There is a risk that we fail to take advantage of changing purchasing preferences for lower emission proteins. Our exposure to this risk is medium based on our internal assessment, assuming no mitigation from the transition to lower-carbon intensity proteins produced by the Group. We conducted detailed modelling of a potential reduction in demand for beef and lamb in the UK market, which is considered to be among the most impacted by changes in consumer behaviour as our research shows how health and sustainability are rapidly growing in importance as drivers of diet choices. In summary, we determined that beef and lamb products would receive the largest increase in pricing, albeit with some regional variation, and that the price of fish or plant-based products are unlikely to increase significantly. Therefore our mitigation strategy includes achieving significant reductions in the emission intensity of beef and lamb supplied to Hilton Foods and creating a diversified portfolio of proteins that aligns with consumer demand. We are committed to doubling production of plant-based proteins by 2025 and are actively expanding our plant-based facilities at several sites including a dedicated facility in the UK. We are investing in acquisitions to gain market share in lower emission proteins, such as the outright purchase of Dalco, a producer of meat-alternative protein products, Foppen, a large producer of salmon products, or our investment in Cellular Agriculture. Hilton Foods has also partnered with Future by Insects, Fera and Greencore to accelerate the development of carbon negative aquaculture feed.
Operations	Yes	Our responsible business vision is to be the first-choice partner for sustainable proteins. One way Hilton Foods is reducing its environmental impact is via its resource efficiency. The Group is constantly working to upgrade its facilities and have seen major success in its latest efficiency projects for example implementing energy efficiency projects in production processes and in buildings, installing solar panels to reduce electricity usage from the grid and eliminating of the use of trailers to store products on site. Time horizon: short-term, medium-term, long-term

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Assets	Climate related issues have influenced our financial decisions in acquisitions and divestments. Our acquisition of Seachill, our fish processing business, is seen to improve our sustainability reputation and influence given their strong track record for driving sustainability through the fish supply chain in the past. Additionally, Hilton Foods realized that there is a demand by consumers for food that is healthy for themselves and the planet. Social consciousness is of growing importance to consumers when making decisions about their lives and the food they eat. We continue to diversify the range of healthy, delicious proteins we offer to our customers and consumers. Our recent partnership with Cellular Agriculture and acquisition of Foppen demonstrates our continued commitment to diversify our range of sustainable products. As part of our journey to circularity, we had capital investments and direct costs in R&D in order to ensure we embed the waste hierarchy in every product decision we make. Reducing the amount of packaging we use is our first priority, before exploring reusable solutions and then striving for the highest quality recycling route. This is implemented through a set of sustainable design principles, using systems thinking to ensure we are providing the best packaging solution whilst considering any second life the product might have. These strategies ensure we are able to reduce the environmental impact of our packaging throughout the full product lifecycle.

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	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

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
Well-below 2°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
2020

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
10639

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
47103

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)
57742

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 (%)
25

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
43306.5

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
13689

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
37071

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)
50759

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]
48.373800699664

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2020 Hilton Foods committed to setting science-based target through the Science Based Targets initiative and signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C pledge to net-zero by 2050. The target was approved in 2021. The requirement on setting science-based target on Scope 1 and 2 is that the target should cover at least 95% of company's footprint. In this context, Hilton Foods did include all the emissions from its operations in the emissions reduction target. Our existing 'well-below 2°C' targets are to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 25% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. As well as our ongoing work to achieve these targets we are actively engaged in work to update targets to increase our level of ambition to the '1.5°C' pathway and to align to the new Forestry, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) guidance.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
To ensure we meet these targets, we have developed detailed site level decarbonisation plans for each of our operations, to ensure efficiency (in line with ISO 50001), purchasing and capital expenditure decisions are aligned to our decarbonisation targets. We are actively seeking opportunities for investment and grant support to expedite

the implementation of low-carbon technologies across heating, cooling and electricity. We are working with key suppliers and other partners to develop and implement decarbonisation plans for our supply chain.
Related to this commitment, there has been an increase in the share of renewable energy use, increasing from 52% in 2021 to 62% in 2022 globally.

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

Target ambition
Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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)
14392177

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)
14392177

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
14392177

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)
97

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)
97

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 (%)
12.3

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
12621939.229

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)
12561785

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)
12561785

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
12561785

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]
103.398087532954

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Hilton Foods has set its scope 3 target on the Agricultural products within Purchased goods and services in line with the SBTi Criteria of having a target on at least 2/3rds of Scope 3 emissions sources and at the same time allows us to focus our decarbonisation efforts in the most material category in our supply chain.
Hilton Foods committed to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased agricultural products 12.3% by 2030 from a 2020 base year.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
We are working with key suppliers and other partners to develop and implement decarbonisation plans for our supply chain. We are also working to diversify our production into lower carbon proteins, including seafood, plant based and convenience foods. In 2022, Hilton Foods made 14% reduction in like for like Scope 3 emissions as compared to the previous year.

C4.2

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

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

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

Base year
2020

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
26227.033

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
19.4

Target year
2027

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

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
62

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
52.8535980148884

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs 1

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

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The goal is to achieve 100% renewable electricity across all our own operations in Europe by end of 2025 and globally by 2027. The Science Based Target covers scope 1,2,3 emissions for the whole company. We have taken a financial control approach, with any holding less than 50% of shares excluded, however these are assessed as minor.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
To achieve our Science Based Targets we plan to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 from a 2020 base year and reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased agricultural products by 12.3% within the same timeframe. Our climate risk mitigation strategy for our own sites starts with securing renewable energy contracts with support from Schneider Electric. In 2022 100% of our electric power consumption in the United Kingdom came from renewable electricity and globally 62% of our total electric power consumption was from renewable electricity in this reporting period.

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

C4.2b

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

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2017

Target coverage
Country/area/region

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

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

Waste management	Other, please specify (Metric tonnes of food waste)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
2432

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
1216

Figure or percentage in reporting year
1730

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
57.7302631578947

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (UN SDG goal 12 / Champions 12.3)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This is part of our Champions 12.3 food waste commitment, to reduce food loss and waste by at least 50% in our own UK operations by 50% by 2030. This target is set against a baseline for our UK site and the target considers only that business. We have expanded this methodology to all sites globally, although they are excluded from this scope. Progress was made in redistributing more material to charity, animal feed and bio-material processing. Some of our sites now operate at zero food waste.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We are working with our retail partners to provide product choices to consumers that help them to reduce food waste, and the use of energy and water in their homes. We are implementing projects at sites to increase valorization of by products and reduce waste through efficiency.

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

C4.2c

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

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs3

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We have committed to set a science-based target through the Science Based Targets initiative and signed the Business Ambition for well-below 2°C pledge to decarbonise our own operations and supply chains (scope 1,2,3 for company-wide coverage). We have set energy and water efficiency targets for our sites and continue to engage in global collaborative action for decarbonisation of our key raw materials. As we have taken a financial control approach, any holding less than 50% of shares are excluded (these exclusions are assessed as minor).

