

The background of the slide features a large, stylized logo consisting of the letters 'W', 'A', and 'L' in a light green color. The 'W' is formed by two overlapping 'V' shapes, the 'A' is a simple triangle, and the 'L' is a vertical bar with a horizontal base. The logo is centered horizontally and occupies most of the vertical space.

WOOLWORTHS HOLDINGS LIMITED

GOOD BUSINESS JOURNEY REPORT

2025 CDP SUBMISSION

START



Woolworths Holdings Ltd

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ ZAR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Woolworths Holdings Limited (WHL) is a prominent retail group publicly listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. It operates in Sub-Saharan Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, with a market capitalization of R61.082 billion as of June 2025. WHL employs around 40,168 individuals and operates in about 1,591 store locations across 13 countries. The group's subsidiaries include Woolworths and Country Road Group. Woolworths specializes in private label clothing, general merchandise, and financial services. Country Road Group focuses on apparel, accessories, footwear, and homeware. WHL has a sustainability strategy called the Good Business Journey and aims to become the most responsible retailer globally. Through our Good Business Journey, we have embedded sustainability into every aspect of our business and every product we sell, with eight key focus areas: sustainable farming, water, waste, energy, ethical sourcing, transformation, social development, and health and wellness Energy and Climate Change. We prioritize addressing climate change adaptation and the sustainability of our operations. Our efforts focus on reducing energy consumption, carbon emissions, and waste, while integrating more renewable energy sources. These commitments are supported by our coordinated energy program, which encompasses the following pillars: 1. Energy efficiency 2. Carbon emission reduction 3. Transition to low-carbon alternatives. Our science-based approach, aligned with the 1.5°C trajectory, was approved in 2020. It outlines Woolworths Holdings Ltd's commitment to reducing absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Additionally, our company aims for 25% of its suppliers by spend to have science-based targets by 2024 and have set a target to source 100% of our energy from renewable sources by 2030. Water conservation continues to be a central focus of our overarching Good Business Journey strategy. It is essential for us as a business to acknowledge our responsibility towards promoting equitable use of available water

resources while committing to enhancing water efficiency, reducing consumption, and managing wastewater across our operations and supply chain. Through collaborative efforts with key strategic partners and organizations such as WWF-South Africa, the National Business Initiative, and the United Nations CEO Water Mandate, we aim to advance sustainable production methods and support collective action initiatives for the resilience of our suppliers and communities. We are committed to responsibly source all key commodities from traceable sources by 2025, ensuring that the production processes benefit both the individuals involved in their cultivation and harvesting and the environment from which they originate. Our focus is on enhancing traceability throughout our supply chain, with a current capability to trace raw materials. We prioritize our private label suppliers and supply chains as they present the greatest opportunity for positive influence and performance monitoring. Furthermore, we engage with branded suppliers to ensure alignment with our standards and to foster capacity building as needed. Our objective is to cultivate enduring, value-sharing relationships with our direct suppliers, ensuring strict adherence to our exacting requirements, and the protection and respect of the fundamental human rights of all those involved in our supply chain. Given the intricate nature of our supply chains, a collaborative approach is imperative, enabling us to leverage best-in-class standards, certifications, and expertise in the long term to achieve our objectives. Collaboration and partnership are essential as we work toward meeting our ethical sourcing targets for all key commodities. Our commitment to this effort is demonstrated by our participation as signatories to the UN Global Compact, the SEDEX program, and adherence to the conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Ethical Initiative (ETI) Base Code, underscoring our dedication to establishing principles specific to our operations.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

06/29/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

80243000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Share ISIN: ZAE000063863

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CUSIP number 98088R505

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

WHL

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

37890095421E07184E97

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botswana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eswatini |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zambia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lesotho | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mauritius |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Republic of Tanzania | |

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- ☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?*Select from:*☒ Yes**(1.22.9) Original unit***Select all that apply*☒ Kilogram**(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit**

For products with timber, multiply the weight in kilograms by the Good Received Note (GRN) units for FY25 and by the percentage of timber in the product. Add up the timber weights for all products. Convert kilograms to tons for Hardwood, Plywood, and boards. For paper products, multiply the weight of each product by their GRN units and combine the results. Then, for each piece of primary packaging made with paper, multiply the weight in kilograms by the GRN units for FY25. Add up the weights of all packaging components. For products with man-made cellulose fiber, multiply the weight in kilograms by the GRN units for FY25 and by the percentage of Man-made Cellulose Fibers (MMC) in the product. Add up the MMC weights for all products and convert kilograms to tons.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity*Select all that apply*☒ Boards, plywood, engineered wood☒ Cellulose-based textile fiber☒ Hardwood logs☒ Paper☒ Primary packaging**(1.22.12) % of procurement spend***Select from:*☒ 31-40%**(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity**

Select from:

☒ 31-40%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

The main sourcing countries for timber/plyboard include USA, Finland, China, Czechia Republic, Ghana, Brazil, and South America. Country Road Group sourced primarily from Australia and China. Solid timber is used in a wide variety of WHL products, including kitchen/ homeware accessories, small furniture accessories, shoes, stationery, gifting as well as clothing made from viscose and other cellulosic fibers. Timber is also used for WHL packaging such as foods packaging (primary and secondary), and clothing (swing tags) and homeware product packaging, as well as the packaging used at interactive areas in the food markets such as the WCafé and bakery. Timber and plyboard/veneer are used extensively in-store and cafe/food hall equipment and visual merchandising across all our store locations. It is also used for furniture required in stores and administrative buildings. WHL also uses timber in paper and board used for marketing materials including various publications, magazines, ticketing, and permanent décor. Copy paper used for internal administrative operations, and for till rolls. For Woolworths, most paper is locally sourced (SA), except for some specialty papers. As timber products are used so extensively in operations across all three subsidies, it is extremely difficult to calculate what percentage of procurement spends on timber represents. We provided an estimated percentage of the cost of procured commodities against the cost of business.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

77

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Kilogram

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

A straight volume of palm oil ingredient in KGs is provided by our supplier, and this is converted to tons.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Refined palm oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

This consumption covers the most significant areas of our business - all Woolworths private label food and the major beauty products containing palm oil. The figure excludes non-Woolworths branded food and beauty products sold by Woolworths containing palm oil as an ingredient; and Woolworths Food stores and WCafés. All Woolworths private label products containing palm oil are sourced responsibly and are 100% certified as sustainable using a mass-balance system. We are actively moving away from palm oil into substitutes for our beauty products.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

113.2

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Kilogram

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

1. For each product that contains leather, we multiply the weight in kilograms by the Good Received Note (GRN) units for FY25 and by the percentage of leather in the product. Add up the leather weights for all products. Convert kilograms to tons.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Hides/ leather

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

This commodity is not considered significant in our business since it covers less than 1% of the revenue. Our Cattle products are leather products and beef products which is used for consumption.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Embedded soy only

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

859

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Soybean oil

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ No, not disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☒ Small revenue

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

Soy and its derivatives are non-strategic inputs within our bakery division, but important within the prepared meals sections. Soy limited contribution to revenue generation in the food business

(1.22.19) Please explain

Soy and its derivatives are non-strategic inputs within our bakery division, but important within the prepared meals sections. Soy limited contribution to revenue generation in the food business

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☒ Kilogram

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

The weight of each product with rubber in kilograms is multiplied by the GRN units for FY25 and by the percentage of rubber in the product. The rubber weights of all products are then summed, and the kilograms are converted to tons.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Rubber

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

This commodity is not considered significant in our business since it covers less than 1% of the revenue. This is primarily used as shoe bottoms.

Cocoa

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

1604.99

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :cocoa

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Cocoa is a critical strategic input for our all-year confectionery division, serving as a key enabler of product output and directly contributing to revenue generation within the food business

Coffee

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

3400

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Coffee

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Coffee beans are a critical strategic input for our Wcafe and Now Now, serving as a key enabler of product output and directly contributing to revenue generation within the food business

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☒ Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We continue developing improved traceability processes and tools to increase our supply chain transparency. This aligns with our Vision 2025+ strategy. Tracing a product to its source enables us to support improved working conditions in the supply chain and reduce environmental impact. We have published our suppliers as follows; • 2019: Country Road Group – tier 1 suppliers • 2022: Woolworths Fashion, Beauty and Home (FBH) private-label products – tier 1 textile suppliers Woolworths FBH continues to map its tier 2 supplier list. These are the mills that manufacture fabrics used in our private-label apparel and homeware products. Woolworths Food continues its rollout of a digital platform to facilitate publishing its key commodities' supply chains. To date, we have mapped and validated six key commodities to Tier 2. Tier 1 garment factory manufacturers submit data on the T2 fabric mills/raw material manufacturers they use, on an annual basis.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct operations</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Downstream value chain</p>

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

Cocoa

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

Coffee

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 3 suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Group has identified both climate-related transition and physical risks and opportunities that may impact our business over time, including over a short-, medium-, and long-term time horizon, as well as climate-related opportunities. over a short-, medium-, and long-term time horizon, as well as climate-related opportunities. We assess risks within our operational context, evaluate their financial impact on our strategic priorities, and adapt proactively. Our holistic approach considers and balances risk effects across all our capitals. Risks are represented on a heat map that shows the level of exposure and impact of specific risks, as well as the level of remaining risk for each important issue, the potential impact of the risk, and the speed at which the issue could affect value creation. These are rated based on how quickly they could have a negative impact and the significance of that impact.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Group has identified both climate-related transition and physical risks and opportunities that may impact our business over time, including over a short-, medium-, and long-term time horizon, as well as climate-related opportunities. We assess risks within our operational context, evaluate their financial impact on our strategic priorities, and adapt proactively. Our holistic approach considers and balances risk effects across all our capitals. Risks are represented on a heat map that shows the level of exposure and impact of specific risks, as well as the level of remaining risk for each important issue, the potential impact of the risk, and the speed at which the issue could affect value creation. These are rated based on how quickly they could have a negative impact and the significance of that impact.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Group has identified both climate-related transition and physical risks and opportunities that may impact our business over time, including over a short-, medium-, and long-term time horizon, as well as climate-related opportunities. We assess risks within our operational context, evaluate their financial impact on our strategic priorities, and adapt proactively. Our holistic approach considers and balances risk effects across all our capitals. Risks are represented on a heat map that shows the level of exposure and impact of specific risks, as well as the level of remaining risk for each important issue, the potential impact of the risk, and the speed at which the issue could affect value creation. These are rated based on how quickly they could have a negative impact and the significance of that impact.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ SEDEX
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Internal company methods

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat waves

Chronic physical

- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Technology

- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The Group recognises that risk management is inextricably woven into our strategy, as effective risk management is essential to achieving the Group's strategic and operational objectives. The Board sets the direction for the manner in which risk management is approached and addressed in the Group, and the Risk and Compliance Committee oversees and directs the Group's implementation of an effective policy and plan for risk management and compliance. The Board is supported in this role through the services of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance team. The Group applies an integrated risk management approach that is aligned to international best practice frameworks that include, among others, ISO 31000 and COSO Enterprise Risk Management. The Group's approach to risk management is pragmatic and relevant to retailing. Annually, the Group risk function facilitates a top-down review of risks with the Board and Group executives. A similar exercise is performed with each of our businesses and business units: identifying and assessing its risks; measuring them against defined criteria; and considering the likelihood of occurrence and the potential business impact. These risk perspectives are combined to create a consolidated Group risk profile that facilitates oversight over the Group's material risks. The Group-level risk exposures are measured against formalised risk appetite statements that are further aligned to the Group strategic objectives. Risk appetite and tolerance are core considerations for our risk response plans as they consider the relationship between the potential impact of key risks and the effectiveness of mitigating controls or management actions. This risk appetite framework forms part of the Company's enterprise risk management system and is governed by the Woolworths Holdings Board of Directors. Risk exposures will be monitored in the context of these risk appetite statements by the Company's executive management team. The Woolworths Holdings risk management function integrates the risk appetite statements into the Company's enterprise risk management process.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities	Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	We currently do not have the capacity to assess our interconnections between environmental dependencies, risks, impacts and opportunities.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Woolworths has identified priority locations across our value chain where water-related risks are most acute. These locations were prioritized based on a combination of factors, including: • Water stress and scarcity levels • Operational dependency on water • Supplier concentration and criticality • Historical and projected climate-related water disruptions • Community and employee reliance on shared water resources Key priority areas include: • Western Cape, South Africa – A critical region for both our operations and agricultural supply base, historically affected by severe droughts and ongoing water stress. • Eastern Cape and Gauteng – Regions with growing urban demand and infrastructure constraints, impacting both direct operations and logistics. • Select international sourcing regions – Particularly those supplying high water footprint commodities (e.g., cotton, citrus, nuts), where water governance and availability are emerging concerns. These locations are the focus of our water stewardship efforts, including supplier engagement, efficiency initiatives, and collaboration with local stakeholders to enhance water resilience.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The COP21 marked a turning point in climate change negotiations, with governments agreeing to curb global emissions and commit to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. South Africa and Australia are proud signatories of the Paris Agreement, with both countries setting challenging emission reduction targets. The National Climate Change Response white paper 2011 and the National Development Plan in South Africa are key enablers for meeting international targets. Australia has also committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

As part of the We Mean Business Coalition, we have publicly agreed to implement an internal carbon pricing mechanism to help reduce risks, costs, and greenhouse gas emissions within our operations. In South Africa, the carbon tax was recently put into effect. We expect to be indirectly affected by an increase in electricity prices due to the pass-through of the tax by the electricity utility. Companies that can demonstrate greater efficiency compared to industry benchmarks in their respective sectors may be eligible for additional percentage reductions in their carbon tax liability. This creates an incentive for us as a retailer to ensure that we are efficient and keep our emissions below the threshold in order to benefit from the tax exemptions provided by the carbon legislation. However, this does not mean that we will not continue to engage with our value chain to make our operations less energy-intensive where possible to reduce our environmental impacts. Woolworths views this as an opportunity to maximize initiatives aimed at driving further efficiency across our direct operations in order to minimize our emissions. The potential financial impact of the carbon taxes will be mitigated by increased efficiency within our operations, which will, in turn, reduce operational costs. The proposed South African Carbon Tax policy includes several relief measures for companies to access that would increase their tax-free threshold (from 60% to a maximum of 90%). Managing this risk involves providing the capacity for continuous monitoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for ongoing benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Managing our Fashion, Beauty, and Home supply chain is complex due to the varying suppliers and hidden chemicals in textile manufacturing. We have codes of practice for sustainable business and expect suppliers to adhere to our Environmental Code of Practice. Woolworths is committed to eliminating 12 priority chemicals from our clothing supply chain. We use Oeko-Tex® Standard 100 and BlueSign® for testing and monitoring against harmful substances and for sustainable manufacturing solutions.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

There are many hidden chemicals used in manufacturing textiles that can harm water resources and pose a danger to consumers and the environment. Woolworths FBH is eliminating the following harmful chemicals from our clothing value chain as part of the detox strategy. 1. Azo dyes- 66% of all dyestuff contains azo compounds 2. Organotin compounds are preservatives that are used as an anti-microbial on socks 3. Perfluorinated chemicals are used as a water-resistant 4. Chlorobenzenes (organic solvents) are solvents used to clean print screens and equipment 5. Chlorophenols (biocides) are preservative for cotton and

viscose 6. Short-chained chlorinated paraffin is produced during manufacturing and used as metalworking fluids 7. Alkylphenols Apoe are chemical wetting agents for preparation and dyeing 8. Phthalates are used as PVC softeners 9. Dimethyl fumarate (DMFU) is a Silica gel sachet that is used to stop mould growth in transit 10. Heavy metals- are used primarily in dyes and pigments 11. Chlorinated solvents are sparsely used unless used to clean 'dirt' off rejected fabrics 12. Aromatic hydrocarbons are carriers in the dyeing process of polyester

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Water recycling

☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We use the Oeko-Tex® Standard 100 for due diligence and testing to ensure that the chemicals used in our products are not harmful to the environment and that they meet our detox commitments. We have also added BlueSign® as an accreditation body, which provides sustainable solutions for processing and manufacturing products and offers continuous monitoring of company progress against this target. To date, we have eliminated hazardous chemicals from 97% (2022: 97%, against a 2023 target of 70%) of our products

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The South African National Treasury has introduced a phased-in tax rate of R120/t of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), with a 10% annual increase during the first phase to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This may lead to an indirect impact on electricity prices. Companies demonstrating greater efficiency may qualify for carbon tax reductions, incentivizing emission reduction efforts. Woolworths aims to increase operational efficiency to minimize emissions and mitigate the financial impact of carbon taxes. The proposed policy offers relief measures, including increased tax-free thresholds for companies. Continuous monitoring of regulatory changes is essential to manage this risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Unknown

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We continue to roll-out energy efficiency and monitoring devices across our operations such as automatic doors on refrigeration at stores to efficiently control the temperature, energy-efficient LED lighting that adjusts automatically to natural light, and natural gas refrigeration, etc. We also have an online system that assists in detecting areas that require attention with regard to energy efficiency. We are able to monitor electricity use across our operations, real-time, and also detect leaks that could be contributing to inflated figures. In order to minimize taxes paid on our carbon emissions as a direct consequence of using electricity generated by Eskom, we are actively looking to implement cleaner sources of energy where feasible. This entails implementing eco-efficient ways of generating and using energy as efficiently as possible. Also, our energy reduction activities will continue to enable us to effectively monitor and reduce where required. The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous monitoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This cost is an average of around R468,406 (median management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle, and junior management & skilled staff lumped together.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☒ Other reputation risk, please specify :Reputation and Markets