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
No

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
During 2023 we will submit an even more ambitious targets to the Science Based Targets initiative. These will be consistent with achieving 1.5°C by 2030 as a milestone for neutralization.
Furthermore, we improve energy and water efficiency in our facilities by at least 10%, before the end of 2025, compared to a 2018 baseline and consume 100% renewable electricity across all our own operations in Europe by end of 2025 and globally by 2027.

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*	2	140
Implemented*	5	1328
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 production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
243

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
242

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

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
Reduce leaks in order to decrease natural gas consumption on heating water for the crate washer. Optimization of the crates washer efficiency washing 3x more crates using the same amount of gas.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
45

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
17915

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

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
Elimination of the use of trailers to store products on site. All products are now stored on site without diesel consumption.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
905

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)
127040

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
714879

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Using solar panels to reduce electricity usage from the grid

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
124

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
98146

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
157687

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Use the restheat from cooling to preheat the cleaning water.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
11

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
9895

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
17400

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
1-2 years

Comment
Heat recovery system installed on ammonia system, preheating by heat recovery from compressed ammonia

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	Hilton Foods is able to achieve decreased operation costs and improved efficiency form the basis of driving investment in emission reductions. Hilton Foods invests across all areas of its business, including increased processing efficiency and storage solutions and updating our IT infrastructure which have direct benefit for decreasing operation costs and assuring best class performance.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Existing and proposed regulatory requirements in each of Hilton Foods operating countries are considered, to determine compliance requirements. These include emissions and deforestation controls and product environmental labelling.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Energy efficiency is seen as the way forward for our business both in terms of cost and carbon reductions. These efficiencies will be vital in helping us to meet our emission reduction targets in the future.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Hilton Foods has a dedicated budget for low-cabon product R&D.

C4.5

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

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (Cradle to gate comparison LCA)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cooking	Other, please specify (Range of mince products containing beef and vegetables as an alternative to beef only mince)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Vegetables have been added to a range of mince products that were previously 100% meat or fish.

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

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

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

Functional unit used
500 g pack of mince

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
500g of beef mince

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

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.0145

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Comparative LCA of vegetables' inclusion mince and 100% beef mince

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
1

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
Acquired: Foppen (Greece and Netherlands)

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
In 2022 Hilton Foods acquired Foppen, a specialist smoked salmon business, with facilities in the Netherlands and Greece, which enhances our existing fish portfolio and is an entry point into the North American retail market.

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	At Hilton Foods we are constantly working to improve how we measure and report our Scope 3 emissions. In 2021, we moved from a financial accounting approach to an inventory approach. In 2022, we have refined this to use more regional and supply chain-specific data. This has led to a change in our estimated emissions compared to what was reported in prior years. For clarity and to enable comparability, we have applied the updated methodology to calculate our estimated Scope 3 emissions for 2021 and 2020 as well as 2022. Updated Scope 3 estimates for prior years are not included in GEP Environmental's verification of our Scope 3.

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 3	When recalculating baselines and updating methodology or scope any category which is more than 0.75% of the total company footprint is recalculated in accordance with the new methodology or scope.	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10639

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
57675

Comment
Data for 2020 and 2021 is provided as reported in 2021, the above is recalculated to align with the 2022 dataset and methodology.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
47103

Comment

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)
14392177

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)
106221

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11334

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
78713

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
13032

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1998

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Out of Scope

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)
123082

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Out of Scope

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)
112840

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)
29904

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
Out of Scope

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
Out of Scope

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
Out of Scope

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15497320

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
265825

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Agricultural Guidance: Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Agricultural Sector
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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)
17467

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15562

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10639

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

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

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

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
54465

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
41589

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
57249

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
42004

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
57675

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
47103

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

C6.4

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

C6.4a

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

Source of excluded emissions
Agito

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

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

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

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

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source
Emissions are not relevant

Date of completion of acquisition or merger
<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents
0.1

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents
0.1

Explain why this source is excluded
Even though Hilton Foods acquired Agito in March 2022, has not been included in any non-financial disclosure in 2022, as nonfinancial data integration is still ongoing. The screening assessment we conducted has indicated that the joint venture with Agito has a low emission significance compared to other emission sources within the organization.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents
Hilton Foods estimated the percentage of emissions using screening assessment based on financial control approach. The assessment has indicated that it would not increase our footprint significantly.

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)
12561785

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
6

Please explain
- Activity data for all sites within the scope of the company's GHG Emissions Inventory were sourced from provided Scope 3 Model developed by Hilton Foods plc using metrics & methodology provided by Southpole (in the model provided last year) for selected Scope 3 emissions sources.
- All activity was converted into tonnes CO2e using the appropriate conversion factor, AR5 GWP values, and covers the 12-month period between 1st Jan and 31st Dec 2022.
- Protein conversion factors were found to be accurate and were determined using the percentage weighting as stated in the Scope 3 Calculation reporting spreadsheet. Conversion factors were adjusted based on the proportion of beef and dairy herds within different source locations.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
9835

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Spend-based method

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

Please explain
Spend data in different currencies was converted using OECD conversion rates in 2020 to arrive at USD spend for each site.
Non-spend emission factors are used to calculate IT capital goods and freezer.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
16949

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel-based method

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

Please explain
GHG emissions from upstream fuel and energy-related activities account for less than 1% of Hilton Foods plc's GHG emissions and have been excluded from detailed sampling and data verification. A brief review of calculations found that the correct GHG conversion factors have been used and applied correctly.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
36952

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

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

Please explain
Upstream transport for Hilton Seafood UK is not included, as virtually non-existent (shipping emissions are included in fish EFs). Activity data (tkm) was calculated based on number of truck movements, distances, and average load of vehicles. All transport in refrigerated trucks (Diesel, articulated >33t, 50% laden).

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
10345

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

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

Please explain
Activity data from all sites included except for Australian sites where a total volume for HFA rather than for each site was used. Waste types include food & drink waste, general waste (household residual waste), cardboard waste, and metal waste.
Excluded emissions from wastewater treatment due to data availability and immateriality of this emission source. Emission factors are all from BEIS except for incineration and anaerobic digestion from Ecoinvent.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
931

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
Only air travel included due to materiality. Data on ground travel was too difficult to obtain and not significant enough. Accommodation is included under PG&S, as expense data was available for hotels and restaurants, rather than hotels separately.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3339

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
Number of employees obtained per site, except for Australian sites, where a breakdown by site was not available but a total for HFA was used. Average statistics data of commuting behaviour of each country was applied to arrive at total pkm by mode.

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
Hilton Foods currently does not lease any upstream assets that have not already been accounted within Scope1&2 figures.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
18825

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

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

Please explain
Hilton Foods does not pay for any outbound transport except from Fairfax. Hence, downstream transport includes emissions from all outbound transport. Although Fairfax outbound transport should fall under upstream transport according to the GHG-P, it is categorised under downstream transport in this calculation to avoid confusion.
Activity data (tkm) was calculated based on number of truck movements, distances, and average load of vehicles.
All transport in refrigerated trucks (Diesel, articulated >33t, 50% laden).

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
438

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
Activity data for all sites within scope of the company's GHG Emissions Inventory were from provided Scope 3 Model developed by Hilton Foods plc using metrics & methodology provided by Southpole (in the model provided last year) for selected scope 3 emissions sources.
- All activity data covered the 12-month period between 1st Jan and 31st Dec 2022 and was provided in kilowatt hours (kWh) (for processing & use) then converted into tonnes CO2e using the appropriate conversion factors and AR5 GWP values.
- Cooking preparation model assumes that the fuel used is electricity, and that average preparation instructions are used for products (pan fry for 6/12 minutes, electric oven used to bake/roast products).

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
30274

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify (Indirect use-phase emissions)

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

Please explain
Activity data for all sites within scope of the company's GHG Emissions Inventory were from provided Scope 3 Model developed by Hilton Foods using metrics & methodology provided by Southpole (in the model provided last year) for selected scope 3 emissions sources.
- All activity data covered the 12-month period between 1st Jan and 31st Dec 2022 and was provided in kilowatt hours (kWh) (for processing & use) then converted into tonnes CO2e using the appropriate conversion factors.
- Waste conversion factors used in calculating EOL emissions were also appropriately sourced (Defra/BEIS 2022, Global waste factors)

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
62035

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
EOL treatment is split into packaging and food waste.

Packaging: All consumer-facing packaging volumes based on PG&S - packaging data were assumed to go to waste. Waste treatment methods from World Bank national statistics data, where composting is assumed to be landfill for packaging.

Food waste: 11% of products sold is assumed to go to waste (based on use of sold products data). Waste treatment methods from World Bank national statistics data, where recycling is assumed to be landfill for food.

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
Hilton Foods doesn't have any downstream leased assets.

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
Hilton Foods doesn't have any franchises.

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
Hilton Foods doesn't have any investments.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
12640145

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
Emissions from the production of raw materials
Emissions from the transportation of goods or services not included in other categories
Emissions from the use of products and services not covered by other categories

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
111571

Emissions calculation methodology
Average product method

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

Please explain
Emissions from the use, disposal, or recycling of products
Emissions from customer transportation or travel not included in other categories
Emissions from the use of goods and services sold by the company but not covered by other categories

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
13299866

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
7954

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
9668

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
77666

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
29199

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
180

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
2323

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
119560

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
92004

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
23389

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
15263431

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
234953

Comment

Past year 2

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
14392177

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
106221

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
11334

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
78713

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
13032

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
5

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
1998

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
123082

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
112840

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
29904

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
15497320

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
265825

Comment

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

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

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

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

Agricultural commodities
Cattle products

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

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9249143

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
Lower

Please explain
We have mapped and tested different cattle farming carbon measurement tools in the UK and Ireland, including the Cool Farm Tool. We calculated that the average CO2e per kg of UK beef in 2018 was 9.13 kgCO2e / kg LW (liveweight). This has been used as proxy for most geographies. Additionally, we are members of the Centre for Innovation and Excellence in Livestock. They produced a report in 2020 titled Net Zero Carbon UK Livestock https://www.cielivestock.co.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2021/05/CIEL-Net-Zero-Carbon-UK-Livestock-FINAL-interactive-revised-May-2021.pdf. This report summarises the most accurate data available for the footprint of UK beef and lamb. For beef there are three breed types: pure dairy (bull calves and surplus heifer calves); late-maturing beef cross dairy; and early-maturing beef cross dairy. Fattening systems are matched to breed types. Intensive systems are suitable for late-maturing bulls and steers, and aim to finish animals on cereals at 12 - 14 months of age, or silage at 14-16 months of age. Semi-intensive systems are suitable for all types of dairy-bred animals, and aim to finish animals at 18 months of age. Animals spend one or two summers grazing and one or two winters indoors. Extensive systems are suitable for early-maturing animals and aim to finish animals at 24-30 months of age mainly on grass and grass silage. The Cranfield Life Cycle Assessment model estimates carbon footprint (kg CO2 -eq/kg carcass) of 10.4 for intensive systems, 10.6 for semi-intensive systems, and 11.8 for extensive systems. Differences in emissions reflect differences in length of fattening period, weight at slaughter, and diet with enteric fermentation as the key source of methane driving the carbon footprint along with feed production. This source has been used for the emissions calculation for cattle products from UK operations.

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

Agricultural commodities
Fish and seafood from aquaculture

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

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
154551

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
Lower

Please explain
For farmed salmon the most comprehensive study was carried out in Norway in 2017 by Sintef and published in 2020 this shows that farmed salmon has emissions of 6.5 kg CO2e/kg edible product as delivered to our site including transport and processing, and the equivalent emissions for frozen cod fillet are 1.8 (or 2.5 if processed from whole frozen fish in China). https://www.sintef.no/contentassets/25338e561f1a4270a59ce25bcbc926a2/report-carbon-footprint-norwegian-seafood-products-2017_final_040620.pdf/

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

Agricultural commodities
Other, please specify (Sheep products)

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

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1562601

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
About the same

Please explain
We are members of the Centre for Innovation and Excellence in Livestock. They produced a report in 2020 titled Net Zero Carbon UK Livestock https://www.cielivestock.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/CIEL-Net-Zero-Carbon-UK-Livestock-FINAL-interactive-revised-May-2021.pdf. This report summarises the most accurate data available for the footprint of UK beef and lamb. The mean carbon footprints for lowland, upland and hill sheep enterprises were 10.9kg CO2 -eq, 12.9kg CO2 -eq and 17.9kg CO2 -eq per kg liveweight, respectively.

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

Agricultural commodities
Other, please specify (Pig products)

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

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
877326

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The data used for footprint calculation in our pork products is taken from a study of 5 reference farms in our Netherlands supply chain, where the average of the collected data shows a footprint of 4kg CO2e per 100 g of protein ex farm and an additional 0.2kg CO2e for the slaughtering/deboning operations of our suppliers. For comparison we also use data from other actors in the pork industry. For example the Danish Crown, a global leader in sustainable meat production, have been measured against a CO2 emission equivalent norm based on figures from 2016, which shows that a pig from birth to slaughter emits 239 kgCO2. The preliminary estimates show that pigs from the their stables today emit 6.7 per cent less CO2 than the norm, or the equivalent of 223 kg.