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In the local market, the number of suppliers able to offer FSC chain of custody products is still limited. Without the necessary government, regulatory, and fiscal support, this is unlikely to change. We are currently reliant on FSC scope certification from our suppliers, which poses a reputational risk as the full value chain is not transparent and fully sustainable. We are planning to trace our full MMCF chain in order to get a good understanding of the sustainability of our fibre producers according to the Canopy Hot Button Report.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Unknown

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are working to improve product specifications in order to enforce better procurement practices across the group. This goes hand in hand with the rolling out of buying group training as well as supplier engagement. In SA, FSC host both internal and supplier workshops on our behalf. Through close members with organizations like FSC and WWF, we hope to assist in the development of critical mass in the SA market to drive FSC as being the norm so we are also increasingly communicating with customers to drive demand for responsibly sourced timber. Although only in the early stages, we are also investigating an option to develop our own local pipelines of sustainable timber. For cellulosic fabrics, we are working with Canopy to drive producers towards setting a deforestation commitment and having their sourcing practices audited by Canopy. We have sent letters to suppliers to indicate our intent to buy from only Canopy-compliant suppliers in the future, and we have also communicated directly with producers to promote the uptake of Canopy Audits. We try to reduce our requirement for new or virgin material as far as possible through promoting the re-use of alternative fabrics e.g. recycled content in packaging, and recycled polyester in clothing the cost of response is unknown because the cost is included in the product cost.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Berg-Olifants

☒ Breede-Gouritz

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

This risk applies to buildings that are essential for business continuity, including distribution centers, head offices, and stores located in areas experiencing water scarcity. In 2018, Cape Town nearly reached 'Day Zero' when it was on the brink of running out of municipal water. Furthermore, five municipalities in the Eastern Cape declared drought disasters. Disruptions in operations due to water supply interruptions or increased water restrictions could significantly impact business operations and sales. This could potentially hinder access to safe and adequate WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services, compromising the health and safety of Woolworths employees and customers. The situation may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change under the current business scenario. As highlighted in South Africa's National Climate Response paper, current projections suggest that the limits of economically viable land-based water resources will be exceeded by 2050. Downscaled climate modeling also suggests that the western and interior parts of the country will be more prone to drought. The inability to operate would have a severe impact on the Woolworths brand and profitability.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Establish site-specific targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Unknown

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

While we maintain the required levels of hygiene, the following processes were incorporated into operating plans: 1. Install backup supply tanks for all stores in the Western Cape region to harness and store rainwater. We have also extended the installation in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, and Limpopo regions. 2. Incorporation of Greywater recycling and re-use in our Distribution Centers (reclaimed water is not measured) 3. We continue to roll out smart metering systems to monitor water consumption in real-time and other water efficiency measures through our internal green building protocol to reduce our water withdrawals in the catchment. We also developed a formalized cleaning procedure to maintain hygiene in stores, minimizing potable water use. 4. We developed a groundwater abstraction system. 5. We are continuing to replace the water-cooled refrigeration system at our Food DC with the air-cooled system. This is to manage higher operating costs due to the increased water tariffs and to remain competitive.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Transition to recyclable plastic products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ End-of-life management

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Australia
- ☒ South Africa

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our customers always hold us accountable for excessive and non-recyclable packaging. Packaging waste is directly linked to its recyclability. However, even when it is recyclable, the areas where we operate have poor recycling infrastructure. Single-use plastic packaging remains the worst offender, as less than 10% is recycled globally. It also continues to be one of the biggest customer concerns. Our strategy considers our customers' concerns, as they are the end-users of our products. Therefore, engaging them in managing waste from our products has become one of the biggest focus areas of our waste management strategy. We want to design for reuse and recyclability and aim to play a part by raising awareness of how excessive waste, whether directly or indirectly, should be managed across our value chain. Making packaging recycling shifts often requires our suppliers to learn to work with new materials. Sometimes, it also means acquiring new machinery or retrofitting existing machinery. However, product quality must never be compromised, or food waste increased. The cost and shortage of new recyclable materials sometimes constrains our ability to shift to fully recyclable packaging more quickly. In addition, limited recycling technology and infrastructure has an effect on how much packaging gets recycled.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect has not been quantified financially

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Take action to move from single-use plastic products/packaging towards reuse models

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In the reporting year, Woolworths Food achieved the key milestone of being plastic-shopping-bag-free in all stores. They offer reusable bag alternatives, including low-cost bags made from post-consumer PET plastic waste and colorful fabric bags made from recycled PET plastic waste. Additionally, 109 stores offer locally made, reusable produce mesh bags as a sustainable alternative to thin plastic barrier bags. Woolworths FBH is phasing out plastic shopping bags and replacing them with fully recyclable FSC-certified paper bags made from recycled content. Woolworths Online is exploring more sustainable delivery options for both Woolworths Food and Woolworths FBH. Woolworths Click & Collect uses plastic shopping bags for food and is exploring more sustainable options. Woolies Dash uses fully recyclable FSC-certified paper bags for deliveries and will introduce a smaller paper bag to reduce paper usage for smaller deliveries. All Country Road Group stores are plastic-shopping-bag-free and offer paper bags.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Financial impacts are not yet quantified. The percentage of vulnerable transition and physical risks were estimated based on potential impact.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Financial impacts are not yet quantified. The percentage of vulnerable transition and physical risks were estimated based on potential impact.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Financial impacts are not yet quantified. The percentage of vulnerable transition and physical risks were estimated based on potential impact.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Berg-Olifants

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

124

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

South Africa is among the 30 most water-scarce countries globally, receiving approximately 40% less rainfall than the world average. Water scarcity is a growing concern, intensified by climate change and increasing drought risk. In addition to limited water availability and declining water quality, the situation is compounded by loadshedding, which disrupts municipal water supply systems due to power outages. These combined factors pose a significant operational risk across our value chain. This risk applies to buildings that are essential for business continuity, including distribution centers, head offices, and stores located in areas experiencing water scarcity. Gauteng is currently experiencing a water infrastructure crisis, caused mainly by failing infrastructure at municipality level. This could potentially hinder access to safe and adequate WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services, compromising the health and safety of Woolworths employees and customers. The situation may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change under the current business scenario. As highlighted in South Africa's National Climate Response paper, current projections suggest that the limits of economically viable land-based water resources will be exceeded by 2050. Downscaled climate modeling also suggests that the western and interior parts of the country will be more prone to drought. The inability to operate would have a severe impact on the Woolworths brand and profitability

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	We were not subjected to any fines, enforcement orders or penalties for water related regulatory violations

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☒ South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

68564

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The tax liability is calculated from our Scope 1 emissions (Diesel usage and LPG usage) for South African operations only. Diesel and LPG accounts for 13% of our total scope 1 emissions.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

We continue to engage with the government entities with regards to the carbon tax either directly or via business forums established to lobby the government on behalf of business. We have also evaluated the legislation to identify the implications for us as a retailer and how to best respond through our efforts on energy efficiency.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☒ Other resilience opportunity, please specify :Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Australia

☒ South Africa

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our strategy considers the risks and opportunities associated with climate change that we have identified as a business. We want to ensure our business is designed for resilience against climate change, thereby reducing our climate impact. The science is clear: setting stringent emissions reduction targets will make a difference in preserving our ecosystem services. We are committed to being part of the collective action against climate change. We have an approved science-based emissions reduction target that aligns with limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels. We have also committed to achieving net zero carbon impact by 2040. Science-based targets allow us to consolidate our efforts in addressing the effects of climate change within our business. We recognise the importance of improving energy performance and reducing carbon emissions. Over the years, the ability to maintain credible data to manage our carbon footprint has

allowed us to see consistent progress in our energy productivity. We cannot ignore the adverse impacts of our business on the environment where we operate. Therefore, decision-making that considers these impacts using our data helps ensure proactive change. Adapting to climate change should be at the centre of our energy-management strategy to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Company and its operations. Therefore, we commit to reducing our overall emissions footprint across the value chain.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We have not quantified the financial impact.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of managing this risk is linked to maintaining capacity for ongoing monitoring of regulatory changes. This is achieved through dedicated personnel—either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and enterprise risk teams to ensure regulatory adherence.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have a dedicated team that looks into innovative options for energy and climate change space and how they can impact the business or how we can counter some of the impacts or adapt our policies as required. This team is also knowledgeable about supply chain and real estate issues. In addition to this, having an approved science-based target to reduce our emissions across the Group as well as work with our suppliers will bring us in line to reducing our overall carbon footprint, sourcing all direct energy from renewable sources by 2030 as well as the longer-term commitments of contributing to the curtailment of greenhouse gases through to 2050. We have also started to actively measure the savings incurred as a result of our initiatives. Through energy-efficient initiatives such as the installation of renewable energy systems on our facilities and applying our internal green building protocol when establishing and refurbishing new facilities, we have seen cost-saving opportunities, though initially, the cost of implementation for some of these initiatives can be high. Woolworths is also able to qualitatively derive and document benefits from some of our initiatives such as diesel reduction, and value of recoveries of incorrect billings on electricity, and tax rebates, as well as energy-efficiency innovations, implemented. Tax rebates are claimed as part of Section 12L of the Income Tax Act, an energy efficiency tax incentive aimed at promoting the efficient utilization of energy and for investing in modern energy-efficient equipment by South African companies. We have also been able to replace food imports on one of our top-selling items as a result of shifting climates in South Africa and are now able to provide year-round supply locally sourced, thereby reducing the footprint of this product.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- ☒ Increased value chain transparency

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ China
- ☒ India

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

There is an opportunity to fully trace our MMCF value chain to assess the sustainability of our fibre producers and thereafter engage with our direct suppliers to shift towards more sustainable producers (Green-Shirt Canopy Hot Button Report) where necessary. This would in turn, reduce the forest-related risks in our value chain.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We have not quantified the financial impact

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Woolworths Holdings Limited has identified several environmental opportunities aligned with our sustainability strategy, including energy efficiency upgrades, renewable energy installations, and low-carbon refrigeration systems. However, we have not yet quantified the financial impact or proportion of financial metrics directly attributable to these opportunities for the current reporting year. We are working toward improving our tracking and evaluation processes to better assess the financial value of environmental initiatives in future reporting cycles.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We formally commenced a pilot rollout of a traceability platform for man made cellulosic fibre products and aim to trace the full value chain over the next three years. We continue to partner with labeling and certification schemes, such as the FSC, RSPO, BCI, and others.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Berg-Olifants

☒ Breede-Gouritz

☒ Mzimvubu-Tsitsikamma

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

A large portion of our supply chain is based in areas where water quality and availability remain a critical risk. In addition, Africa and Australia, where our direct operations are located, are among the most at-risk regions globally in terms of water availability. We need to work collectively with others, across our value chain, to address water challenges in the various regions in which we operate and source from. By doing so, we will be contributing to the preservation of the freshwater resources in water-stressed basins that will ultimately ensure continued supply of our product

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We have not quantified the financial impact.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Woolworths Holdings Limited has identified several environmental opportunities aligned with our sustainability strategy, including energy efficiency upgrades, renewable energy installations, and low-carbon refrigeration systems. However, we have not yet quantified the financial impact or proportion of financial metrics directly attributable to these opportunities for the current reporting year. We are working toward improving our tracking and evaluation processes to better assess the financial value of environmental initiatives in future reporting cycles.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In the year under review, the persistent multi-year drought presented an opportunity to amend store specifications to standardize the installation of backup water tanks for stores in high-risk areas across the country. We later decided to stop the rollout and decommission these tanks to reduce unnecessary maintenance costs and free up time for operations teams to focus on other projects. If needed, the existing tanks will be recommissioned. We install new backup water tanks on a case-by-case basis and only when required. We continue to raise awareness and share best practices with stores' teams on water efficiency through regular training sessions. We have a dedicated team that looks into innovative options for water efficiency and business continuity and how they can impact the business or how we can counter some of the impacts or adapt our policies as required. This team is also knowledgeable about supply chain and real estate issues.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Woolworths Holdings Limited has identified several environmental opportunities aligned with our sustainability strategy, including energy efficiency upgrades, renewable energy installations, and low-carbon refrigeration systems. However, we have not yet quantified the financial impact or proportion of financial metrics directly attributable to these opportunities for the current reporting year. We are working toward improving our tracking and evaluation processes to better assess the financial value of environmental initiatives in future reporting cycles.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Woolworths Holdings Limited has identified several environmental opportunities aligned with our sustainability strategy, including energy efficiency upgrades, renewable energy installations, and low-carbon refrigeration systems. However, we have not yet quantified the financial impact or proportion of financial metrics directly attributable to these opportunities for the current reporting year. We are working toward improving our tracking and evaluation processes to better assess the financial value of environmental initiatives in future reporting cycles.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Woolworths Holdings Limited has identified several environmental opportunities aligned with our sustainability strategy, including energy efficiency upgrades, renewable energy installations, and low-carbon refrigeration systems. However, we have not yet quantified the financial impact or proportion of financial metrics directly attributable to these opportunities for the current reporting year. We are working toward improving our tracking and evaluation processes to better assess the financial value of environmental initiatives in future reporting cycles.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Half-yearly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The purpose of the Appointment of Directors Policy (the "Policy") is to outline a formal and a transparent process to be utilised in the nomination and final appointment of incoming directors for WHL and its major subsidiaries, Woolworths (Pty) Ltd, and Country Road Group (Pty) Ltd (collectively, the "Group"). The Policy aims to ensure that suitable candidates with relevant skills, experience, and knowledge; and who will reflect the Board's approach to diversity are identified and recommended to the Board for appointment. The Board consists of members who collectively possess the diversity attributes, as set out in the Board Diversity Policy. The Policy will evidence a clear balance of power and authority at Board level to ensure that no one director has unfettered powers and the Board always acts as a

collective. The Board should be of a size and composition that is conducive to making appropriate decisions. It should not be so large that effective decision-making is hindered.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Appointment-of-Directors-Policy-August-2024-clean-as-approved-by-Board-on-30-Aug-2024WEBSITE.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Director on board

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee aims to ensure that the Group's sustainability strategy positions the Group as a leader in responsible retailing in the markets in which it trades. To oversee that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner. Some of the 2025 Outcomes include: • Continuing to monitor the effects of climate change and the risks posed to our value chain • Receiving

updates on the evolving global sustainability reporting landscape, including the International Sustainability Standards Board sustainability disclosure standards published in June 2025 • Receiving updates on the Group's performance relative to the annual internal sustainability targets under the Vision 2025+ strategy • Receiving feedback on progress with regard to the rollout of the combined assurance model on sustainability data and reviewing internal and external audit reports related to sustainability data • Reviewing and approving the sustainability materiality determination process and material issues identified • Approving the scope of the limited assurance engagement for the 2025 Good Business Journey Report • Considering the results of the biannual corporate reputation survey (covering environmental and social elements), which tracks the reputations of Woolworths South Africa and Country Road Group relative to their competitor Receiving updates on local and global sustainability trends and news, as well as on environment-related legislation • Overseeing ethical sourcing initiatives, as well as progress towards our zero-waste-to-landfill packaging commitments • Continuing to collaborate with the Social and Ethics Committee on related matters • Reviewing key sustainability risks identified and reporting to the Risk, Information and Technology Committee

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Director on board

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee aims to ensure that the Group's sustainability strategy positions the Group as a leader in responsible retailing in the markets in which it trades. To oversee that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner. Some of the 2025 Outcomes include: • Continuing to monitor the effects of climate change and the risks posed to our value chain • Receiving updates on the evolving global sustainability reporting landscape, including the International Sustainability Standards Board sustainability disclosure standards published in June 2025 • Receiving updates on the Group's performance relative to the annual internal sustainability targets under the Vision 2025+ strategy • Receiving feedback on progress with regard to the rollout of the combined assurance model on sustainability data and reviewing internal and external audit reports related to sustainability data • Reviewing and approving the sustainability materiality determination process and material issues identified • Approving the scope of the limited assurance engagement for the 2025 Good Business Journey Report • Considering the results of the biannual corporate reputation survey (covering environmental and social elements), which tracks the reputations of Woolworths South Africa and Country Road Group relative to their competitor Receiving updates on local and global sustainability trends and news, as well as on environment-related legislation • Overseeing ethical sourcing initiatives, as well as progress towards our zero-waste-to-landfill packaging commitments • Continuing to collaborate with the Social and Ethics Committee on related matters • Reviewing key sustainability risks identified and reporting to the Risk, Information and Technology Committee

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Director on board

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee aims to ensure that the Group's sustainability strategy positions the Group as a leader in responsible retailing in the markets in which it trades. To oversee that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner. Some of the 2025 Outcomes include:

- Continuing to monitor the effects of climate change and the risks posed to our value chain
- Receiving updates on the evolving global sustainability reporting landscape, including the International Sustainability Standards Board sustainability disclosure standards published in June 2025
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- Reviewing and approving the sustainability materiality determination process and material issues identified
- Approving the scope of the limited assurance engagement for the 2025 Good Business Journey Report
- Considering the results of the biannual corporate reputation survey (covering environmental and social elements), which tracks the reputations of Woolworths South Africa and Country Road Group relative to their competitor
- Receiving updates on local and global sustainability trends and news, as well as on environment-related legislation
- Overseeing ethical sourcing initiatives, as well as progress towards our zero-waste-to-landfill packaging commitments
- Continuing to collaborate with the Social and Ethics Committee on related matters
- Reviewing key sustainability risks identified and reporting to the Risk, Information and Technology Committee