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

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
0.015348

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
59056

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
3847600

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
11.9

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities
Acquisitions
Change in revenue

Please explain
Our revenues increased in 2022, while our scope 2 emissions experienced a slight decrease thanks to the progress towards our 100% renewable electric power sourcing target and due to energy efficiency measures implemented on sites in the reporting year. We also increased the proportion of renewable electricity to 62% (a 10% increase compared to 2021).

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	14998.36	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	15.82	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	51.57	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	1749.03	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	2022.534
Denmark	186.243
Ireland	1232.594
Netherlands	3914.855
New Zealand	845.059
Poland	867.735
Portugal	914.546
Sweden	29.672
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6437.047
Greece	1474.135

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Fish	4597.472
Plant-based Food	1265.489
Meat and Fresh Food	11216.402

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

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

Yes

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

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

Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category
<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
17467

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
This includes all Scope 1 emissions from across the group. Calculated using DEFRA emissions factors for fuels and refrigerants.

Activity
Distribution

Emissions category
<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1977

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
This includes all Scope 1 emissions from across the group, although the only subsidiaries which directly conduct distribution are Fairfax Meadow and Dalco. Calculated using DEFRA emissions factors for fuels and refrigerants.

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)
Australia	26249.008	26249.008
Denmark	1318.673	4425.969
Ireland	1229.459	0
Netherlands	10265.459	7491.358
Poland	6425.836	159
Portugal	1467.927	2225.804
Sweden	530.88	1034.971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6598.4	2915.542
Greece	145.45	145.45

C7.6

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

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Fish	5331.222	3389.297
Plant-based Food	2774.068	0
Meat and Fresh Food	46123.193	38342.263

C7.7

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

C7.7a

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

Subsidiary name
Hilton Foods UK Limited

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2119

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3873

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Subsidiary name
Seachill UK Limited trading as Hilton Seafood UK

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1664

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1942

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Subsidiary name
Fairfax Meadow Europe Limited

Primary activity

Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2605

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
781

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Subsidiary name
Foods Connected Limited

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4

Comment

Subsidiary name
Dalco Food BV

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1265

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2774

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Subsidiary name
Hilton Foods Holland BV

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1190

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4248

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4248

Comment

Subsidiary name
Foppen Group BV

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1794

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3244

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3244

Comment

Subsidiary name
Olympic Eel & Salmon Industry SA

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1771

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
145

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
145

Comment

Subsidiary name
Hilton Foods Danmark A/S

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1319

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
4426

Comment

Subsidiary name
Hilton Foods Sverige AB

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
32

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
531

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1035

Comment

Subsidiary name
Hilton Foods (Ireland) Limited

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1233

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1229

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Subsidiary name
Hilton Foods Ltd Sp z o.o.

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
868

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6426

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
159

Comment

Subsidiary name
SOHI Meat Solutions –Distribuição de Carnes, S.A.

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
414

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1468

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2226

Comment

Subsidiary name
Hilton Foods Australia Pty Limited

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1956

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
26248

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
26248

Comment

Subsidiary name
Hilton Foods New Zealand Limited

Primary activity
Food & beverage wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond
<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity
<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number
<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol
<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code
<Not Applicable>

LEI number
<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier
<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
845

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1126

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1126

Comment

C7.9

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

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	415	Decreased	1	Due to the change in renewable energy implemented during the year, despite an increase in production, our emissions have not grown as high as could be expected. In 2022 we reduced our emissions by 415 metric tons of CO2e. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 Market-based emissions in the previous year was 57 566 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -0.72% through (-415/57566) * 100= -0,72% (i.e. a 1% decrease in emissions).
Other emissions reduction activities	2251	Decreased	3.9	Due to our emissions reduction activities implemented during the year, despite an increase in production, emissions have not grown as high as could be expected. In 2022 we reduced our emissions by 2251 metric tons of CO2e compared to the previous year. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 Market-based emissions in the previous year was 57 566 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -3.9% through (-2251/57566) * 100= -3.9% (i.e. a 3.9% decrease in emissions).
Divestment	0	No change	0	In 2022 there have been no changes in emissions due to divestment.
Acquisitions	7018	Increased	13.8	The purchase of smoked salmon specialists Foppen Groep BV, including their Greek subsidiary Olympic Eel & Salmon Industry SA, increased emissions. This was most significant in scope 1 as the smoking process uses a significant quantity of fuel. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 Market-based emissions in the previous year excluding those from Foppen were 50 548 tCO2e, whilst those from Foppen were 7018, therefore 7018/50548=13.8%. A 13.8% increase in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is attributable to this acquisition.
Mergers	0	No change	0	In 2022 there has been no changes in emissions due to mergers.
Change in output	0	No change	0	There have been limited changes in demand across markets but this has been controlled for by other factors.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	In 2022 there has been no change in methodology.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	In 2022 there has been no change in the boundary.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	In 2022 there has been no change in physical operating conditions.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	In 2022 there has been no change due to unidentified changes.
Other	0	No change	0	No other reasons for emissions changes have been identified.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	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)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	67474	67474
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	90533	56052	146585
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	5345	2000	7345
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>	2714	<Not Applicable>	2714
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	98592	125526	224118

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
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
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
54601

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
54601

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

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

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

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
12873

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
12873

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

Total fuel

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
67474

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
67474

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

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

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(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	2714	2714	2714	2714
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

(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
Ireland

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (wind, solar, hydro)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4607

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

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

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
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (wind, solar, hydro)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9162

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Poland

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify (wind, solar, hydro)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
10016

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (wind, solar, hdro)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
33828

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

C8.2g

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

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
33828

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
303

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]
34131

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
29026

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]
29026

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
438

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]
438

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7415

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)
3769

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
11184

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7610

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)
2645

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10255

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10016

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)
931945

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
941961

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7919

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
514

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]
8433

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
38549

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
2154

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]
40703

Country/area
New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
8691

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]
8691

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
230331 Hilton Food Group plc GHG Verification Report v1.0.pdf

Page/ section reference
Page 6 , 9, 12-19

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
230331 Hilton Food Group plc GHG Verification Report v1.0.pdf

Page/ section reference
6,9, 12-19

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
230331 Hilton Food Group plc GHG Verification Report v1.0.pdf

Page/ section reference
6,9, 12-19

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

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

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
230331 Hilton Food Group plc GHG Verification Report v1.0.pdf

Page/section reference
Page 6, 9, 12-19

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
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
C8. Energy	Renewable energy products	ISO 14064-3: 2019	For the purposes of the verification process the verifier was given access to the electricity supply contracts and other green electricity products proof for validation of the used market-based emission factors. (verification attached) 230331 Hilton Food Group plc GHG Verification Report v1.0.pdf
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14064-3: 2019	For the purposes of the verification, the Verifier was given access to Hilton Foods energy data on the portal with invoices attached. This allowed for detailed sampling and verification to take place, focused upon the sites which are the highest consumers of electricity and natural gas that are in scope the GHG Emissions Inventory (please see Annex 1 for further details on sampling strategy). (verification attached) 230331 Hilton Food Group plc GHG Verification Report v1.0.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

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

To achieve the emissions reductions required, there are calls by the UK Climate Change Committee and others to change consumers eating habits to lessen meat consumption and increase other protein sources in their diet. Policy changes may therefore be implemented to drive down emissions in the agricultural sector and to shift consumer behaviours toward lower carbon options. Changes in carbon policy could be realised as a carbon tax or levy on food producers or retailers, inclusion of agricultural activities within existing cap and trade schemes, or through adjustments to existing agricultural subsidies.