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Director on board

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee aims to ensure that the Group's sustainability strategy positions the Group as a leader in responsible retailing in the markets in which it trades. To oversee that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner. Some of the 2025 Outcomes include: • Continuing to monitor the effects of climate change and the risks posed to our value chain • Receiving updates on the evolving global sustainability reporting landscape, including the International Sustainability Standards Board sustainability disclosure standards published in June 2025 • Receiving updates on the Group's performance relative to the annual internal sustainability targets under the Vision 2025+ strategy •

Receiving feedback on progress with regard to the rollout of the combined assurance model on sustainability data and reviewing internal and external audit reports related to sustainability data • Reviewing and approving the sustainability materiality determination process and material issues identified • Approving the scope of the limited assurance engagement for the 2025 Good Business Journey Report • Considering the results of the biannual corporate reputation survey (covering environmental and social elements), which tracks the reputations of Woolworths South Africa and Country Road Group relative to their competitor Receiving updates on local and global sustainability trends and news, as well as on environment-related legislation • Overseeing ethical sourcing initiatives, as well as progress towards our zero-waste-to-landfill packaging commitments • Continuing to collaborate with the Social and Ethics Committee on related matters • Reviewing key sustainability risks identified and reporting to the Risk, Information and Technology Committee
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee aims to ensure that the Group's sustainability strategy positions the Group as a leader in responsible retailing in the markets in which it trades. To oversee that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner. Some of the 2025 Outcomes include:

- Continuing to monitor the effects of climate change and the risks posed to our value chain
- Receiving updates on the evolving global sustainability reporting landscape, including the International Sustainability Standards Board sustainability disclosure standards published in June 2025
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- Continuing to collaborate with the Social and Ethics Committee on related matters
- Reviewing key sustainability risks identified and reporting to the Risk, Information and Technology Committee

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee aims to ensure that the Group's sustainability strategy positions the Group as a leader in responsible retailing in the markets in which it trades. To oversee that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner. Some of the 2025 Outcomes include: • Continuing to monitor the effects of climate change and the risks posed to our value chain • Receiving updates on the evolving global sustainability reporting landscape, including the International Sustainability Standards Board sustainability disclosure standards published in June 2025 • Receiving updates on the Group's performance relative to the annual internal sustainability targets under the Vision 2025+ strategy • Receiving feedback on progress with regard to the rollout of the combined assurance model on sustainability data and reviewing internal and external audit reports related to sustainability data • Reviewing and approving the sustainability materiality determination process and material issues identified • Approving the scope of the limited assurance engagement for the 2025 Good Business Journey Report • Considering the results of the biannual corporate reputation survey (covering environmental and social elements), which tracks the reputations of Woolworths South Africa and Country Road Group relative to their competitor Receiving updates on local and global sustainability trends and news, as well as on environment-related legislation • Overseeing ethical sourcing initiatives, as well as progress towards our zero-waste-to-landfill packaging commitments • Continuing to collaborate with the Social and Ethics Committee on related matters • Reviewing key sustainability risks identified and reporting to the Risk, Information and Technology Committee

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee aims to ensure that the Group's sustainability strategy positions the Group as a leader in responsible retailing in the markets in which it trades. To oversee that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner. Some of the 2025 Outcomes include: • Continuing to monitor the effects of climate change and the risks posed to our value chain • Receiving updates on the evolving global sustainability reporting landscape, including the International Sustainability Standards Board sustainability disclosure standards published in June 2025 • Receiving updates on the Group's performance relative to the annual internal sustainability targets under the Vision 2025+ strategy • Receiving feedback on progress with regard to the rollout of the combined assurance model on sustainability data and reviewing internal and external audit reports related to sustainability data • Reviewing and approving the sustainability materiality determination process and material issues identified • Approving the scope of the limited assurance engagement for the 2025 Good Business Journey Report • Considering the results of the biannual corporate reputation survey (covering environmental and social elements), which tracks the reputations of Woolworths South Africa and Country Road Group relative to their competitor Receiving updates on local and global sustainability trends and news, as well as on environment-related legislation • Overseeing ethical sourcing initiatives, as well as progress towards our zero-waste-to-landfill packaging commitments • Continuing to collaborate with the Social and Ethics Committee on related matters • Reviewing key sustainability risks identified and reporting to the Risk, Information and Technology Committee

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee aims to ensure that the Group's sustainability strategy positions the Group as a leader in responsible retailing in the markets in which it trades. To oversee that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner. Some of the 2025 Outcomes include: • Continuing to monitor the effects of climate change and the risks posed to our value chain • Receiving updates on the evolving global sustainability reporting landscape, including the International Sustainability Standards Board sustainability disclosure standards published in June 2025 • Receiving updates on the Group's performance relative to the annual internal sustainability targets under the Vision 2025+ strategy • Receiving feedback on progress with regard to the rollout of the combined assurance model on sustainability data and reviewing internal and external audit reports related to sustainability data • Reviewing and approving the sustainability materiality determination process and material issues identified • Approving the scope of the limited assurance engagement for the 2025 Good Business Journey Report • Considering the results of the biannual corporate reputation survey (covering environmental and social elements), which tracks the reputations of Woolworths South Africa and Country Road Group relative to their competitor Receiving updates on local and global sustainability trends and news, as well as on environment-related legislation • Overseeing ethical sourcing initiatives, as well as progress towards our zero-waste-to-landfill packaging commitments • Continuing to collaborate with the Social and Ethics Committee on related matters • Reviewing key sustainability risks identified and reporting to the Risk, Information and Technology Committee

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our long-term incentives include share schemes for the CEO, executive directors, and designated management levels. Performance shares are distributed based on three-year performance conditions tied to financial and non-financial individual performance. For senior management, the annual allocation is based on 50% financial performance and 50% non-financial individual performance. For other executives, the allocation is based on 20% performance conditions with specific ESG measures to achieve targeted performance. Key ESG measures include sustainability attributes of WSA foods, locally sourced WSA FBH GRN, stores electricity intensity, recyclable or reusable packaging, and electricity from renewables or Green Power

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our long-term incentives include share schemes for the CEO, executive directors, and designated management levels. Performance shares are distributed based on three-year performance conditions tied to financial and non-financial individual performance. For senior management, the annual allocation is based on 50% financial performance and 50% non-financial individual performance. For other executives, the allocation is based on 20% performance conditions with specific ESG measures to achieve targeted performance. Key ESG measures include sustainability attributes of WSA foods, locally sourced WSA FBH GRN, stores electricity intensity, recyclable or reusable packaging, and electricity from renewables or Green Power.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our long-term incentives include share schemes for the CEO, executive directors, and designated management levels. Performance shares are distributed based on three-year performance conditions tied to financial and non-financial individual performance. For senior management, the annual allocation is based on 50% financial performance and 50% non-financial individual performance. For other executives, the allocation is based on 20% performance conditions with specific ESG measures to achieve targeted performance. Key ESG measures include sustainability attributes of WSA foods, locally sourced WSA FBH GRN, stores electricity intensity, recyclable or reusable packaging, and electricity from renewables or Green Power.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Reduce electricity intensity

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our long-term incentives include share schemes for the CEO, executive directors, and designated management levels. Performance shares are distributed based on three-year performance conditions tied to financial and non-financial individual performance. For senior management, the annual allocation is based on 50% financial performance and 50% non-financial individual performance. For other executives, the allocation is based on 20% performance conditions with specific ESG measures to achieve targeted performance. Key ESG measures related to climate issues include stores' electricity intensity, recyclable or reusable packaging, and electricity from renewables or Green Power.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

These performance indicators are linked to our Good Business Journey business strategy and the vision 2025+ goals to responsibly source all key commodities from traceable sources by 2025. This is also in line with our climate and energy position statement Relevant KPIs and targets from the corporate scorecards are included in employees' and management's personal performance scorecards across the Group as part of our Integrated Performance Management system.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of virgin wood fiber used in paper and packaging products (e.g., by reducing material input, or using recycled content/alternative fibers)
- ☒ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain
- ☒ Improvements in commodity production efficiency
- ☒ Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☒ Increase in verified compliance with Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) policies and/or commitments

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased engagement with smallholders on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)
- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our long-term incentives include share schemes for the CEO, executive directors, and designated management levels. Performance shares are distributed based on three-year performance conditions tied to financial and non-financial individual performance. For senior management, the annual allocation is based on 50% financial performance and 50% non-financial individual performance. For other executives, the allocation is based on 20% performance conditions with specific ESG measures to achieve targeted performance. Key ESG measures related to Forest issues include sustainability attributes of WSA foods and locally sourced WSA FBH GRN,

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

These performance indicators are linked to our Good Business Journey business strategy and the vision 2025+ goals to responsibly source all key commodities from traceable sources by 2025. This is also in line with our deforestation position statement. Relevant KPIs and targets from the corporate scorecards are included in employees' and management's personal performance scorecards across the Group as part of our Integrated Performance Management system.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We have various publicly available policies and position statements that guide us in our Good Business Journey across the business including the value chain. All our suppliers are required to comply with our policies and Codes of Practice. This includes energy and climate change, water, deforestation, animal welfare, packaging, food loss, and waste position statements. The link below provides an in-depth look at how we're working towards making sustainability a reality. Link:

https://www.woolworths.co.za/cat/_/N-jqydeh26 Link: <https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/2023-Position-Statements-Guidelines-and-Policies.pdf>

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify

Forests-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- ☒ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

WHL-GBJ-2024-Positions-Statements-and-Policies.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ CEO Water Mandate
- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ We Mean Business
- ☒ Leather Working Group
- ☒ Water Resilience Coalition
- ☒ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)
- ☒ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- ☒ Alliance for Climate Action (ACA)
- ☒ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

•We are a Responsible Soy (RTRS) member, and we support the development of a sustainable soya market in major producing regions through the purchase of RTRS credits. We are also working with our suppliers on a supply chain mapping exercise to enable us to source segregated cocoa and cocoa derivatives. •We are signatories to the Vancouver Declaration, committing to work towards more sustainable sourcing of forest products and endorsing the FSC as the supplier of choice for the certification of forest products. We continue to encourage tanneries we source from to join the LWG. •We are working with the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate's water resilience coalition to unpack how this context-based goal will be defined, measured, and monitored. •We are also signatories to the UN Global Compact. Being a signatory means committing to operating in ways that, at minimum, meet fundamental human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption responsibilities. •As a signatories to the EMF Commitment, the Group submits a report annually on our packaging data. •We are a foundation member of the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI). The ETI is an alliance of companies, trade unions, and NGOs that work together to collectively promote respect for workers' rights. It tackles challenges related to ethical trade, such as living wage, modern slavery, workers' access to grievance mechanisms, and remediation •Produce plans that show how net zero emissions will be achieved by 2050 • Translate the plans into actions, and embed these within our organization, or by collaborating with others on mutually beneficial climate actions • Influence and champion an economy-wide transition to net zero carbon by 2050 with the national government • Encourage other organizations to join the Alliance
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2023-Position-Statements-Guidelines-and-Policies.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ No

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

We engage with the national governments of where we operate, as well as NGOs on how we can work together in promoting greener businesses. We have a dedicated stakeholder relationships manager with a strategy on how to engage with policymakers in this space. As part of our medium to long-term targets, we have made a public commitment to source all our energy from renewable sources by 2030. This target is embedded in our overall climate strategy.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

Alliance for Climate Action South Africa

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Other energy and renewables, please specify :collectively achieve a net carbon-neutral economy for South Africa by 2050

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

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

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa

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

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☒ Participation in voluntary government programs

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Woolworths is a signatory to the Alliance for Climate Action South Africa. This is a network of committed organizations working with local and national government and research institutions to collectively achieve a net carbon-neutral economy for South Africa by 2050. Members are expected to:

- Produce plans that show how net zero emissions will be achieved by 2050*
- Translate the plans into actions, and embed these within their organization, or by collaborating with others on mutually beneficial climate actions*
- Influence and champion an economy-wide transition to net zero carbon by 2050 with the national government*
- Encourage other organizations to join the Alliance*

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[\[Add row\]](#)

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Forests
☒ Water
☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024-Good-Business-Journey-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The GBJ is central to the Group’s strategy and supports our vision to be one of the world’s most responsible retailers. The GBJ Report addresses sustainability challenges and opportunities we face now and in the future. It is of interest to investors, employees, NGOs, ESG rating agencies, and customers. Emissions figures are reported on pages 92-105, and a detailed breakdown is included in the Key Sustainability Indicators report. Forest and biodiversity disclosures are referenced on specific pages, and our TCFD Report details our approach to climate risks and opportunities. We also provide a list of referenced frameworks and standards, including the GRI and JSE index in the appendices
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We view this as a priority. We are engaging external experts in order to assist us with developing this plan.

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We acknowledge its importance but it is not a priority at the moment

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We acknowledge its importance but it is not a priority at the moment

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years. We view this as a priority. We are engaging external experts in order to assist us with developing this plan.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

•Lack of widely available products, packaging infrastructure and technology • Increase in food loss and waste sent to landfill • Reduced customer demand due to lack of supply chain transparency and sustainability authentication • Increased regulations and cost of compliance with applicable laws and regulations •Threat to supply, quality, and availability of raw materials • Supply chain and logistics disruptions • Food insecurity and food price inflation

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

•Threat to supply, quality, and availability of raw materials • Supply chain and logistics disruptions • Food insecurity and food price inflation • Business disruption due to energy interruptions and/or extreme weather events • Reduced customer demand for unsustainable products

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

• Food insecurity and food price inflation • Contamination of available water resources through pollution • Changing weather patterns resulting in regional droughts • Threat to supply, quality, and availability of raw materials • Failing governmental and municipal infrastructure • Reduced customer demand for unsustainable products
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate change The energy crisis in South Africa has significantly impacted our operations. The continuous high stages of load shedding put pressure on our equipment, resulting in numerous breakdowns of HVAC systems, refrigeration, UPS systems, and generators in stores. These were not built to withstand ongoing high stages of load shedding. in the year under review, we spent R40 million on generator repairs and R234 million on diesel for generators. To mitigate the load-shedding challenge, we invested R166 million to purchase 70 generators. Water plays a critical role in keeping our business operational. With many of our operations located in water-constrained areas, we need to reduce our dependency on municipal water. We have installed online water meters in Woolworths' direct operations, providing us with real-time water usage data and helping to detect leaks, reduce water usage, and prevent potential loss or damage. Forest We purchased RSPO credits⁷ from smallholder farmers, equivalent to 100 tonnes of palm oil, to support the inclusion of smallholder farmers in the mainstream market. Soy- Woolworths has purchased 2 700 RTRS credits. We purchase credits from certified growers who meet the RTRS standard for responsible soy production. Country Road partnered with Landcare Australia to support the restoration of Australian farmlands, focusing on increasing biodiversity in cotton-growing regions. FBH - Subscription costs related to certification schemes and systems to manage sustainability and traceability

[Add row]

(5.4) 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
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

15

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

15

(5.9.5) Please explain

There were no new initiatives retrofitted from existing buildings in the reporting year, however, all new stores have been retrofitted as per standard specifications i.e. low flow taps, dual flush toilets, online metering, and air-cooled refrigeration with the landlord agreement.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>The WHL Group has not yet calculated an internal carbon price and does not yet report on climate-related financial metrics.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Smallholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i>
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

As part of the SBTi initiative to work with our top suppliers, representing 25% of total procurement spend (in rand), to set their own reduction targets.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

39

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☒ Dependence on water

☒ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Primary suppliers are our farmers and with the impact of water unavailability, we will not have raw material to produce our final product.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

50
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As part of our net zero SBTi target, for our Scope 3 value chain, we engage with our top suppliers, representing 25% of total procurement spend (in rand), to set their own reduction targets.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Woolworths Food is working to make its supply chain more transparent and responsible, especially when it comes to protecting natural habitats from deforestation. The company has a position statement that guides its efforts to understand, track, and reduce deforestation risks in areas where it sources key ingredients like cocoa, palm oil, coffee, and soy. Woolworths engages with suppliers to improve sourcing practices and is building better systems to monitor and manage these risks.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Programmes such as Farming for the Future and Factories of the Future are well established within the Woolworths Food supply chain. They enable us to engage with our suppliers on water usage and wastewater management. Farmers involved have seen the benefits of implementing the recommendations made following programme assessments, including increased water efficiency and improved wastewater management. We will continue to work with the WWF-SA and multiple other stakeholders, such as local communities, farmers, water bodies, and non-governmental organizations, to progress on our journey to achieve water security in our catchments.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

In keeping with our vision of being one of the most responsible retailers in the world, we expect our Suppliers to adopt a consistent approach to managing sustainability issues and to implement measures to avoid or at least minimize any negative impact on the environment due to their processes and operations. As a minimum, Suppliers must improve environmental performance on a continuous basis by: • protecting biodiversity and reducing dependence on substances and activities that are harmful to people and the environment; • identifying, reducing and responsibly disposing of or recycling hazardous waste and/or non-hazardous waste materials; • identifying opportunities to improve the monitoring, management, and efficiency of water use across their processes and operations and implementing measures to achieve this; • aligning with our water stewardship practices aimed at solving water challenges on a collective basis and establishing at

least one water stewardship programme a year to increase collective action around water conservation where Suppliers may operate in a priority area; • identifying, reducing and responsibly controlling greenhouse gas emissions resulting from their operations and monitoring the effectiveness of their control systems against set targets; • tracking, measuring and reporting key environmental indicators such as energy and electricity use, water