While future policy is uncertain, as part balance emissions reductions with the needs of a growing population and ensure continued levels of food security which contribute to a balanced and healthy diet. As such, there may be an increase in incentives for carbon offsetting schemes on agricultural land, or increased R&D incentives for low carbon agricultural techniques. The situation is currently unclear and is likely to be implemented in different ways across different political landscapes but on the balance of probability we anticipate some form of carbon pricing or land pricing to take effect in one of our four key geographies before 2025. We anticipate there is a high likelihood that UK ETS or EU ETS, are extended to cover at least one of our operations in the next two years.

While future policy is uncertain, as part of our initial climate-related scenario analysis, Hilton sought to deepen understanding of how changes to carbon tax could impact upon our supply chain and impact upon pricing strategies adopted for different protein products.

By leveraging our IT and automation solutions for supply chain management, we have an opportunity to add a strategic growth driver in the sale of technology and services to other companies to enable them to become more efficient and reduce operating emissions. Through Hilton Services, the Group is at the forefront of technology and physical architecture design, which improves internal logistics.

We continue to work with customers and suppliers to incentivise uptake of our technology and supply chain solutions, incorporating robotics and warehouse automation systems. Since our investment in Foods Connected, this subsidiary has continued to grow, providing end-to-end supply chain management services and further opportunities for category diversification. We use Foods Connected to both give us the data we need around our business and supply chains, but also share that data up and downstream, helping farmers and suppliers to consider what the particular carbon footprint of their part in the supply chain is. Our joint venture with the Agito Group facilitates our development of highly automated logistics solutions for our supply chain and retail partners. We can also lead in environmental data collection and traceability across multi-tier supply chains and capitalise on growing requirements for transparency across value chains to prevent negative environmental impacts.

We expect to see some steps towards carbon taxes in some of our markets by 2025.

If product pricing is adjusted to reflect its carbon footprint there may be a reduction in consumer demand, leading to reduced profits from foods where the footprints have not been mitigated. The timing and methodology by which carbon pricing is imposed is uncertain, but the UK Health Alliance on Climate Change recommends the food industry sets a climate tax on food products with a high footprint to align with UK decarbonisation targets. In New Zealand, plans to integrate the agricultural sector within the country's greenhouse gas emissions cap and trade system from 2025 have been proposed. Hilton Foods continues to be actively involved in supply chain carbon reduction programmes in collaboration with other industry stakeholders and are targeting net zero emissions by 2050. To progress our objective for reducing the emissions intensity of cattle by 15% by 2025, we have engaged in leadership of collaborative action to address the footprint of cattle farming with the European Round Table in Beef Sustainability (ERBS) and UK Cattle Sustainability Platform (UKCSP). We are in the process of developing a detailed decarbonisation plans for key species to responsibly reduce our footprint and reduce our exposure to this risk.

C11.2

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

No

C11.3

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

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

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

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number
37

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
62

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
94

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
It is key for Hilton Foods to drive collaboration and innovation with our suppliers to strive towards making the most sustainable products possible. We have chosen key suppliers for our cattle, seafood and sheep and pig, who represent the largest portion of our Scope 3 emissions (49% of our suppliers but 94% of our Scope 3) to work with on various projects such as: Recycled content in plastic packaging, sustainable soy in animal feed, highly efficient trawlers with on board processing of otherwise discarded products, and methane reducing feed additives. This year we have expanded to include key packaging and ingredient suppliers. Our raw materials are sourced locally and internationally from proven suppliers and Foods Connected, our supplier traceability paltform ensures we partner with suppliers that share our commitment to quality, safety, animal welfare, human rights and sustainability. We are also engaging with these key suppliers to encourage them to set their own science-based targets and for us to collectively influence the farmers and fishermen that produce the raw materials. We have surveyed all of our main suppliers to determine those that have set targets, what their baseline data is, and what processes they have to measure and reduce the footprint of the farms that supply them. We are using this information to further improve the accuracy of our Scope 3 footprint and to inform our decarbonisation strategy. Ensuring the sustainability of food requires transparency across the value chain to prevent negative environmental and human rights impacts. We have committed to set a science-based target through the Science Based Targets initiative and signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C pledge to decarbonise our own operations and supply chains.
We also launched a Supplier Social Responsibility Code of Conduct in 2022 setting out the behaviours and standards expected from suppliers. Further targets include screening 100% of new primary suppliers using social criteria and auditing 100% of high-risk primary suppliers by 2025. We hold regular dialogue with our suppliers on governance and compliance matters including food safety standards, human rights and modern slavery. We also have regular dialogue with suppliers on product quality and payment terms

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Our measure of success in our engagement with suppliers would be to achieve our sustainable objectives of: - A intensity reduction of 15% in GHG emissions of cattle products by 2025 and 100% of our direct supply of wild caught fish to be certified as sustainable. In this context, we have helped create a physical supply chain working group within the UK Roundtable for Sustainable Soy. This is tasked with building fully traceable soy supply chains for UK and Irish beef and dairy cattle feed to give farmers a choice of certified deforestation free feed. Our top two cod and haddock suppliers have invested in trawlers with on board processing of previously discarded carcass materials for use in farmed salmon. This reduces waste and footprint from the wild fish and replaces the use of other wild caught fish, sourced from South America, as feed in the local salmon farms in Norway. We are involved in a number of industry working groups to influence the progression of animal welfare including the European Roundtable on Sustainable Beef and Global GAP standards committee. We are working in a full supply chain collaborative project within the European Roundtable for Beef Sustainability. This is setting targets for the reduction of scope 3 emissions in cattle farming by 15% by 2025. We are contributing to this by convening our suppliers to participate in trials and ultimately to disseminate best practice methods to the supply chains. We also hold the vice chair of the European Roundtable for Beef Sustainability (ERBS). The ERBS has set a target to reduce cattle emissions by 15% by 2025 and has established national platforms, including the UK Cattle Sustainability Platform, where Hilton Foods is coordinating the actions to deliver the emissions reduction target. As a result of our engagement 98% of our direct supply wild caught fish is certified to the MSC and 100% of our aquaculture supply is third party certified for responsible seafood, which brings us really close to the measure of success set on the fish products.
All of our salmon comes from segregated DCF sources. In 2022 a significant proportion of our warm water prawn supply chains sourced from DCF segregated sources and we are working towards 100%. Over 98% of Hilton Seafood UK directly sourced wild caught seafood certified to the MSC standard.

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 education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number
81

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
98

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We actively engage with our customers on a combination of Corporate Social Responsibility work streams, which supports our common objectives to reduce climate change impacts. We have very large-scale partnerships with a small number of major retailers in each of the markets we operate in, which makes it achievable to engage 100% of our customers in shared processes. The scope of engagement that affects the climate change includes producing cattle decarbonisation plans for both Tesco and Albert Hein and we are working in partnership with them to deliver these with the supply base. Hilton Foods are signatories alongside our customers and suppliers to the UK WRAP Meat in a Net Zero world commitment that includes commitments in GHG reduction, food waste, and eliminating deforestation. We have contributed to the development of the plans for cattle decarbonisation.
We engage most closely with our most material customers as these are the ones with whom we can have greatest impact. Acquisition of multi-customer businesses has increased the number of smaller volume customers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Our measure of success in our engagement with clients would be achieving our objectives and commitments such as: 100% of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable, or compostable by 2025; 70% of plastic packaging to be effectively recycled or composted by 2025 for the UK sites; achieve a 30% average recycled content across all plastic packaging. In order to achieve, packaging weight minimisation we have reduced its thickness and therefore its weight, e.g. from 720 micron to 480 micron in our trays used for steaks.
As a result of our active engagement, we have made huge progress on our journey to sustainable and circular packaging:
– Across Hilton Foods APAC business, 95% of packaging materials are now recyclable
– Launch of preformed trays supplied at Hilton Foods Sweden and Hilton Foods Denmark which are made of 100% recycled plastic including 10% tray to tray content
– Launch of products at Hilton Seafood UK with 30% recycled coastal plastics, removing 240 tonnes of plastic from the environment

C12.1d

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

Other partners within our value chain are feed suppliers and farmers, that are suppliers of our direct suppliers. We are engaging with feed suppliers and farmers in the UK as part of industry collaborative initiatives and setting certification standards. We are engaging with feed producers for farmed fish to replace wild capture fish raw materials with cultivated algae that uses renewable energy sources. We are working directly with the feed companies to facilitate workshops where alternative novel feed ingredient suppliers, farmers, and retailers can meet and find collective solutions to bringing these ingredients to the mainstream market.

As result of our active membership in various innovation and sustainability driven industry working groups we are able to influence the industry trends and terms of emissions reductions.

In 2021 Hilton Food Group joined the United Nations Global Compact to further support the Ten Principles of the United Nations on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruptionOne of the first actions of this commitment was to participate in the creation of the Practical guidance for the UNGC Sustainable Ocean Principles for Aquaculture which was developed in partnership with supply chain.

We are committed to eliminating deforestation in our supply chains. We recognise the scale of this challenge and the need to work collaboratively to ensure we meet this goal. We were founder members of the Soy Transparency Coalition and currently sit on the steering committee. This coalition brings together our retailers and suppliers in a precompetitive space to work together to develop supply chains that can deliver deforestation free supply chains.

An example of this climate-related engagement is our role as vice chair of the European Roundtable in Beef Sustainability (ERBS) and the group setting goals for the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef. We lead the environmental work within the UK Cattle Sustainability Platform (UKCSP) that includes all of our suppliers and customers. Within the UKCSP we have helped align all the members behind one single plan. As a result of our engagements, we have set an intensity reduction of 15% in GHG emissions of cattle by 2025, which is aligned to the targets set by the European Roundtable for Beef Sustainability.

We believe in supporting our local communities as their long-term success is linked to our long-term success. Hilton Foods has a commitment to responsibly package all of its products which is why we have a target to reduce the weight of plastic packaging whilst ensuring it is fully reusable, recyclable or compostable. In 2022 we launched fish packaging made from coastal recovered plastic, removing 240 tonnes of plastic from the environment. We are actively involved in all of our local communities. We recruit local people and support local charities and community groups. In 2022 we donated £153,327 to charities. We are part-funding a PhD at Heriot-Watt University, which aims to map the social responsibility tools available to the fishing industry and improve its human rights performance and we are sponsoring a DPhil with Oxford University looking at sustainability metrics and policy in agriculture.

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
The Foods Connected Supplier Compliance solution simplifies supplier data capture and compliance checks through a clear and user-friendly format. The solution centralises supplier approval lists, questionnaires, approval and compliancy tracking and supplier documentation. In one central location, users can manage supplier compliance through supply chain mapping and risk assessments, supplier ranking and KPIs. The platform provides dashboard reporting, audit schedules and automated notifications to help users manage the supplier compliance process.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
86

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
86

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?
Yes

C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Management practice
Other, please specify (Sustainable animal feed)

Description of management practice
We are signatories to and on the steering group of the UK Soy Manifesto which is a collective industry commitment to ensure that all of the soy imported to the UK or used in feed for animals is from farms that are deforestation and conversion free by 2025.
In 2023 the group has committed to produce a quarterly soy deforestation risk register for UK soy imports, tracking the UK's progress in the importation of deforestation and conversion free soy. We also agreed to a joint transition plan, coordinated by a high-level cross-supply chain governance group, with support of expert stakeholders to monitor and review the transition, ensuring the risk and responsibilities are shared.
Furthermore, great progress has been made in the agreement of the joint transition plan to enable our farmers to purchase 100% deforestation and conversion free (DCF) soy in the UK. We have aligned our UK commitment to the manifesto requirements and publish progress annually. This year we published our UK Commitment to Sourcing Deforestation and Conversion Free Soy which details our commitment and implementation roadmap. We've already made progress. All of our salmon comes from segregated DCF sources. In 2022 a significant proportion of our warm water prawn supply chains sourced from segregated sources and we are working towards 100%.
We are signatures of support to the Cerrado Manifesto and founder sponsor members of the Soy Transparency Coalition. We are encouraging the uptake of novel proteins and oils in aquaculture feed that have a lower carbon and broader environmental footprints.

Your role in the implementation
Financial
Knowledge sharing
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
Purchasing of RTRS credits and collaborative engagement with the supply chain, including feed suppliers who supply the farmers. We are joining a small working group (10 people) within the UK RTRS to deliver physically traceable supply chains of certified soy to ensure the UK retailers can deliver their commitments. We are working side by side with Tesco to ensure this driver of deforestation is understood throughout our industry. We are working with the UK Feed Industry to develop specifications which include sustainable soy.