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

(5.11.5.3) Comment

In keeping with our vision of being one of the most responsible retailers in the world, we expect our Suppliers to adopt a consistent approach to managing sustainability issues and to implement measures to avoid or at least minimize any negative impact on the environment due to their processes and operations. As a minimum, Suppliers must improve environmental performance on a continuous basis by: • protecting biodiversity and reducing dependence on substances and activities that are harmful to people and the environment; • identifying, reducing and responsibly disposing of or recycling hazardous waste and/or non-hazardous waste materials; • identifying opportunities to improve the monitoring, management, and efficiency of water use across their processes and operations and implementing measures to achieve this; • aligning with our water stewardship practices aimed at solving water challenges on a collective basis and establishing at least one water stewardship programme a year to increase collective action around water conservation where Suppliers may operate in a priority area; • identifying, reducing and responsibly controlling greenhouse gas emissions resulting from their operations and monitoring the effectiveness of their control systems against set targets; • tracking, measuring and reporting key environmental indicators such as energy and electricity use, water

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

In keeping with our vision of being one of the most responsible retailers in the world, we expect our Suppliers to adopt a consistent approach to managing sustainability issues and to implement measures to avoid or at least minimize any negative impact on the environment due to their processes and operations. As a minimum, Suppliers must improve environmental performance on a continuous basis by: • protecting biodiversity and reducing dependence on substances and activities that are harmful to people and the environment; • identifying, reducing and responsibly disposing of or recycling hazardous waste and/or non-hazardous waste materials; • identifying opportunities to improve the monitoring, management, and efficiency of water use across their processes and operations and implementing measures to achieve this; • aligning with our water stewardship practices aimed at solving water challenges on a collective basis and establishing at least one water stewardship programme a year to increase collective action around water conservation where Suppliers may operate in a priority area; • identifying, reducing and responsibly controlling greenhouse gas emissions resulting from their operations and monitoring the effectiveness of their control systems against set targets; • tracking, measuring and reporting key environmental indicators such as energy and electricity use, water
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have a target to onboard all active suppliers on a Sherpa system, part of the process includes the sustainability champion from each supplier capturing their carbon footprint data on the system. We help the suppliers to set their science-based targets by capturing their carbon footprint data into a sourced tool and the tool generates a science-based emission reduction target. Fully disclosure of the carbon footprint means that the supplier is compliant with the requirements and partial to no information means that the supplier is non-compliant.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ On-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have a target to onboard all active suppliers on the Sherpa system. Part of the process includes the sustainability champion from each supplier capturing their water usage data on the system. Full disclosure of the water usage, water sources, and activities for recycled water use on an annual basis means that the supplier is compliant with the requirements, and partial to no information means that the supplier is non-compliant.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Suppliers will be able to have an action plan to reduce their emissions which will contribute to their adaptation and mitigation plan.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Setting science based emission reduction target

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Coffee

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We partner with Project Canopy to distribute pest- and disease resistant coffee seedlings to smallholder farmers in Tanzania. We also train farmers in regenerative farming principles.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Suppliers are engaged to manage consumption and to obtain a high water use efficiency

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Reduce water consumption and to obtain a high water use efficiency

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Coffee

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

- ☒ Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management
- ☒ Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles
- ☒ Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

411

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Woolworths is one of the largest coffee retailers in South Africa. Our current approach to coffee is to source organic coffee beans. For our WCafés and coffee carts, we source 100% organic African coffee from Tanzania and Ethiopia, supporting over 80,000 smallholder farmers. Thirty-six percent of the coffee we sell in our retail range comes from these same smallholder farmers. Our coffee is currently traceable to the co-op level. We are capturing our tier 1 and 2 coffee suppliers onto a digital platform to improve traceability.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our customers are at the heart of everything we do and provide us with our main source of revenue. We embed our customer insights into all our business decisions to best meet their wants and needs. We communicate with all our customers via direct emails, at the store level, or on social media platforms regarding what they can do to reduce their impact on the environment. This Communication covers issues such as on-product messaging on recyclability, where our products are sourced from, and assisting customers in making informed dietary choices through transparent ingredients and nutritional labeling on our products. We have transparent ingredients and nutritional labeling on our products,

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Woolworths is increasing communication with customers to reduce food waste in their homes. For example, on International Food Waste Day in September, we held an annual customer communications campaign on food security and food waste. The campaign aims to: • Educate our customers on why food waste is an important issue to address • Educate our customers on why food waste is an important issue to address • Provide general tips on how to avoid food wastage at home • Explains our 'sell by' and 'use by' dates on products so customers better understand when our food can or should not be consumed. We published an external press release to the media regarding our milestone

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We communicate with all our customers via direct emails, at the store level, or social media platforms regarding what they can do to reduce their impact on the environment. This communication covers issues such as the washing and caring of clothing bought, how to manage household energy usage, and how to discard products (including waste) that are no longer wanted,

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We ran our World Water Month Comms for March 2025. This was to communicate our key milestones and achievements for WATER PILLAR across Woolworths South Africa. We communicated with internal and external audiences on various communication platforms. We have done a customer-facing emailer reaching over 1.2 million customers with an open rate of over 40% [in comparison to an industry standard of 15%]. Link: https://www.woolworths.co.za/content/look/sustainability/world-water-day/_/A-cmp214604?trk=public_post_main-feed-card-text https://www.woolworths.co.za/cat/_/N-1kpzqkw <https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/woolies-rolls-out-more-water-tanks-to-assist-schools/>
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

WHL's strategy and consolidation approach for climate-related issues was developed in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, and Science Based Target Initiative. Our reporting boundary covers all GHG inventory for all entities within the WHL's operational control i.e. Woolworths (Pty) Ltd. ('WW'), which is based in South Africa (SA). WW trades mainly in SA, with a small presence in 10 other sub-Saharan countries ('Africa'), which is based in Australia and trading in Australia and New Zealand (NZ) as well as Country Road Group ('CRG') which is based in Australia and trading in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. WHL has no operational control over Woolworths Financial Services (WFS), Engen forecourt stores (Engen is the Franchisor) and CRG concessions in non-WHL stores. These operations, therefore, fall outside WHL's reporting boundary. We chose this approach because we can account for 100% of the emissions generated by these entities and we are able to implement operating policies and manage climate related risks.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

WHL's strategy and consolidation approach for forest follows the same approach as that of climate. Even though we did not refer to any standard, our reporting boundary also covers all sourced commodities that are used in our products for all entities within the WHL's operational control i.e. Woolworths (Pty) Ltd. ('WW'), which is based in South Africa (SA). WW trades mainly in SA, with a small presence in 10 other sub-Saharan countries ('Africa'), as well as Country Road Group ('CRG') which is based in Australia and trading in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. WHL has no operational control over Woolworths Financial Services

(WFS), Engen forecourt stores (Engen is the Franchisor) and CRG concessions in non-WHL stores. These operations, therefore, fall outside WHL's reporting boundary. We chose this approach because we can account for 100% of the group's forest-related risks and milestones resulting from these entities. We are also able to implement operating policies, ensure full traceability and responsibly sourcing of all our key commodities, and actively manage environmental impacts within our supply chain.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

WHL's strategy and consolidation approach for water follows the same approach as that of climate. Water use forms part of our Scope 3 category 1 (purchased goods and services) and therefore aligns with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Our reporting boundary also covers water inventory for all entities within the WHL's operational control Woolworths (Pty) Ltd. ('WW'), which is based in South Africa (SA). WW trades mainly in SA, with a small presence in 10 other sub-Saharan countries ('Africa'), which is based in Australia and trading in Australia and New Zealand (NZ) as well as Country Road Group ('CRG') which is based in Australia and trading in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. WHL has no operational control over Woolworths Financial Services (WFS), Engen forecourt stores (Engen is the Franchisor) and CRG concessions in non-WHL stores. These operations, therefore, fall outside WHL's reporting boundary. We chose this approach because we can account for 100% of the group's water-related risks and milestones resulting from these entities. We are also able to implement operating policies and actively manage environmental impacts within our operations.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

WHL's strategy and consolidation approach for plastics follows the same approach as that of climate. Plastic packaging is reported in our Scope 3 category 1 (purchased goods and services) and therefore aligns with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Our reporting boundary also covers primary, secondary, and tertiary packaging used for our products in all entities within the WHL's operational control i.e. Woolworths (Pty) Ltd. ('WW'), which is based in South Africa (SA). WW trades mainly in SA, with a small presence in 10 other sub-Saharan countries ('Africa'), David Jones ('DJ') 1 which is based in Australia and trading in Australia and New Zealand (NZ) as well as Country Road Group ('CRG') which is based in Australia and trading in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. WHL has no operational

control over Woolworths Financial Services (WFS), Engen forecourt stores (Engen is the Franchisor) and CRG concessions in non-WHL stores. These operations, therefore, fall outside WHL's reporting boundary. We chose this approach because we can account for 100% of the group's plastic packaging risks and milestones resulting from these entities. We are also able to implement operating policies and actively manage environmental impacts within our value chain.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

WHL's strategy and consolidation approach for biodiversity follows the same approach as that of climate. Even though we did not refer to any standard, our reporting boundary covers biodiversity-related activities in the facilities and where products are sourced for all entities within the WHL's operational control Woolworths (Pty) Ltd. ('WW'), which is based in South Africa (SA). WW trades mainly in SA, with a small presence in 10 other sub-Saharan countries ('Africa'), which is based in Australia and trading in Australia and New Zealand (NZ) as well as Country Road Group ('CRG') which is based in Australia and trading in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. WHL has no operational control over Woolworths Financial Services (WFS), Engen forecourt stores (Engen is the Franchisor) and CRG concessions in non-WHL stores. These operations, therefore, fall outside WHL's reporting boundary. We chose this approach because we can account for 100% of the group's biodiversity-related risks and milestones resulting from these entities. We are also able to implement operating policies and actively manage environmental impacts within our value chain.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) 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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, an acquisition

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

Absolute Pets

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On 1 April 2024, Woolworths Holdings Limited, through its subsidiary Woolworths Proprietary Limited (Woolworths), acquired a 93.45% equity stake in Absolute Pets Proprietary Limited (Absolute Pets), a privately-owned pet retail chain comprising approximately 184 stores.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ No, because the operations acquired or divested did not exist in the base year

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The following was considered in selecting the base year for GHG emissions tracking: Recalculation Scenarios When tracking an organization's emissions over time, it is important to compare like-for-like. This may require the periodic recalculation of base-year emissions. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, base year emissions should be adjusted in the event of: 1. Structural changes such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments where the facility existed in the base year. 2. Outsourcing and in-sourcing of emitting activities where activities were not reported in the base year under scope 2 or 3. 3. Changes in calculation methodology or improvements in the accuracy of emission factors or activity data where the impact is significant. 4. Detection of significant errors. A change log should be maintained to record when base year emissions have been recalculated and the context that triggered the recalculation. Additional guidance for scenarios 1 and 3 above • Structural changes: Organic growth or decline does not necessitate baseline adjustment as there is no transfer of GHG emissions. However, when acquisitions, mergers or divestments occur, the reporting company should include/ exclude emissions from the acquired, merged, or divested company in its base year inventory (and current year inventory) where the base year falls before the structural change. Where such a change occurs in the middle of a reporting year, the GHG Protocol recommends that emissions are not pro-rated, and total annual emissions are applied to the full base year and the full reporting year. • Methodology Changes: For a change in calculation methodology, GHG Inventories from the base year onwards are recommended to be updated. Changes due to updated emission factors will be necessary as new emission factor data becomes available. A change in an emission factor will necessitate updating the year to which the emission factor applies. If an error has occurred, and its impact on emissions is significant, it is recommended that it is corrected, and the change noted.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☒ ISO 14064-1

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

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Woolworths Holdings Limited reports Scope 2 emissions using the location-based method for our African operations and the market-based method for our Australian operations.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) 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?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) 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.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

The following facilities and operations were excluded from the Scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting boundary for FY2025: WSA: -Six Now-Now cafés (combined gross lettable area of 724 m²) -Category 14 franchise stores located at Engen forecourts (Engen, the franchisee, retains operational control) Africa: -Five sites, including regional cross-docks and offices -Refrigerant emissions from Food stores (where applicable) CRG Australia: -Concession spaces within third-party-operated retail stores These exclusions were made on the basis of operational control and materiality. The estimated Scope 1 and 2 emissions from these facilities are not considered material relative to Woolworths Holdings Limited's total greenhouse gas emissions and would not significantly affect the overall emissions profile.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Franchises

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

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

0

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

90

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

The estimated scope 1 and scope 2 emissions for the above exclusions are not relevant relative to WHL's total scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions. These exclusions for scope 3 are based on operational control, materiality, and the need to avoid double counting. The estimated emissions from these sources are not considered material relative to WHL's total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and do not significantly affect the overall emissions profile.

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

Scope 1, 2 & 3: Evaluation of estimated Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the forementioned exclusions confirmed they are not relevant relative to WHL's total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. Scope 3: These exclusions for scope 3 are based on operational control, materiality, and the need to avoid double counting. The estimated emissions from these sources are not considered material relative to WHL's total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and do not significantly affect the overall emissions profile.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49478

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: Base year GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: UK Defra 2019 fuel emissions factors and IPCC AR4 GWPs were applied to calculate scope 1 emissions Mobile fuels Inputs: 1. Petrol: 550 985.1 litres 2. Diesel: 145 651.7 litres Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a Stationary fuels Inputs: 1. Diesel: 1 052 241 litres 2. Petrol: 698 litres 3. LPG: 325 875 litres; 49 412 kg 4. Natural gas (DJ): 30 497 GJ Assumptions: in South Africa, litres were calculated using the cost of diesel purchased, relative to the average cost per litre for the year (R13.72/litre) Rationale: It is not feasible to measure generator fuel consumption at the store level. Fugitive emissions Inputs: 1. Kyoto Protocol gases (various) - 134 541.9 kg Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a Note: WHL optionally also reports on non-Kyoto refrigerants, mainly R-22

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

487084

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: Base year GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and Scope 2 Guidance. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors SA: Eskom FY2019 Generation emissions factor (1.04 kgCO2/kWh) Africa: - IEA 2019 National Grid Emissions factors Australia: Australian Govt. 2018 NGA factors (per state) NZ: Ministry of the Environment national grid emissions factor, 2019 Inputs: 495 621 263 kWh Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No contractual instruments were purchased by WHL during FY2019. Emission factors: Since residual mix emissions factors were not available the location-based grid emissions factors were used. FY2019 market- and location-based scope 2 emissions are therefore the same. Inputs: 495 621 263 kWh Assumptions: None Rationale: n/a

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8817

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: Base year GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: Unless otherwise stated, emission factors are sourced from United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) 2019 Inputs: Category 1 for Purchased Goods & Services 1. Water: 614 910 kilolitres, (This is for WW only as DJ/CRG did not have water consumption data available). 2. Office paper: 29.25 tonnes (emission factor sourced from Sappi) 3. Cardboard: 5 200 tonnes (estimated from 2016 volumes) 4. Packaging: 1 255.5 tonnes The above data includes only the non-trade purchased goods listed, and no services-related emissions. Where country-specific cradle-to-gate emission factors were not used, GHG emissions are only indicative (e.g. packaging materials) Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not reported in the financial year.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: Base year GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: WHL used the electricity data to estimate emissions from the indirect consumption of fuels and energy not already accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2. Emissions are released during the transmission and distribution of electricity from the utility (i.e. Eskom) to the consumer. Inputs: 495 621 263 kWh Assumptions: None Rationale: n/a

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56830

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: Base year GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: WHL used fuel data for upstream transportation (from DCs to stores). For import and export freight (road, sea and air), financial data based on the expenditure is used. For DCs to stores, activity data was converted using DEFRA emission factors. For import and export freight, the financial data was converted to US\$, and the average conversion rate was sourced from the Annual Financial Statements. Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator Tool was used to estimate emissions based on the financial data. Inputs 1. Fuel combustion: 16 754 851.27 litres of diesel 2. WSA imports & exports: R57 213 470 CRG & DJ's calculated emissions per methodology provided by AusPost in their report Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5423

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: Base year GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: 1. Municipal waste SA: Friedrich and Trois (2013) - GHG emission factors developed for the collection, transport and landfilling of municipal waste in South African municipalities 2. Recycled waste SA and Australia (CRG & DJ): UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 3. Municipal waste Australia: Australian Department of the Environment and Energy 2019 Inputs 1. Municipal waste: 511.88 tonnes 2. Recycled waste: 8 385.26 tonnes 3. Other waste: 91.8 tonnes Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14402

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: Base year GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: WHL applied Defra emission factors (2019) for SA, Australian, and New Zealand accommodation. Other country accommodation was as per the benchmark specified by the HCMI Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI). Defra emission factors (2019) were used for flights. Rental car emissions were as provided by service provider. Inputs 1. Accommodation: 23 068 bed nights 2. Car hire: 723 339 km 3. Flights (domestic and international): 35 914 601 km Assumptions: Air travel 1. Short haul: flights less than 3 hours in length 2. Medium haul: flights 3-6 hours in length 3. Long haul: journeys made by wide-bodied aircrafts that fly long distance, typically more than 6.5 hours. Rationale: n/a