Climate change related benefit
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
Other, please specify (protection of carbon sink)

Comment

Management practice reference number
MP2

Management practice
Livestock management

Description of management practice
Encouraging the wider use of methane-reducing animal feed additives and advocating for support for their use at scale at a global level. We follow our species-specific

decarbonization plans for beef, lamb, pork, and salmon, via:
– Improved feed conversion rates via nutrition, genetics and health
– Reduced on-farm energy use
– Lowering the footprint of animal feed via the uptake of green fertilisers and improved application methods; increased inclusion of waste crops
– Reduced enteric emissions via changes in feed types and additives
– Improved manure management

Engagement in forums where best practice is shared in a pre-competitive environment addressing shared challenges such as encouraging supply chains to set science-based targets.
We are involved in a number of industry working groups to influence the progression of sustainability in the supply chain. Our Aquaculture & Fisheries Manager is Co-Chair of the Global GAP Aquaculture Committee within others. The work in aquaculture feed as part of the development of the Aquaculture standards as well as the direct engagement with suppliers has helped to incentivize the industry to move towards deforestation-free soy. The land use change in soy, as in other crops, is one of the important factors in reducing carbon sequestration. The encouragement of deforestation-free soy in fish feed will contribute to carbon reduction in our supply chains.

Your role in the implementation
Knowledge sharing
Other, please specify (Advocacy, mapping effectiveness)

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
We encourage implementation by helping mapping the various solutions available and their efficiency. We are working collaboratively to share this knowledge via our suppliers and national or global forums. In our role in ERBS we have commissioned a survey of the interventions used by major meat and dairy companies to reduce the GHG output including asking which feed additives are the most cost effective. The resulting report will advise farmers on the potential GHG reduction impacts they can achieve and hopefully to demonstrate how they have also improved feed efficiency. We will use this knowledge to advocate for governments to support their use. Sharing global knowledge of research and development of feed additives with suppliers and through them to farmers.

Climate change related benefit
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

Comment

Management practice reference number
MP3

Management practice
Knowledge sharing

Description of management practice
Engagement in forums where best practice is shared in a pre-competitive environment addressing shared challenges such as encouraging supply chains to set science-based targets.
We are involved in a number of industry working groups to influence the progression of sustainability in the supply chain. Our Aquaculture & Fisheries Manager is Co-Chair of Global GAP Aquaculture Committee within others. The work in aquaculture feed as part of the development of the Aquaculture standards as well as the direct engagement with suppliers has helped to incentivize the industry to move towards deforestation-free soy. The land use change in soy, as in other crops, is one of the important factors in reducing carbon sequestration. The encouragement of deforestation-free soy in fish feed will contribute to carbon reduction in our supply chains.

Your role in the implementation
Knowledge sharing
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
We have joined the UNGC and the UN Sustainable Oceans Business Platform where we are learning form businesses across many sectors how they are working to achieve their science based targets.
We presented at the World Economic Forum Virtual Ocean Dialogues in 2020. The session addressed how fish provide essential nutrients for over 1 billion people. The need to rethink and rebuild our economic system presents an opportunity that society must seize today. At the same time, we must address the gaps in ocean management and take action to reverse unsustainable ocean economy practices. We have contributed to the forthcoming UNGC report advising seafood companies globally how to set and achieve science-based targets.

Climate change related benefit
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

Comment

C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b

(C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?
Yes

C12.3

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

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, 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
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities 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)
Approved science-based target
HILFUNI002OFFCertificate.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Relevant consultations are completed either by or with the oversight of the Group Corporate Social Responsibility team, who are responsible for developing and implementing The Sustainable Protein Plan, this ensures the activities are consistent with overall climate strategies.

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
Defra Food Data Transparency Partnership

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
Climate-related reporting
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO2
Emissions – methane
Emissions – other GHGs
Transparency requirements

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We are members of the Eco Working Group working to refine the policy for delivery.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
There are some elements of delivery that still need to be resolved, including the scope and immediacy of data flows which we are working constructively with the group to resolve but overall we are supportive of the policy.

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?
<Not Applicable>

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 (Food and Drink Federation)

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
The Food and Drink Federation (FDF) represents and supports 900 food and drink companies, from sole traders and SMEs to the largest global brands, providing advice and training to its members on topics including food safety and science, environmental sustainability, diet and health. FDF recognises the important role of food and drink manufacturers in reducing the impact of our sector on climate change. In April 2021, on behalf of the food and drink sector FDF announced the ambition to reach Net Zero by 2040. Reaching Net Zero will require a rapid reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, with any unavoidable emissions negated through carbon offsets.
Hilton Foods is an active member of the Food and Drink Federation Environmental committee which has developed climate change approach, and which has developed a net zero handbook that was launched on COP 26. Hilton Foods is currently involved in developing the 2030 climate change ambition.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

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

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
University or other educational institution

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Heriot-Watt University
Oxford University

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
51500

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
We are part-funding a PhD at Heriot-Watt University, which aims to map the social responsibility tools available to the fishing industry and improve its human rights performance. We contributed this year to the work, which seeks to understand the prevalence of microplastics across the marine environment, the implications for humans, and actions we can deliver in our value chain to reduce this. We are sponsoring a DPhil with Oxford University looking at sustainability metrics and policy in agriculture. A partnership approach is essential and we continue to engage with others to find new solutions to old problems.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Start-up company

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Chirrup.ai
Future by Insects

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
0

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
We believe in developing the solutions required to deliver our climate goals. We have provided significant in kind support to Chirrup.ai to develop the technology for automated measurement of ecological indicators and Future by Insects to develop the protein rich carbon negative feed of the future.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Hilton_Foods_Annual Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Governance: pages 45, 72-73
Strategy: pages 74-82
Risks and opportunities: pages 76-82
Emission figures: pages 83 - 86
Emission targets: page 83

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

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

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact	In line with the 'Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures' (TCFD) recommendations and Listing Rule LR 9.8.6R(8), Hilton Foods has provided information to stakeholders on the potential climate-related risks and opportunities for our global food business and value chains, and our relevant governance structures related to our net zero ambition, in turn helping them to make informed decisions. We set out below our climate-related financial disclosures consistent with the TCFD recommendations and recommended disclosures as detailed in 'Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures', 2017, with use of additional guidance from 'Implementing the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures', 2021 Hilton Food Group is a Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign member, committed to net-zero target. Furthermore Hilton Food Group plc commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 25% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. Hilton Food Group plc commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased agricultural products 12.3% within the same timeframe. We are full participants in the UN Global Compact, a global initiative that aligns companies with universal principles on environment, society, and governance.

C13. Other land management impacts

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

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

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

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

Management practice reference number
MP1

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Biodiversity

Description of impacts
We are working to create fully traceable physical supply chains for verified Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) soy for use in feed for all of our livestock species globally.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
We are committed to collectively verify that the supplying farms used by the traders are free from deforestation and conversion with a cut-off date of January 2020, ask direct suppliers to adopt and cascade the same commitment and build this requirement into contractual requirements through the supply chains.

Management practice reference number
MP2

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Other, please specify (Climate)

Description of impacts
Encouraging the wider use of methane reducing animal feed additives and to advocate for support for their use at scale at a global level.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
Sharing global knowledge of research and development of feed additives with suppliers and through them to farmers.

Management practice reference number
MP3

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Biodiversity
Soil
Water

Description of impacts
Actively supporting the introduction of regulations that ban trading in products sourced from illegally deforested farms.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
Enabling farmers to reduce their emissions and improve biodiversity, to promote more regenerative farming, by providing planning and reporting tools.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Hilton Foods delivers a future-ready food system where complex issues such as biodiversity are included in our targets and sustainability report. Our organization addresses biodiversity as we would like to enable farmers to reduce their emissions and improve biodiversity to promote more regenerative farming by reporting tools and enhance biodiversity on land by eliminating deforestation in our supply chains by 2025. Our Nature Positive Plan contains the following objectives: - Eliminate deforestation from the conversion of natural forests to agriculture or livestock production in Hilton Foods` supply chains - Maintain 100% of paper and board from certified sources - Planning and reporting tools provided to all farmers to support regenerative farming - 100% of seafood responsibly sourced to Hilton Foods standards (aligned to the Sustainable Seafood Coalition code and PAS 1550), and openly reporting supply chains through Ocean Disclosure Project - Hilton Seafood UK directly sourced wild-caught seafood 100% certified to the MSC standard or equivalent (by 2025) - Hilton Foods has partnered with technology start-up Chirrup.ai, through the Tesco-WWF Sustainability Innovation Fund. Cirrup.ai uses cost-effective technology to monitor birdsong as a biodiversity indicator for grassland-based farming. Acting like a robot ecologist, a Chirrup box is placed in an appropriate place on the farm, where ambient sound is recorded and used by artificial intelligence to identify the population of each of the species it detects. This allows us to assess the ecosystems, health, measure natural productivity and build improvement plans for the farms where Chirrup boxes are deployed.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain	SDG Other, please specify (UNGC Full Participants, Sustainable Seafood Coalition; PAS 1550)

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
TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
Hilton Foods has partnered with Chirrup.ai that uses cost-effective technology to monitor birdsong as a biodiversity indicator for grassland-based farming. Acting like a robot ecologist, a Chirrup box is placed in an appropriate place on the farm, where ambient sound is recorded and used by artificial intelligence to identify the population of each of the species it detects. This allows us to assess the ecosystems, health, measure natural productivity and build improvement plans for the farms where Chirrup boxes are deployed.

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?
No

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	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness

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	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators

C15.7

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Annual Report Page 55-61 Hilton_Foods_Annual Report 2022.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Hilton Food Group`s guiding principle, "growth and success through partnership," clearly defines the driving force and the impact of how we interact and operate with all our partners, including customers, suppliers, employees, and the communities in which we operate. Our partnership approach has enabled us to build our business to the success and scale that it is today. We provide opportunities for growth and success for all our partners by manufacturing high-quality multi-protein products using industry-leading technology in our highly automated facilities. By leveraging our expertise, we can offer enhanced supply chain efficiencies to our customers whilst committed to our sustainable protein plan. Our position in the food supply chain allows us to work with partners from farm to fork, creating a positive impact and fostering innovation across the value chain.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	3847600

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Facility

Allocation level detail
Hilton Foods facility in Holland is a strategic partner of Albert Heijn, and all Scope 1 emissions of HFH are allocated to the products supplied to Ahold via Albert Heijn and Delhaize brands.
35% of the production of the facility in Poland is being delivered to Ahold under the Albert brand and there we allocated 35% of Scope 1, 2 and 3 of this facility.
19% of the production of the Foppen facility is being delivered to Ahold and there we allocated 19% of Scope 1, 2 and 3 of this facility.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4951

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
Electricity and district heating

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
73437

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Emissions have been allocated proportionately to volume. This could be done to a greater level of accuracy by allocating on a SKU basis. This assumes the customer is taking a subset of product aligned to the facility's wider production.

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 11: Use of sold products

Allocation level
Facility

Allocation level detail
Hilton Foods facility in Holland is a strategic partner of Albert Heijn, and all Scope 1 emissions of HFH are allocated to the products supplied to Ahold via Albert Heijn and Delhaize brands.
35% of the production of the facility in Poland is being delivered to Ahold under the Albert brand and there we allocated 35% of Scope 1, 2 and 3 of this facility.
19% of the production of the Foppen facility is being delivered to Ahold and there we allocated 19% of Scope 1, 2 and 3 of this facility.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
1154965

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
Carbon footprint (LCA) of purchased goods and services, upstream transportation and distribution emissions, waste generated in operations.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
73437

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Emissions have been allocated proportionately to volume. This could be done to a greater level of accuracy by allocating on a SKU basis. This assumes the customer is taking a subset of product aligned to the facility's wider production.

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Facility

Allocation level detail
Hilton Foods facility in Holland is a strategic partner of Albert Heijn, and all Scope 1 emissions of HFH are allocated to the products supplied to Ahold via Albert Heijn and Delhaize brands.
35% of the production of the facility in Poland is being delivered to Ahold under the Albert brand and there we allocated 35% of Scope 1, 2 and 3 of this facility.
19% of the production of the Foppen facility is being delivered to Ahold and there we allocated 19% of Scope 1, 2 and 3 of this facility.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
2175

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
Natural gas

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
73437

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Emissions have been allocated proportionately to volume. This could be done to a greater level of accuracy by allocating on a SKU basis. This assumes the customer is taking a subset of product aligned to the facility's wider production.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

For further details please see our annual report on Hilton Foods` website.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
We face no challenges	All emissions associated with the facilities that serve our customers have been incorporated into this module. In the Netherlands, all of the supplied products are directed towards a single customer, making it justifiable to include all emissions from this market in our submission. Any measures taken to decrease emissions will contribute positively to our customers' emission reduction goals. In Poland, a substantial portion of the production is delivered to the client. As a result, we have allocated a proportional share of emissions corresponding to the proportion of products supplied to these clients.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

All production processes and packing lines are utilized for one major client in the market reported above. Additional energy required for operating cutting and packing lines for the small proportion of other customers volumes would not significantly impact overall emissions. Nevertheless, we are planning to improve our allocation methodology, especially for sites with a mixed client base. We continue the rollout and ongoing improvement of our submetering programme, which will provide us with more detailed information on the efficiency of our manufacturing processes. Developing supply chain mapping, partnership in supply chains, learning process with suppliers.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member
Ahold Delhaize

Group type of project
New product or service

Type of project
New product or service that has a lower upstream emissions footprint

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce our own supply chain emissions (our own scope 3)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings
190000

Estimated payback
0-1 year

Details of proposal
Improved product shelf life

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

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