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23624

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: Base year GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: Historical data from a previous commuting survey was used to extrapolate year's data. Emissions Factors were sourced from DEFRA (2019) Inputs 1. Number of employees: 35 312 Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to our operations

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19174.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Measurement Approach: Base year GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emissions Factors: Woolworths' downstream transport and distribution emissions were calculated from Imports and exports financial data expenditure for online courier charges and inter-branch transfer (DSV, Dawning, FedEx). Data required is for transportation commissioned and paid for by the end-user and operated in vehicles not owned or controlled by the reporting company. This includes logistics, retail deliveries and courier services. Quantis was used to estimate the emissions from the transportation and distribution of products sold by the company. Inputs • Road Freight Africa- \$3,778,135 • Air Freight- \$779,165 • Sea- \$4,881,643 Assumptions: • None Rationale: n/a

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to our operations

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant but not yet calculated

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant but not yet calculated

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to our operations

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to our operations

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant but not yet calculated

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to our operations

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

06/29/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant to our operations

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48296.99

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: 1. Defra 2025 emission factors were used to calculate the bulk of Scope 1 emissions. 2. Emission factor for natural gas in Australia was sourced from Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors, 2023. 3. The GWP for air-conditioning and refrigeration gas refills are sourced from: Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. R448a GWP sourced from Honeywell Solstice N40 (R-448A) material safety data sheet. Mobile fuels Inputs: 1. Petrol: litres 2. Diesel: litres Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a Stationary fuels Inputs: 1. Diesel: litres 2. Petrol: litres 3. LPG: kg, kWh (Australia) 4. Natural gas: GJ Assumptions: in South Africa, litres were calculated using the cost of diesel purchased, relative to the average cost per litre for the year Rationale: It is not feasible to measure generator fuel consumption at the store level. Fugitive emissions Inputs: 1. Kyoto Protocol gases (various): kg Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a Note: WHL optionally also reports on non-Kyoto refrigerants, mainly R-22

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57227

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: 1. Defra 2024 emission factors were used to calculate the bulk of Scope 1 emissions. 2. Emission factor for natural gas in Australia was sourced from Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors, 2024. 3. The GWP for air-conditioning and refrigeration gas refills are sourced from: Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. R448a GWP sourced from Honeywell Solstice N40 (R-448A) material safety data sheet. Mobile fuels Inputs: 1. Petrol: litres 2. Diesel: litres Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a Stationary fuels Inputs: 1. Diesel: litres 2. Petrol: litres 3. LPG: kg, kWh (Australia) 4. Natural gas: GJ Assumptions: in South Africa, litres were calculated using the cost of diesel purchased, relative to the average cost per litre for the year Rationale: It is not feasible to measure generator fuel consumption at the store level. Fugitive emissions Inputs: 1. Kyoto Protocol gases (various): kg Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a Note: WHL optionally also reports on non-Kyoto refrigerants, mainly R-22

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73311

(7.6.2) End date

06/29/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Measurement approach: GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Emission factors: 1. Defra 2023 emission factors were used to calculate the bulk of Scope 1 emissions. 2. Emission factor for natural gas in Australia was sourced from Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors, 2023. 3. The GWP for air-conditioning and refrigeration gas refills are sourced from: Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. R448a GWP sourced from Honeywell Solstice N40 (R-448A) material safety data sheet. Mobile fuels Inputs: 1. Petrol: litres 2. Diesel: litres Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a Stationary fuels Inputs: 1. Diesel: litres 2. Petrol: litres 3. LPG: kg, kWh (Australia) 4. Natural gas: GJ Assumptions: in South Africa, litres were calculated using the cost of diesel purchased, relative to the average cost per litre for the year Rationale: It is not feasible to measure generator fuel consumption at the store level. Fugitive emissions Inputs: 1. Kyoto Protocol gases (various): kg Assumptions: none Rationale: n/a Note: WHL optionally also reports on non-Kyoto refrigerants, mainly R-22

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

303333.15

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

299108.47

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam from a source that is not owned or controlled by the reporting company, e.g., an electricity utility such as Eskom. Scope 2 emissions are reported according to either the location-based or market-based approach. In our case, we reported our emissions using location-based to align with our SBTi goal which was set using location-based method. We used the South African national grid emission factor for purchased electricity sourced from DFFE, South Africa's 2022 Grid Emission Factors Report. This emission factor is used for both location-based and market-based grid electricity since no residual mix emission factor is currently available for South Africa. Emission factors for Rest of Africa were sourced from

the IEA 2024 report for the year 2022. This is accessed through a purchased license and cannot be disclosed. Emission factors are used for both location-based and market-based grid electricity as no residual mix emission factors are currently available. Australian state-specific emission factors were sourced from 2024 Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors and 2024 Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator Amendments to national greenhouse and energy reporting, 2024-25. New Zealand emission factors sourced from New Zealand Energy Certificate System (NZECS). NZECS Residual Supply Mix for electricity certification, 2023-24.

Past year 1

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

317674

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

31377

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam from a source that is not owned or controlled by the reporting company, e.g., an electricity utility such as Eskom. Scope 2 emissions are reported according to either the location-based or market-based approach. In our case, we reported our emissions using location-based to align with our SBTi goal which was set using location-based method. We used the South African emission factor for purchased electricity sourced from Eskom Integrated Report 2024. Johannesburg, Eskom. Emission factors for Rest of Africa were sourced from the IEA 2024 report for the year 2022. This is accessed through a purchased license and cannot be disclosed. Emission factors are used for both location-based and market-based grid electricity as no residual mix emission factors are currently available. Australian state-specific emission factors were sourced from 2023 Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors and 2023 Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator Amendments to national greenhouse and energy reporting, 2023-24. New Zealand emission factors sourced from New Zealand Energy Certificate System (NZECS). NZECS Residual Supply Mix for electricity certification, 2023-24

Past year 2

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

357119

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

(7.7.3) End date

06/29/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are associated with the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam from a source that is not owned or controlled by the reporting company, e.g., an electricity utility such as Eskom. Scope 2 emissions are reported according to either the location-based or market-based approach. In our case, we reported our emissions using location-based to align with our SBTi goal which was set using location-based method. We used the South African emission factor for purchased electricity sourced from Eskom Integrated Report 2023. Johannesburg, Eskom. Emission factors for Rest of Africa were sourced from the IEA 2023 report for the year 2023. This is accessed through a purchased license and cannot be disclosed. Emission factors are used for both location-based and market-based grid electricity as no residual mix emission factors are currently available. Australian state-specific emission factors were sourced from 2022 Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors and 2022 Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator Amendments to national greenhouse and energy reporting, 2022-23. New Zealand emission factors sourced from New Zealand Energy Certificate System (NZECS). NZECS Residual Supply Mix for electricity certification, 2022-23

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**Purchased goods and services****(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated**(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

4034010

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. The purchased goods and services referred in are as follows: paper; packaging, water and till rolls. Exclusions: -We have evaluated our supplier data for purchased good and services but not verified for the carbon footprint report. This data has been extrapolated using tools available for science-based setting but does not form part of this carbon footprint using tools available for science-based setting but does not form part of this carbon footprint - CRG water due to data unavailability -Consumables for WSA International due to data unavailability

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

119060

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Capital goods emissions were calculated from the spend for Property, Plant and Equipment. We evaluated our Capital good and services but not verified for the carbon footprint

report. This data has been extrapolated using tools available for science-based setting but does not form part of this carbon footprint using tools available for science-based setting but does not form part of this carbon footprint

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

88649

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. This category was calculated using electricity WTT, T&D losses WTT, scope 1 fuel WTT (WSA & CRG) Exclusions: there were no exclusions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

115149

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier-specific method
- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Our upstream transportation and distribution emissions calculated using our third-party distribution (DCs to stores) and CRG warehousing Exclusion:

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2422

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. This category was calculated using waste to landfill, recycled waste, organic waste and hazardous waste Exclusions: -Waste data for WSA international due to data unavailability

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7652

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Average data method

☒ Fuel-based method

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. This category was calculated using overnight accommodation, rental cars, business travel (air) and travel claims. There were no exclusions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25203

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. This category accounts for employees commuting to work and those working from home. This includes WSA & CRG employee commuting and WSA employees working from home.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have upstream leased assets that are relevant to our organization.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have downstream transportation and distribution activities that are relevant to our operations.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have activities related to processing of sold products that are relevant to our operations.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. The emissions from the use of sold products were estimated by multiplying the electricity consumption of each appliance by its average lifetime. Appliances were categorised (e.g., kettles, microwaves, etc.), and the number of items sold was placed into the relevant categories. To ensure conservative estimates, the "Standard new" appliances from the ENERGY STAR tool were used to determine their average lifetime and wattage. When an appliance was not listed in this tool, information from other reliable websites and blogs was used. It is important to note that this is a high-level estimation of emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

209431

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method

☒ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control. Estimate based on 8 903 appliances sold, their respective product lifetime, average electricity consumption per year and South Africa's national generation grid emission factor. Emission factor includes full fuel cycle emissions

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have downstream leased assets, so this category is not relevant to our organization

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have no operational control over Engen forecourt stores (Engen is the franchisor). These operations therefore fall outside WHL's reporting boundary

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

653

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Fuel-based method

☒ Investment-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Woolworths Financial Services, or WFS as it is better known, is a Joint Venture between WHL and Absa Bank to support Woolworths retail business. Activity data and emissions represent WHL's 49% equity share. GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have other upstream activities, so this category is not relevant to our organization

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have other downstream activities, so this category is not relevant to our organization
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

06/29/2023

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

93865

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

92738

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

128426

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

107372

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

3299

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

8086

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

24379

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

06/29/2022

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

137282

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

26696

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

47098

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

167845

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

4033

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2577

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

47805

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

*GHG emissions were reported in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Emissions were consolidated based on operational control.
[Fixed row]*

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

WHL FY2025 GHG Verification Opinion Declaration_CDP.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

WHL FY2025 GHG Verification Opinion Declaration_CDP.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Investments
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

WHL FY2024 GHG Verification Opinion Declaration_CDP.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

423.32

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, our total renewable energy emissions (Scope 2) amounted to 6,897.57 tCO₂e, compared to 6,474.25 tCO₂e in 2024. This 7% reduction (423.42 tCO₂e) was driven by increased adoption of renewable energy sources, including expanded self-generation through solar PV and procurement of green electricity. These initiatives reduced our reliance on grid electricity with higher emission factors, contributing to a measurable decline in our gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13597

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

82

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

One of the primary drivers of the year-on-year reduction in Scope 1 emissions was the significant decrease in diesel consumption from WSA generators. This was due to the absence of loadshedding during FY2025, which substantially reduced reliance on backup power generation across operations. To ensure consistency with previous reporting years, diesel consumption for South African stores was estimated using General Ledger expenditure, while actual consumption data was used for Supply Chain operations and stores in other African countries. Emissions Comparison FY2024: 16,492 tCO₂e FY2025: 2,894 tCO₂e Reduction: 13,597 tCO₂e (82%) This reduction is not attributed to a formal emission reduction initiative but rather to external factors (i.e., improved grid reliability). It complements other ongoing emission reduction activities, such as energy efficiency measures and renewable energy procurement, by contributing to the overall decline in Scope 1 emissions.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Woolworths Holdings Limited did not undertake divestment activity that would affect the organizational boundary or emissions reporting for this cycle.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2047.32

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

100

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

On 1 April 2024, Woolworths Holdings Limited (WHL) acquired a 93.45% equity stake in Absolute Pets Proprietary Limited, which operates approximately 150 stores. As the acquisition occurred during the reporting period, only grid electricity data (Scope 2) was available for inclusion in our emissions reporting. Emissions Comparison: 2024: 0 tCO₂e 2025: 2047.32 tCO₂e Increase: 2047.32 tCO₂e (+100%)

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers occurred during the current reporting period. Woolworths Holdings Limited did not undertake any merger activity that would affect the organizational boundary or emissions reporting for this cycle.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No output occurred during the current reporting period. Woolworths Holdings Limited did not undertake any output activity that would affect the organizational boundary or emissions reporting for this cycle.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes to the methodology occurred during the current reporting period. Woolworths Holdings Limited did not undertake any other activity that would affect the organizational boundary or emissions reporting for this cycle.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes to the boundary occurred during the current reporting period. Woolworths Holdings Limited did not undertake any other activity that would affect the organizational boundary or emissions reporting for this cycle.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No physical operating conditions occurred during the current reporting period. Woolworths Holdings Limited did not undertake any change in physical operating conditions activity that would affect the organizational boundary or emissions reporting for this cycle.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No unidentified or unreported activities occurred during the current reporting period. Woolworths Holdings Limited did not undertake any other activity that would affect the organizational boundary or emissions reporting for this cycle.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5488

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY2025, Woolworths Holdings Limited recorded an 11% increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, rising from 50,414 tCO₂e in FY2024 to 55,902 tCO₂e in FY2025. This increase occurred despite continued investment in emission reduction initiatives. A total of 5,488 tCO₂e in emissions reductions were achieved through: Expansion of solar PV installations LED lighting upgrades Deployment of CO₂ refrigeration systems This was an improvement from 3,367 tCO₂e in reductions achieved in FY2024. However, the overall impact was lower than anticipated due to: The nearing completion of major infrastructure upgrades, resulting in fewer new opportunities for large-scale reductions Slower progress in smaller stores, which require more capital and time to retrofit The discontinuation of an off-site renewable energy Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), which previously contributed to Scope 2 reductions Despite increased capital expenditure on on-site solar installations, the absence of the PPA and slower rollout in smaller sites contributed to the net increase in emissions. These factors highlight the importance of both operational efficiency and strategic energy sourcing in achieving sustained emissions reductions.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

17.05

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :134a

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

628.16

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :R32

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

36.09

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :R404a

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

15073.97

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :R407c

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

565.96

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :R407f

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

94.58

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :R410a

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3042.92

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 8

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :R438a

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.43

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 9

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :R448a

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

253.52

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 10

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :R507a

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

24186.16

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

174.14

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

5716.68

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

1895.95

Botswana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34.39

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

4880.11

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

4880.11

Eswatini

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.98

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

47.54

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

47.54

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

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

110.7

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

110.7

Lesotho

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.41

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

131.17

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

131.17

Mauritius

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

603.41

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

603.41

Mozambique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.62

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

239.85

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

239.85

Namibia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.25

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

71.8

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

68.11

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

99.65

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

10.6

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47735.36

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

290965.96

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

290654.76

Uganda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.24

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

6.65

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

6.65

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.18

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

222.54

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

222.54

Zambia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

304.29

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

237.08

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

237.08
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Woolworths (South Africa and additional 11 African countries)	48122.82
Row 3	Country Road Group	174.14

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Mobile fuel combustion	1504
Row 2	Fugitive Emissions	43899

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 3	Stationary Fuels	2894

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Woolworths (South Africa and additional 11 African countries)	297516.81	297201.92
Row 3	Country Road Group	5816.33	1906.55

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48296.96

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

303333.14

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

299108.47

(7.22.4) Please explain

In accordance with the operational control approach for consolidating GHG emissions, all WHL controlled facilities globally are included the reporting boundary. Structural Change: Acquisition of Absolute Pets Organic Change: Relocation of two small KZN warehouses into one, newly constructed facility. Store openings, closures and relocations are ongoing. As of 30 June 2025, the WHL organizational boundary included: WSA & Africa: Corporate stores -447 in SA and 67 in Africa WSA: Non-Trading facilities - 8 Administrative and 13 Distribution warehouses/cross-docks CRG: Head Office; 1 Warehouse; 281 non-concession stores – 256 in Australia and 25 in NZ -South African emission factor for purchased electricity sourced from Department Of Forestry, Fisheries And The Environment. 2024. South Africa's 2022 Grid Emission Factors Report, Government Gazette (No 5498). This emission factor is used for both location-based and market-based grid electricity as no residual mix emission factor is available. -Emission factors sourced from the IEA 2024 report for the year 2022. This is accessed through a purchased licence and cannot be disclosed. Emission factors are used for both location-based and market-based grid electricity as no residual mix emission factors are available. -Australian state-specific emission factors sourced from 2024 Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors and 2024 Australian Government Clean Energy Regulator Amendments to national greenhouse and energy reporting, 2024-25. -New Zealand emission factors sourced from New Zealand Ministry for the Environment, Measuring emissions: A guide for organisations 2024 detailed guide. South African emission factor for purchased electricity sourced from Department Of Forestry, Fisheries And The Environment. 2024. South Africa's 2022 Grid Emission Factors Report, Government Gazette (No 5498). This emission factor is used for both location-based and market-based grid electricity as no residual mix emission factor is available. -Emission factors sourced from the IEA 2024 report for the year 2022. This is accessed through a purchased licence and cannot be disclosed. Emission factors are used for both location-based and market-based grid electricity as no residual mix emission factors are available. -Australian state-specific emission factors sourced from 2024 Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors and 2024

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

We do not report on any JVs, unconsolidated subsidiaries or associates because we do not have operational control over these entities
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) 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)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

17638

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

17638.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6972

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

328940

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

335912.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

483

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

483.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7455

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

346578

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

354033.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This category does not apply to Woolworths or Country Road Group operations. No fuel was consumed from sustainable biomass sources during the reporting period. These fuels are not part of our current energy mix.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This category does not apply to Woolworths or Country Road Group operations. No fuel was consumed from other biomass sources during the reporting period. These fuels are not part of our current energy mix.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This category does not apply to Woolworths or Country Road Group operations. No fuel was consumed from other renewable energy sources such as hydrogen during the reporting period. These fuels are not part of our current energy mix

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal is not used within Woolworths or Country Road Group operations. Therefore, no fuel was consumed from coal during the reporting period. This fuel type is not part of our current energy mix

Oil**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12513

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

6672

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

5841

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This represent the total consumption of oil-based fuels used to generate electricity and heat across Woolworths and Country Road Group operations. Electricity is generated using stationary diesel generators at Woolworths facilities in South Africa, and petrol generators are used in other African regions where grid reliability is limited. Additionally, oil-based fuels (petrol and diesel) are used to generate heat through combustion in company vehicles across our operations.

Gas**(7.30.7.1) Heating value**

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5125

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

5125

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This represent the total fuel consumption from liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and natural gas used to generate electricity and heat across Woolworths and Country Road Group facilities. Within Woolworths facilities, LPG is primarily used to produce heat for boilers, cookers, and gas heaters. In Country Road Group operations, both LPG and natural gas are used to generate electricity, supporting essential energy requirements.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This category does not apply to our operations. Woolworths and Country Road Group did not consume any fuel from other non-renewable energy sources such as hydrogen during the reporting period. These fuels are not part of our current energy mix.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17638

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

6672

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

10966

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This figure represents the total fuel consumed for the generation of electricity and heat across Woolworths and Country Road Group operations. It includes all stationary combustion sources used to support operational energy needs, such as backup generators, heating systems, and other fuel-based energy applications.
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

483

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

483

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

483

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

483

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) 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 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Green Power, not specified

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

6972.17

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :L-RET Scheme

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

Select from:

☒ Australia

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Country Road Group (CRG) purchases GreenPower in Australia, an Australian government-managed electricity retail product supporting renewable energy generation. Equivalent energy attribute certificates (EACs) to GreenPower electricity are surrendered on Country Road Group's behalf by the electricity retailer. Country Road Group purchased 100% renewable energy products for several stores in both Australia and New Zealand. The Australian Clean Energy Regulator has legislated that companies consuming grid electricity pay a surcharge towards Australia's Large-scale Renewable Energy Target (LRET) scheme. Their annual contribution, called the RPP (Renewable Power %), can then be assigned an emission factor of zero in the company's market-based scope 2 accounting.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar and Wind

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

288.71

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :RET project

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

Select from:

☒ South Africa

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

WSA: Renewable energy is wheeled via the grid as part of an Eskom RET pilot project. The energy supply was unbundled, so could not be accounted for at zero tCO2e. From FY2024, Woolworths South Africa (WSA) no longer participated in Eskom's RET renewable energy wheeling project. Our renewable energy decreased which is attributed to WSA no longer participating in the Eskom RET wheeling program.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2341

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

6080

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8421.00

Botswana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3603

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3603.00

Eswatini

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

682

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

682.00

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

949

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

949.00

Lesotho

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

339

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

339.00

Mauritius

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

807

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

807.00

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2773

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2773.00

Namibia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2746

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

149

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2895.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

892

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

985.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

312196

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

334

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

312530.00

Uganda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

312

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

312.00

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

631

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

631.00

Zambia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1467

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1467.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.23

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

351630

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ square meter

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1519599

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

*Reason for change: Reduced use of stationary fuel due to decreased loadshedding, implementation of energy efficiency initiatives and the use of renewable energy
Comparison to the previous year: Emissions intensity (Scope 1 & 2 against GLA) declined Explanation: In the reporting year, our gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions declined due to reduced stationary fuel consumption, driven by lower loadshedding and decreased reliance on backup power systems. Additional reductions were achieved through energy efficiency initiatives, such as LED lighting retrofits, and increased use of renewable energy via self-generated solar PV and green electricity procurement.*

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :please specify (emissions per turnover)

(7.52.2) Metric value

4.42

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Gross global combined scope 1&2: 374,901tCO₂e

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

WHL Turnover (ZAR million)= 79,537

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Reason for change: Reduced use of stationary fuel due to decreased loadshedding, implementation of energy efficiency initiatives and the use of renewable energy
Comparison to the previous year: Emissions intensity (Scope 1 & 2 against turnover) declined
Explanation: In the reporting year, our gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions declined due to reduced stationary fuel consumption, driven by lower loadshedding and decreased reliance on backup power systems. Additional reductions were achieved through energy efficiency initiatives, such as LED lighting retrofits, and increased use of renewable energy via self-generated solar PV and green electricity procurement.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

WOOL-SOU-003-OFF Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/30/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

06/30/2019

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

49478

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

487084

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

0.000

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

536562.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

06/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

268281.000

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

48297

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

303333

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

351630.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Coverage at base year: Woolworths: - 401 South African retail food and clothing stores (inclusive of 4 CRG stand-alone stores in South Africa) - 66 African food and clothing retail stores - 8 distribution centres, 3 equipment warehouses, 6 offsite stockrooms - 5 corporate buildings Scope 1 - Stationary fuel (fuel used in stationary equipment such as generators) - Fugitive emissions (air-conditioning and refrigerator gas refills, including those that are described as “outside of scope” by the GHG Protocol, as they emanate from nonKyoto Protocol gases) - Mobile fuel (operation of the company or third-party-owned and managed fleet vehicles and mobile equipment) Scope 2 - Consumption of purchased electricity from relevant electricity utility – location-based - Generation and consumption of renewable electricity Country Road Group: - 465 Australian & New Zealand retail clothing stores - 1 distribution centre Scope 1 - Mobile fuels (operation of the company or third-party-owned and managed fleet vehicles) Scope 2 - Consumption of purchased electricity from relevant electricity utility – location-based - Generation and consumption of renewable electricity David Jones - 47 Australian & New Zealand food and clothing retail stores - 1 distribution centre - 1 head office - 1 office Scope 1 - Stationary fuels (fuel and natural gas used in stationary equipment such as generators) - Fugitive emissions (air-conditioning and refrigerator gas refills, including those that are described as “outside of scope” by the GHG Protocol, as they emanate from nonKyoto Protocol gases) - Mobile fuels (operation of the company or third-party-owned and managed fleet vehicles) Scope 2 - Consumption of purchased electricity from relevant electricity utility – location-based. Exclusions: Facilities excluded: - Three Woolworths International warehouses in African countries outside of South Africa - Franchises were also excluded as Woolworths does not have operational control over these. This includes one store in Botswana as well small food format stores at 81 petrol station forecourts in South Africa. Activities excluded: Refrigerant gas refills from some stores in Africa, due

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Climate change will have far-reaching impacts on our value chain and presents both physical and transition risks to our business. We know that, in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Group and its operations, climate change adaptation and mitigation are absolutely necessary. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), to limit global warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and avoid the most catastrophic impacts of climate change, the world must halve CO2 emissions by around 2030 and reach net zero CO2 emissions by mid-century. Recognizing the importance of keeping global warming limited to 1.5 °C, we have adopted a science-based target for our direct operations and have committed to working with our suppliers to set their reduction targets.

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

We will continue on our low-carbon transition journey, implementing energy-efficiency initiatives in our direct operations, increasing renewable energy sourced, and transitioning our fleet of delivery vehicles to being electric and/or employing more energy-efficient technologies.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

06/30/2015

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

06/30/2019

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

536562

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0.5

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

05/31/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

3

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

2.51

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, Woolworths supports a transition pathway that will ensure we become resilient as a business as we achieve our net zero ambition. To us, resilience means that we transition towards a low-carbon business and, therefore, reduce our reliance on fossil fuels which in turn reduces our carbon footprint. Reducing our overall carbon emissions is a strategic lever in this transition. We keep abreast of innovation in this space as new and affordable technologies are introduced to the market.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our commitment is reflected by the gradual increase in the Group's percentage of energy sourced from renewables over time. Solar PV installations exist at Woolworths' head office campus and our Woolworths and Country Road Group distribution Centres. Where it has control of the electricity meter, Country Road Group sources most of its stores' electricity through GreenPower and the New Zealand Energy Certificate System (NZECS) in Australia and New Zealand. Where we do not have control of the meter, we engage landlords and explore opportunities for their uptake of renewable electricity and subsequent attribution to our consumption

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Source 100% of our grid electricity from renewable sources by 2030.

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

We aim to achieve this goal by, as far as possible, installing solar panels on our own head office buildings and distribution Centres; through renewable contracts in our Australian and New Zealand operations; and by working with landlords across the Group to access renewable energy installed in our leased store locations.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/30/2018

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

06/29/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Woolworths: - 401 South African retail food and clothing stores (inclusive of 4 CRG stand-alone stores in South Africa) - 66 African food and clothing retail stores - 8 distribution centres, 3 equipment warehouses, 6 offsite stockrooms - 5 corporate buildings Scope 1 - Stationary fuel (fuel used in stationary equipment such as generators) - Fugitive emissions (air-conditioning and refrigerator gas refills, including those that are described as “outside of scope” by the GHG Protocol, as they emanate from non-Kyoto Protocol gases) - Mobile fuel (operation of the company or third-party-owned and managed fleet vehicles and mobile equipment) Scope 2 - Consumption of purchased electricity from relevant electricity utility – location-based - Generation and consumption of renewable electricity Country Road Group: - 465 Australian & New Zealand retail clothing stores - 1 distribution centre Scope 1 - Mobile fuels (operation of the company or third-party-owned and managed fleet vehicles) Scope 2 - Consumption of purchased electricity from relevant electricity utility – location-based - Generation and consumption of renewable electricity David Jones - 47 Australian & New Zealand food and clothing retail stores - 1 distribution centre - 1 head office - 1 office Scope 1 - Stationary fuels (fuel and natural gas used in stationary equipment such as generators) - Fugitive emissions (air-conditioning and refrigerator gas refills, including those that are described as “outside of scope” by the GHG Protocol, as they emanate from non-Kyoto Protocol gases) - Mobile fuels (operation of the company or third-party-owned and managed fleet vehicles) Scope 2 - Consumption of purchased electricity from relevant electricity utility – location-based. Exclusions: Facilities excluded: - Three Woolworths International warehouses in African countries outside of South Africa - Franchises were also excluded as Woolworths does not have operational control over these. This includes one store in Botswana as well small food format stores at 81 petrol station forecourts in South Africa. Activities excluded: Refrigerant gas refills from some stores in Africa,

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Achieve net zero carbon impact by 2040

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We use our current science target to review progress against the net zero target. Our progress against the science target will inform our progress against the net zero target.

[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) 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
Under investigation	3	Numeric input
To be implemented	2	6740.2
Implementation commenced	3	6167.27

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implemented	3	55901
Not to be implemented	3	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2875.18

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

6100000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

33500001

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We continue to aggressively drive the upgrade of lighting to more efficient LEDs technologies on our existing stores, 86% of our stores have now been upgraded.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :closed door refrigeration door and Natural gas

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2217.19

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4704000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

53000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Natural gas is the standard for our new refrigeration plants and end-of-life upgrades are brought forward where feasible. Installation of fridge doors on our refrigeration cases, has been standard at store opening for a couple of years.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

857.8

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1819000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

8189940

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We also install renewable energy systems where possible, mostly at our own sites so far, but have been engaging with our landlord for access to roofspace and/or partner with them on such initiatives.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Both real estate and supply chain divisions have an operational budget for energy efficiency activities. We have also put particular budget requests for energy efficiency projects such as new refrigeration technology retrofits through to our group Investment Committee when initiatives are beyond the scope of baseline budgets. In addition to this, we have a small central Sustainability CAPEX budget to drive energy, water, and waste pilot projects.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We conduct several employee engagement initiatives across all our direct facilities to drive carbon emission reductions, and especially the component around energy efficiency. These make use of multi-channel mediums such as our Intranet, staff magazine, posters, e-mail communications, energy & water saving toolkits, and competition for stores and inclusion in balanced scorecards of real estate, operations, and store managers. We also have a Good Business Journey store champions program to drive awareness amongst colleagues and customers. We recently circulated a revised energy/water information toolkits to our store Good Business

Journey Champs as an update and refresher around energy and water-saving awareness. At our head office, we have a plasma screen that communicates water and energy statistics in real time to our employees.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Other :Tax benefits

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We continue to claim tax deductions for our energy efficiency interventions. This is implemented in terms of Section 12L of the Income Tax Act, No 58 of 1962 ("Section 12L"). Section 12L is a 95c/kWh (95 cents per kilowatt-hour) additional tax deduction for energy efficiency savings. This is for entities that can demonstrate energy efficiency savings. For the first time this year, we submitted to the revenue services for tax assessment against our energy usage (stationary combustion) as required by the South African National Greenhouse Gas Reporting regulations.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Driving energy efficiency through budgetary measures remains a key contributor to enabling investment. We do this by tracking the savings incurred as a result of implementing an efficiency initiative.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We conduct research on how to optimize some of our interventions and our most recent is a waste-to-landfill study of our direct operations. Having set targets to divert as much waste as possible from landfills, we are identifying ways to ensure that we meet these targets and also optimize our reporting so we can keep track of what goes through our operations to recycling.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We prioritise CAPEX budget allocation for other sustainability activities that can assist with an emission reduction or the management of climate change impacts such as our water work with suppliers.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Initiatives that we undertake are to put us in a good position to comply with future carbon or energy-related legislation, such as national building regulations standards, energy taxes such as the carbon tax regulations, allocation of carbon budgets as well as current opportunities such as energy efficiency savings incentives; or Income tax exemption for revenues earned. We are able to align some of our innovations to be able to align with predicted future trends. This also feeds into our risk matrix framework and the systems we put in place to address some of the risks.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Clothing products that can be washed at 30 degrees or less

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Textile

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The majority of our clothes are designed to be washed at lower temperatures than normal (wash at 30 degrees program) and do not require ironing or dry-cleaning, which allows customers to reduce the emissions associated with the washing of clothing at home. We have also developed detergents that work optimally at these temperatures.

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Local sourcing

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Food products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The vast majority of goods sold in our stores, by volume, are manufactured in South Africa and we continue to encourage local manufacturing wherever possible. We will only consider sourcing abroad where local or regional supplier partners are unable to provide the ideal quality, value, and innovation that our customers expect. Woolworths is also well placed to drive Enterprise Development projects and has set up teams devoted to working more closely with emerging suppliers, further supporting South African business first as part of our indirect economic contribution

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Eco-efficient buildings

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :Low carbon technology

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Woolworths' overall approach to greening of the property portfolio has to date focused primarily on utilizing Woolworths own green building certification program. The system, developed internally by Woolworths SA Real Estate (Engineering) Division, awards points for green interventions included in property design, build, or fit-out. The program consists of three categories: Platinum, Gold, and Silver. To date, Woolworths has over 190 green stores within its portfolio.

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

5

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

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

Select from:

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

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Food product- plant based

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

This refers to Woolworths Food Private label plant based products range including bakery, prepared, vegetables and salads, alternative protein and dairy products.

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0.3

Row 5

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

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

Select from:

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

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Value chain supplier engagement to adopt science based target setting

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

As part of our net zero SBTi target, for our Scope 3 value chain, we engage with our top suppliers, representing 25% of total procurement spend (in rand), to set their own reduction targets. We engage suppliers to set their own reduction targets. So far, 39 Woolworths Food suppliers have committed to setting science-based targets.

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Cattle products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cocoa	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Coffee	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Timber secondary packaging

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The weight of In store marketing (visual merchandising) we do not quantify.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☒ Data collection is in progress

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

We currently do not have systems to track and to quantify all marketing related board and paper use.

Palm oil

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :palm oil and palm oil derivatives products

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

The weight of palm oil derivatives in Beauty products is not yet quantified.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Palm oil derivatives form a small proportion of a large list of ingredients in beauty products of our Tier 1 suppliers, and the total weight of these ingredients is not known at present.

Cattle products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Volumes of beef sourced

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with traceability

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

☒ No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

We currently do not have traceability in place.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	7617.6	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	7617.6
Palm oil	77	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	77
Cattle products	113.2	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	113.2
Soy	859	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	859
Cocoa	1604.99	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	1604.99
Coffee	3400	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	3400

[Fixed row]

(8.2.1) Provide details on any soy embedded in animal products sourced by your organization.

	Disclosure of embedded soy	Description of embedded soy use and soy tiers
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All of our embedded soy volume is excluded from our disclosure as reported in 8.1.1	Soybean oils, Soy derivatives, whole soybeans, soybean meals

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7617.57

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

WHL-GBJ-2025-Transparency-and-Traceability-TIER1.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

We can identify the country where 3.7% of our hardwood timber comes from. About 60%, is from China, and the rest is from South Africa and India. Unfortunately, we cannot determine the origins of other timber-related products. We rely on third-party certification organizations to lead landscape and jurisdictional initiatives; we do not have the resources and specialist capabilities to involve ourselves as a business. We have achieved a milestone of 100% responsibly sourced timber this year because we are signatories to the Vancouver Declaration, committing to work towards more sustainable sourcing of forest products and endorsing the FSC as the supplier of choice for the certification of forest products. FBH: While we know our Tier 1 and 2 suppliers, we are not certain of the country of origin for our full hardwood timber, packaging, and man-made cellulosic fibres.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

77

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

WHL-GBJ-2025-Transparency-and-Traceability-TIER1.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

Our policy is to avoid the use of unsustainable and untraceable palm oil therefore we continue to support the RSPO and, as of the end of 2020, we only source 100% of certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO) from physical supply chains for our private label foods products and personal care products. We have been working towards delivering a phased strategy to convert all palm derivatives (complex compounds commonly found in personal care products to certified sustainable palm oil). We source all our palm oil from Indonesia, Malaysia, and West Africa. We rely on third-party certification organizations to lead landscape and jurisdictional initiatives; we do not have the resources and specialist capabilities to involve ourselves as a business.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

113.2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

WHL-GBJ-2025-Transparency-and-Traceability-TIER1.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

Fresh meat, dairy products, and beef are sold in fresh and prepared meals in the form of beef and dairy products in Woolworths Foods stores as well as Woolworths food services (Food Halls and WCafé's). Leather is used within clothing and general merchandise products that are sold through Woolworths, and Country Road Group stores in clothing, footwear, and accessories (belts, bags, pouches, wallets, jewelry) as well as homeware. Country Road, MIMCO, and Trenery - where the majority of our leather is sold. We have varying levels of traceability/visibility back to the tannery in most cases and some cases back to the slaughterhouse. All Woolworths fresh meat and dairy is procured locally (South Africa and Namibia), which is not a deforestation risk area. We are members of the Leather Working Group (LWG), an environmental standard that promotes best practices in chemical management and wastewater treatment. We continue to encourage tanneries we source from to join the LWG. The LWG certification process assesses the ability of leather manufacturers to trace the material back to the slaughterhouse. We are conducting a baseline assessment of all our tanneries to understand their LWG certification levels, i.e. which are being audited against the LWG environmental auditing protocols, and which have a traceability rating (leather that is physically marked and traceable). We continue to work with our suppliers to increase responsibly sourced leather. This is reflected in the year-on-year increase in the percentage. We rely on third-party certification organizations to lead landscape and jurisdictional initiatives; we do not have the resources and specialist capabilities to involve ourselves as a business.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

859

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

WHL-GBJ-2025-Transparency-and-Traceability-TIER1.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

We are members of the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), and we support the development of a sustainable soya market in major producing regions through the purchase of RTRS credits. For the sixth consecutive year, we have purchased 2700 RTRS credits. These credits are from certified growers who meet the RTRS standard for responsible soya production. One credit is equivalent to one ton of soy. In this way, we are supporting responsible production. 98% of soy is used in animal feed by our protein suppliers. Woolworths has engaged an external consultant to conduct a survey around soya origins and volumes, directly with farmers. Based on the survey, a large part of our supply base has decreased the use of and/or reliance on soy, primarily due to the cost of the raw materials. Where soy is still used, there has been a significant shift towards the use of locally produced soy, influenced primarily by higher local production and a more competitive price. The majority of the soy sourced was from South Africa (67%). Most of the remaining soy was from Argentina (31%), the rest were unknown. Chicken was responsible for the largest amount of soy entering our supply chain (46%), while pork was responsible for the second largest amount of soy (32%). On a per-product basis, the duck had the highest soy per kilogram of meat, followed by pork and then chicken. Dairy and beef were relatively low users of soy. We have also conducted an exercise to re-establish our soya baseline, and we extrapolated the total foods supply base (non-fresh and soy in our products as well as those that did not complete the survey) to 45,000 tons for Woolworths Foods annually. Since 98% of the soy is used in feed to produce protein and only 2 % based on the amount of protein we sell and on average global inclusion rates. We rely on third-party certification organizations to lead landscape and jurisdictional initiatives; we do not have the resources and specialist capabilities to involve ourselves as a business.

Cocoa

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1604.99

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

WHL-GBJ-2025-Transparency-and-Traceability-TIER1.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

We aim to use responsibly sourced cocoa, including cocoa certified by Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade International, Puratos Cacao Trace, and Cocoa Horizon. We are the only major retailer in South Africa to use 100% responsibly sourced cocoa in our core chocolate and sweets lines and sell it as an ingredient. With our current mass balance cocoa sourcing and knowledge of our suppliers, we can trace cocoa beans back to the co-op level. We are working with our suppliers on a supply chain mapping exercise to enable us to source segregated cocoa and cocoa derivatives. This will give us full traceability of our cocoa supply chain back to farm level. We rely on third-party certification organizations to lead landscape and jurisdictional initiatives; we do not have the resources and specialist capabilities to involve ourselves as a business.

Coffee

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Colombia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3400

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

WHL-GBJ-2025-Transparency-and-Traceability-TIER1.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

We are one of the largest coffee retailers in South Africa. Our current approach to coffee is to source organic coffee beans. For our WCafés and coffee carts, we source 100% organic coffee from Brazil, the United States of America, Tanzania, Columbia, and Ethiopia, supporting over 80,000 smallholder farmers. Thirty-six percent of the coffee we sell in our retail range comes from these same smallholder farmers. Our coffee is currently traceable to the co-op level. We are capturing our tier 1 and 2 coffee suppliers onto a digital platform to improve traceability. We rely on third-party certification organizations to lead landscape and jurisdictional initiatives; we do not have the resources and specialist capabilities to involve ourselves as a business.

[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Our policy on Timber products is to use FSC-certified timber only, with targets set annually. However, this speaks to sustainable forests, not a specific no-deforestation target.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We are currently mapping the roadmap.

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

We are working on traceability of all the commodities to determine their origins.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

We are working on traceability of all the commodities to determine their origins.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We are currently mapping the roadmap.

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

We are working on traceability of all the commodities to determine their origins.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cocoa

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We are currently mapping the roadmap

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

We are working on traceability of all the commodities to determine their origins.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Coffee

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :We are currently mapping the roadmap.

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

We are working on traceability of all the commodities to determine their origins.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/30/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

85

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

98

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

86.67

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Definition: % of timber used in homewares and general merchandise sourced through a globally recognized ethical and sustainable forest management programme (E.g. FSC) Responsibly sourced timber = timber that is legally harvested and sourced from ethically and sustainably managed forests All timber is to be responsibly sourced, however, to be included in this calculation, the timber needs to comprise a substantial (>10%) and identifiable component of the final product. (E.g. wooden body of chopping board, excludes lid on a canister). Assumptions: - Includes Fashion, Beauty and, Home (FBH) intake units in: o Relevant financial year i.e. 52 weeks (both seasons: Spring Summer (SS) and Autumn Winter (AW) - Excludes FBH categories: o All 3rd Party Brands o Beauty o Digital o Country Road Group o Footwear & Accessories

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

Woolworths is a signatory to the Vancouver Declaration, committing to work towards more sustainable sourcing of forest products and endorsing the FSC as the supplier of choice for the certification of forest products. Full traceability of timber continues to be a challenge, as FSC certification is cost-prohibitive for many companies in the homeware value chain.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

*Refer to our latest Good Business Journey Report |Ethical sourcing chapter for more information on this commodity
<https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/investors/all-reports-and-results/>*

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ RSPO supply chain certification - Mass Balance

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/30/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

60

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

% of palm oil used in private label Food produced according to a globally recognized sustainability programme (i.e. RSPO) at mass balance. Palm oil comprising any percentage of a final product is to be included in this calculation. Inclusions: Palm and Palm oil kernel Exclusions: No exclusions

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

For the third consecutive year, we purchased RSPO credits from smallholder farmers, equivalent to 100 tonnes of palm oil, to support the inclusion of smallholder farmers in the mainstream market.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

*Refer to our latest Good Business Journey Report |Ethical sourcing chapter for more information on this commodity
<https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/investors/all-reports-and-results/>*

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :Leather Working Group

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/30/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

85

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

89.4

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

29.33

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Definition: % of leather used in fashion, homewares and general merchandise sourced through tanning standard that is superior to conventional standards or a globally recognised sustainability programme (E.g Leather Working Group (LWG)) Responsibly sourced leather = Leather sourced from tanneries with accreditations/certifications for environmental impact standards All leather to be responsibly source, however to be included in this calculation, the leather needs to comprise a substantial (>10%) and identifiable component of the final product. (E.g. includes leather uppers of shoes, excludes leather trims like label on denim) -

Includes FBH intake units in: o Relevant financial year i.e. 52weeks (both seasons: Spring Summer (SS) and Autumn Winter (AW) - Excludes FBH categories:
o All 3rd Party Brands o Beauty o Digital o Country Road Group

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

The Group is a member of Leather Working Group (LWG), an environmental standard promoting chemical management and wastewater treatment best practice. We continue to encourage tanneries we source from to join the LWG. We are conducting a baseline assessment of all our tanneries to understand their LWG certification levels, i.e., which are being audited against the LWG environmental auditing protocols, and which have a traceability rating (leather that is physically marked and

traceable). Woolworths continues to work with its suppliers to increase the use of responsibly sourced leather. This is reflected in the year-on-year increase in the percentage of responsibly sourced leather.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Refer to our latest Good Business Journey Report |Ethical sourcing chapter for more information on this commodity
<https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/investors/all-reports-and-results/>

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ ProTerra certification

☒ RTRS standard for Responsible Soy Production

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ ISCC EU - Mass Balance

☒ ProTerra certification – Mass balance

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/30/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

33

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

% of Soy used in Woolworths private label Food produced according to a globally recognised sustainability programme (i.e. RTRS, Pro-Terra, and ISCC (International Sustainability and Carbon Certification)).

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

98% of the soya used by Woolworths is used in animal feed by our protein suppliers. We continue to engage the animal feed production industry regarding their sourcing strategies and approach to soya attributes and certification. We are drafting a soya policy to guide us in addressing the use of soya and its sources in our supply chain. The volatility of soya prices remains a challenge. If the cost of domestic soya is too high, farmers opt to buy cheaper alternatives internationally. This limits our ability to source responsibly produced soya.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

*Refer to our latest Good Business Journey Report |Ethical sourcing chapter for more information on this commodity
<https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/investors/all-reports-and-results/>*

Cocoa

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 5

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade International, Cacao Trace, and Cocoa Horizon.

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/30/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

97

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

% of cocoa or cocoa derivatives used in Woolworths private label Food produced according to a globally recognised sustainability programme (i.e. UTZ/ Rainforest Alliance, Cocoa Life, Cocoa Horizons, Fairtrade) - may be segregated or mass balance.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Woolworths uses 100% responsibly sourced cocoa in its core chocolate and sweets lines and sells it as an ingredient. We also source cocoa certified by Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade International, Cacao Trace, and Cocoa Horizon. Cocoa prices surged during the year due to poor crop yields caused by disease and climate-related issues. This limits our ability to source segregated cocoa. The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)¹ is due to come into effect in January 2026. We expect the cocoa market to shift towards EUDR-certified cocoa. We will assess the impact of this on our cocoa sourcing. We established a cocoa workgroup of internal experts. The workgroup will monitor the cocoa landscape, gather global cocoa data, and support our efforts to map our cocoa supply chain to farm level. We onboarded our first tranche of suppliers on our cocoa and cocoa derivatives A-list. Eligible suppliers are required to have established or be actively working towards sustainability, transparency, and responsible sourcing that aligns with our commitments

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Refer to our latest Good Business Journey Report |Ethical sourcing chapter for more information on this commodity
<https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/investors/all-reports-and-results/>

Coffee

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 6

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :Project Canopy

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/30/2020

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

06/29/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

06/29/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

97

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

% of Woolworths private label coffee (beans and instant) bought in cafe's and stores (pods, carts) from a responsible sourcing programme that we are actively investing in, or produced according to a globally recognised sustainability standard/ programme.

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

We are committed to sourcing only the finest premium quality coffee beans, harvested sustainably to ensure the livelihood of communities and the environment. Our goals are to have: • A coffee supply chain that is fully transparent and traceable to, at minimum, primary co-op level by 2025 • All coffee sourced according to one of our approved third-party certification schemes These goals are underpinned by the three pillars of traceability, sustainability, and ethics. **TRACEABILITY** We have mapped our tier 1 and tier 2 coffee suppliers and are completing the mapping of our tier 3 suppliers. We will expand this exercise to include all products with coffee as an ingredient. **SUSTAINABILITY** -We assessed our top coffee suppliers against Farming for the Future principles. -We will use the results to develop a Farming for the Future standard for commercial coffee farmers. **ETHICS** -We employ an independent service provider to conduct ethical and social compliance audits against the ERS Agricultural Standard. -Our top coffee suppliers presented no material findings. -We partner with Project Canopy to distribute pest- and disease resistant coffee seedlings to smallholder farmers in Tanzania. -We also train farmers in regenerative farming principles.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Refer to our latest Good Business Journey Report |Ethical sourcing chapter for more information on this commodity
<https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/investors/all-reports-and-results/>
 [Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.8.4) Primary reason your organization does not have a traceability system

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(8.8.5) Explain why your organization does not have a traceability system

Investigating a traceability platform to map value chain

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.8.4) Primary reason your organization does not have a traceability system

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.8.5) Explain why your organization does not have a traceability system

Palm oil is not a significant material in our material portfolio

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.8.4) Primary reason your organization does not have a traceability system

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.8.5) Explain why your organization does not have a traceability system

Leather is not a significant material in our material portfolio

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Surveying of suppliers.

Cocoa

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Surveying of suppliers.

Coffee

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Surveying of suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

2

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

2.00

Cocoa

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

100

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Coffee

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We have not mapped our full supply chain, so we are unable to assess the origins of our commodities in terms of DF/DCF status. The third-party certification scheme has policies around DF/DCF but does not provide full assurance of DF/DCF.

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We have not mapped our full supply chain, so we are unable to assess the origins of our commodities in terms of DF/DCF status. The third-party certification scheme has policies around DF/DCF but does not provide full assurance of DF/DCF.

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We have not mapped our full supply chain, so we are unable to assess the origins of our commodities in terms of DF/DCF status. The third-party certification scheme has policies around DF/DCF but does not provide full assurance of DF/DCF.

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We have not mapped our full supply chain, so we are unable to assess the origins of our commodities in terms of DF/DCF status. The third-party certification scheme has policies around DF/DCF but does not provide full assurance of DF/DCF.

Cocoa

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We have not mapped our full supply chain, so we are unable to assess the origins of our commodities in terms of DF/DCF status. The third-party certification scheme has policies around DF/DCF but does not provide full assurance of DF/DCF.

Coffee

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

We have not mapped our full supply chain, so we are unable to assess the origins of our commodities in terms of DF/DCF status. The third-party certification scheme has policies around DF/DCF but does not provide full assurance of DF/DCF.

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We use third-party certifications to monitor the sustainable source of these commodities, however, we do not have our full value chain mapped and/ or know the origins of the materials used.

Palm oil

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We use third-party certifications to monitor the sustainability of these commodities, however, we do not have our full value chain mapped and/ or know the origins of the materials used.

Cattle products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We use third-party certifications to monitor the sustainability of these commodities, however, we do not have our full value chain mapped and/ or know the origins of the materials used.

Soy

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- ☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We use third-party certifications to monitor the sustainable source of these commodities, however, we do not have our full value chain mapped and/ or know the origins of the materials used.

Cocoa

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- ☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- ☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We use third-party certifications to monitor the sustainable source of these commodities, however, we do not have our full value chain mapped and/ or know the origins of the materials used.

Coffee

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We use third-party certifications to monitor the sustainable source of these commodities, however, we do not have our full value chain mapped and/ or know the origins of the materials used.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years
Palm oil	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years
Cattle products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Cocoa	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years
Coffee	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☒ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☒ Environmental protection

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

(8.14.5) Please explain

Timber products and packaging, and Man-Made Cellulose Fibre products are sourced from FSC certification. We do not have the origins of all our commodities sourced

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

We rely on third-party certification organizations to lead landscape and jurisdictional initiatives; we do not have the resources and specialist capabilities to involve ourselves as a business.

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to implement project(s) within the next two years

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Business activities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Water Accounting data (volumetric data) for Country Road in Australia and New Zealand

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

☒ Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☒ 6-10%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

We do not measure water withdrawals at our Country Road facilities. All the water used goes into the local municipal sewer systems. Water is only used for basic needs like washing and sanitation, so we don't monitor the quality of the water that's discharged. Although we don't yet have online metering systems to track water use, we have made efforts to improve water efficiency and include water-saving features in our product designs.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online remote metering

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have installed online check water meter in most of our facilities (stores, DCs, Offices) that records and display usage online at 30min intervals. These help us benchmark our usage across the different facilities and promptly identify leaks and abnormal usage. Data for sites that do not have functioning online meter is reviewed monthly via monitoring of utility bills and/or on-site manual reading. Water is used for food-prep, ablutions as well as cleaning. A handful of sites are using water-cooled airconditioning or refrigeration plant, and we are in process of upgrading those to air-cooled as we get closer to their end of life. Where non municipal water source is present (eg. ground/rainwater), an additional meter may be installed to record grey water harvested/produced at the site. When volume of grey water is small in relation to facility's total consumption, a manual meter may be installed instead.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online remote metering and manual readings

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have installed online check water meter in most of our facilities (stores, DCs, Offices) that records and display usage online at 30min intervals. These help us benchmark our usage across the different facilities and promptly identify leaks and abnormal usage. Data for sites that do not have functioning online meter is reviewed monthly via monitoring of utility bills and/or on-site manual reading. Water is used for food-prep, ablutions as well as cleaning. A handfull of sites are using water-cooled airconditioning or refrigeration plant, and we are in process of upgrading those to air-cooled as we get closer to their end of life. Where non municipal water source is present (eg. ground/rainwater), an additional meter may be installed to record grey water harvested/produced at the site. When volume of grey water is small in relation to facility's total consumption, a manual meter may be installed instead.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Not applicable to Woolworths operations.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Not applicable to Woolworths operations.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Not applicable to Woolworths operations.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Not applicable to Woolworths operations.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Not applicable to Woolworths operations.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Not applicable to Woolworths operations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Not applicable to Woolworths operations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Online remote metering

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have installed online check water meter in most of our facilities (stores, DCs, Offices) that records and display usage online at 30min intervals. These help us benchmark our usage across the different facilities and promptly identify leaks and abnormal usage. Data for sites that do not have functioning online meter is reviewed monthly via monitoring of utility bills and/or on-site manual reading. Water is used for food-prep, ablutions as well as cleaning. A handful of sites are using water-cooled airconditioning or refrigeration plant, and we are in process of upgrading those to air-cooled as we get closer to their end of life. Where non municipal water source is present (eg. ground/rainwater), an additional meter may be installed to record grey water harvested/produced at the site. When volume of grey water is small in relation to facility's total consumption, a manual meter may be installed instead.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Remote online monitoring

(9.2.4) Please explain

Grey water harvested/produced at a site may be recorded through an additional meter if the site is not served by a municipal water supply. If grey water consumption is relatively smaller than the facility's total consumption, a manual meter may be installed instead.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a signatory to the WASH4WORK initiative (formerly known as the WBCSD WASH workplace pledge), we do not only acknowledge, but uphold the human right to access safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services at an appropriate level of standard. We continue to ensure that all of our facilities maintain strict standards for hygiene and that all WHL employees have access to adequate, and safe WASH services. We complete occupational hygiene audits in all of our facilities on an annual basis which ensures that all of our facilities provide fully functioning WASH services for all workers.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

701.61

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We have been increasing the number of sites and number of facilities with food preparation offering (coffee shops, butcheries, fish shops etc), all high water intensive areas. This strategy is expected to continue for the foreseeable future but we are aiming to mitigate its impact via rollout of efficient water technologies and fittings (now standard for all new sites) as well as application of best practices across our portfolio.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

666.53

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Discharge is estimated based on by-law and tariff structures, calculated at 0.95x withdrawals.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

35.08

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We have been increasing the number of sites and number of facilities with food preparation offering (coffee shops, butcheries, fish shops etc), all high water intensive areas. This strategy is expected to continue for the foreseeable future but we are aiming to mitigate its impact via rollout of efficient water technologies and fittings (now standard for all new sites) as well as application of best practices across our portfolio.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

131.39

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

18.73

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We are continuing to grow both the number and diversity of facilities in the region, driven by rising customer demand for expanded prepared food offerings, which are typically water-intensive. In parallel, we are actively investing in water efficiency measures—standard across all new developments and site upgrades—to enhance operational efficiency and mitigate the overall water impact of our expansion.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant but volume unknown

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The volumes are negligible. Some facilities benefit from rain water harvesting to reduce reliance on municipal water, this initiative has resulted in valuable saving at facility level but do not amount to high percentages when considering a portfolio of over 500 facilities.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This category does not apply to our operations.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.01

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Ground water is harvested and treated for use at our Head Office and Distribution Centres.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Ground water is harvested and treated for use at our Head Office and Distribution Centres. 23% of our head office water usage is currently offset by treated seepage water that would otherwise be wasted. The volumes/percentage have decreased from prior years as a result of remote working.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This category does not apply to our operations.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This category does not apply to our operations.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

701.61

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Increase in municipal water use due to business expansion (number of new sites and addition of food preparation services in locations that did not benefit from it in the past).

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water access is critical to our operations, particularly in food preparation and coffee shop services, with additional usage for sanitation and cleaning. Our stores are unable to trade during water supply interruptions, posing a significant operational risk. To manage and mitigate these risks, we have implemented the following procedures: Training and awareness campaigns are conducted periodically to promote water conservation and responsible usage among staff. Infrastructure upgrades have been made across our stores, including: Replacement of water-cooled refrigeration and HVAC systems with more efficient alternatives. Installation of water-efficient toilets, fittings, and appliances. Business continuity measures include the installation of backup water tanks to ensure operational resilience during supply disruptions. Water reuse initiatives such as greywater harvesting systems are being installed where feasible to reduce reliance on freshwater sources. These measures form part of our broader water stewardship strategy and support our commitment to sustainable operations across our supply base.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

541

(9.3.4) Please explain

A preliminary basin risk assessment was conducted using the WWF Water Risk Filter tool, covering 541 sites within our South African food supply base. The assessment is currently undergoing final verification by WWF. At this stage, water withdrawal volumes cannot be quantified due to data limitations.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Administration buildings

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Other, please specify :Berg-Olifants, Breede Gouritz, Mzimvubu, Pongola-Mzimkulu, Olifants, Limpopo, Vaal, Orange

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-31.515484

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

18.285206

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

14.74

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0.01

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

14.74

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

13.99

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

13.99

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.74

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Woolworths operations require access to water of acceptable quality and quantity to ensure continuity across our supply chain, customer-facing services, and direct operations. A significant portion of our footprint is located in regions experiencing water stress and challenges related to water quality, posing material risks to business resilience. To manage these risks, we conduct basin-level assessments (e.g., WWF Water Risk Filter), implement water efficiency technologies, and invest in infrastructure such as backup water tanks and greywater systems. These measures are complemented by staff training and awareness campaigns to promote responsible water use. Water consumption increased compared to the previous reporting year due to a higher number of staff returning to office-based work following remote or hybrid arrangements. This led to increased usage in sanitation, cleaning, and food preparation areas across our facilities.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Distribution Centers

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

- ☒ Other, please specify :Berg-Olifants, Breede Gouritz, Mzimvubu, Pongola-Mzimkulu, Olifants, Limpopo, Vaal, Orange

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-31.515484

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

18.285206

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

202.93

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

202.93

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

192.78

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

192.78

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

10.15

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Woolworths operations require access to water of acceptable quality and quantity to ensure continuity across our supply chain, customer-facing services, and direct operations. A significant portion of our footprint is located in regions experiencing water stress and challenges related to water quality, posing material risks to business resilience. To manage these risks, we conduct basin-level assessments (e.g., WWF Water Risk Filter), implement water efficiency technologies, and invest in infrastructure such as backup water tanks and greywater systems. These measures are complemented by staff training and awareness campaigns to promote responsible water use. Water consumption increased compared to the previous reporting year, primarily due to facility expansion activities. The construction phase required additional water for site preparation, dust suppression, and cleaning, contributing to the overall rise in water use.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Stores

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Other, please specify :Berg-Olifants, Breede Gouritz, Mzimvubu, Pongola-Mzimkulu, Olifants, Limpopo, Vaal, Orange

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-31.515484

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

18.285206

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

462.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

462.4

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

439.28

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

439.28

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Woolworths operations require access to water of acceptable quality and quantity to ensure continuity across our supply chain, customer-facing services, and direct operations. A significant portion of our footprint is located in regions experiencing water stress and challenges related to water quality, posing material risks to business resilience. To manage these risks, we conduct basin-level assessments (e.g., WWF Water Risk Filter), implement water efficiency technologies, and invest in infrastructure such as backup water tanks and greywater systems. These measures are complemented by staff training and awareness campaigns to promote responsible water use. Water consumption in our stores increased compared to the previous reporting year. This change is attributed to abnormal consumption patterns in the prior year, which were impacted by frequent loadshedding. These power outages disrupted our hot food and café operations, resulting in an artificial reduction in water usage. With more stable electricity supply in the current reporting year, operations resumed at normal levels, leading to a corresponding increase in water consumption

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Our water withdrawals were independently audited by ERM. The verification was carried out in accordance to Type 2 moderate assurance engagement, in line with the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3). These withdrawal volumes were also independently verified as part of our Carbon Footprint report by GCX. The verification was carried out in accordance with the International Standard ISO 14064-3 (2019) 'Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions.'

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Our water withdrawals were independently audited by ERM. The verification was carried out in accordance to Type 2 moderate assurance engagement, in line with the AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000AS v3). These withdrawal volumes were also independently verified as part of our Carbon Footprint report by GCX. The verification was carried out in accordance with the International Standard ISO 14064-3 (2019) 'Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions.'

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This category does not apply to our operations

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The water discharge volumes that are reported this year are estimates based on total withdrawal volumes. We estimate a 95% discharge rate.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This category does not apply to our operations

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This category does not apply to our operations

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

This category does not apply to our operations

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The water consumption volumes that are reported this year are estimates based on total withdrawal volumes. We estimate a 5% consumption rate.

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	80243000000	114369806.59	Anticipate an increase due to expansion of our operations

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Textile products that are used in the Fashion and Home parts of our business may contain trace elements of hazardous chemicals. As part of our environmental policy, all suppliers of textile products need to source textiles from mills holding Oeko-tex Std 100 certificates for that textile type, so that the hazardous chemical use is monitored and within acceptable limits. The limit values of the OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 100 and OEKO-TEX® LEATHER STANDARD are compliant with the relevant entries of appendix XVII and appendix XIV of the Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

We promote water stewardship in the textile value chain via our responsible sourcing programmes for key commodities such as cotton, leather, and man-made cellulose fibres. Cotton is most used across our private label collections, the business is focused on supporting sustainable Cotton farming practices through organizations such as Better Cotton, which promotes the usage of less water and fewer chemicals when growing and harvesting the Cotton. Additionally, the Group recognizes Leather Working Group (LWG) accredited tanneries to promote best practices in chemical management and wastewater treatment and Canopy promotes the use of water recycling and reduction of wastewater for man-made cellulose fibres

(9.14.4) Please explain

Our RE: denim products are manufactured using ozone washing technology, which takes air from the atmosphere and transforms it into ozone, which is used to wash down denim and remove excess dyestuff. This process uses significantly less water. Country Road's men's jeans are manufactured by Saitex, where denim is washed using a closed-loop system that recycles approximately 98% of water through an on-site treatment plant. By recycling water in-house, Saitex can reduce the need for fresh water in washing.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

As a signatory to the WASH4WORK initiative (formerly known as the WBCSD WASH workplace pledge), even though we do not have target we acknowledge and uphold the human right to access safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services at an appropriate level of standard. We continue to ensure that all of our facilities maintain strict standards for hygiene and that all WHL employees have access to adequate, and safe WASH services. We complete occupational hygiene audits in all of our facilities on an annual basis which ensures that all of our facilities provide fully functioning WASH services for all workers

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We do not have any other targets outside the ones mentioned.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

73

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

75

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

28

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-2250

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is only applicable Woolworths headquarters.

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

An underground water supply, purified on-site, is used as greywater for some of the Woolworths head office's daily consumption needs. The shift to greywater consumption decreased due to the system being offline for two months for repairs, and metering faults resulting in inconsistent measurement of water. We continue to investigate solutions for increasing the percentage of greywater used to reduce dependence on municipal water.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Woolworths is headquartered in Cape Town, Western Cape Province. The city is geographically located in the Berg-Olifants water management area (WMA), one of the most water-stressed WMAs in South Africa, making Cape Town one of the most urban-stressed economic hubs. The city's catchment area presents significant water risks for Woolworths regarding business continuity, the same applies to our suppliers, local communities, and the functioning of ecosystem services. In recognition of these competing water uses, Woolworths is proactively working towards reducing municipal water consumption in this water-stressed catchment by augmenting its water supply with renewable groundwater. The target is to shift 75% of our municipal consumption towards groundwater. The target was based on annual ratios between the total groundwater renewable and the total usage for the head office campus, therefore it cannot be compared to the baseline year as it is only based on figures of the current year. In 2023, 35% of the total water consumption for the head office was derived from groundwater renewable. The target was not achieved due to low yields as a result of system repairs

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals from municipal supply or other third party sources

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.33

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.19

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.84

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-364

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is an intensity target that is only applicable to our Distribution centres (Midrand DC, Maxmead DC, Montague Gardens DC and Racecourse Gardens DC)

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

We have installed rainwater harvesting technology in some South African distribution centres. Country Road Group has 100,000-liter rainwater tanks at its Omni-channel Fulfilment Centre in Melbourne. We use the collected rainwater in cold water taps, hose taps, irrigation, and urinals. Our reverse osmosis system, installed at Racecourse Gardens distribution centre in Cape Town, undergoes regular maintenance. We use the reverse osmosis system for the purification of borehole water. We continue to explore ways to increase the use of recycled water, particularly in our Woolworths Food distribution centre tray washing process. Worsening load shedding has caused multiple water pump failures, particularly in the Midrand distribution centre. This has adversely affected our ability to use and accurately measure recycled water.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This incremental water consumption target is aimed at driving water efficiency in Woolworths DCs (Maxmead, Midrand, Race Course Gardens, and Montague Gardens DC). In 2023 our water intensity per Distributable unit was 1.12 kl/m2 against the 0.25 kl/m2 target. We did not meet the target due to the loss of borehole pumps as a result of load shedding, and damages to the sprinkler system (at the Midrand distribution centre).

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Reduction of hazardous substance use

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/30/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

06/29/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

57

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

06/29/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

94

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

86

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

☒ Other, please specify :Bluesign®2 and OEKO-TEX® STANDARD 1003 for due diligence and testing. This means we source our textiles from mills that are compliant with either Bluesign® or OEKO-TEX®

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is only applicable to Woolworths' FBH textile suppliers.

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

To align with Country Road Group's Environmental Code of Practice (ECoP) for the dyeing, printing, and finishing of supplied merchandise, Woolworths FBH has updated its Environmental and Chemical Policy (ECP) to include a restricted chemicals list. The ECoP and ECP aim to ensure that, within existing technology, no dye or chemical used in producing garments, fabrics, leather, and/or textile-related products presents an unacceptable health or environmental risk during manufacturing, use or disposal. Suppliers are required to comply with the relevant policy

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

There are many hidden chemicals used in manufacturing textiles that can harm water resources and pose a danger to consumers and the environment. Woolworths FBH is eliminating 12 harmful chemicals from our clothing value chain as part of our detox strategy. To ensure chemicals used in our products are not harmful to the

environment and meet our detox commitments, we use Bluesign² and OEKO-TEX STANDARD 1003 for due diligence and testing. This means we source our textiles from mills that are compliant with either Bluesign or OEKO-TEX.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

- ☒ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging
- ☒ Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances
- ☒ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale
- ☒ Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging

Microplastics

- ☒ Eliminate the use of primary microplastics and plastic particles

End-of-life management

- ☒ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle
- ☒ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled
- ☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated
- ☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is mismanaged

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☒ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

☒ Adhere to eco-design requirements

☒ Other Extended Producer Responsibility target, please specify :Work with PROs to collect and meet EPR targets set by Department of Forestry Fisheries and Environment.

(10.1.3) Please explain

As part of our broader sustainability program, we have set plastic reduction and elimination targets. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) places obligation on producers (brands/retailers) to run schemes for collection at end of life/use for packaging placed on the market and retailers. EPR prescribes that we meet specific recycling targets for the different types of packaging materials used in our operations, such as plastics, paper, and glass. As part of our vision to be one of the world's most responsible retailers, we have adopted sustainable packaging solutions in an effort to meet EPR recycling targets. We are also signatories to the South African Plastics Pact and actively participate in the setting of industry-wide reduction targets.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable to our operations.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable to our operations.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable to our operations.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable to our operations.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We retail packaged products in the following categories: Protein Vegetable Garments Cosmetics Toiletries Household Care/Cleaning

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We retail packaged products in the following categories: Protein Vegetable Garments Cosmetics Toiletries Household Care/Cleaning

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable to our operations.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable to our operations.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable to our operations.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

11255.43

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

☒ % virgin renewable content

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

91.69

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

0.94

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

9.37

(10.5.7) Please explain

Our packaging is assessed and calculated using the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's recyclability assessment tool. Presently, no third party is in place. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is mandatory in South Africa. We pay EPR fees on all packaging.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ % reusable

☒ % technically recyclable

☒ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

4.1

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

68

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

47.5

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

Our packaging was assessed and calculated using the EMF global recyclability assessment tool. Presently, no third-party verification is in place.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

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

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water management

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Our operations are currently not located in legally protected areas.</i>
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Our operations are currently not located in UNESCO World Heritage sites</i>
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Our operations are currently not located in UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.</i>
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Our operations are currently not located in Rasmar sites</i>
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Our operations are currently not located in key Biodiversity Areas</i>
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Our operations are currently not located in other areas important for biodiversity</i>

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

- Environmental performance – Plastics
- ✓ Circularity potential of plastic packaging
 - ✓ Waste generated

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

- General standards
- ✓ AA1000AS
 - ✓ ISAE 3000
 - ✓ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

- Forests-related standards
- ✓ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
 - ✓ ProTerra
 - ✓ Rainforest Alliance
 - ✓ Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS)
 - ✓ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

All our Good Business Journey focus areas and related key performance indicators (KPIs) are subject to internal line and senior management reviews and reporting processes. Selected metrics that are materially significant from these focus areas are further subjected to either an internal or external assurance process. Our Assurance summary provides a comprehensive list of all data points that are being verified/ assured in the reporting year. Refer to ERM verification statement for all KPIs that were subjected to moderate assurance <https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/2024-Independent-Moderate-Assurance-Statement.pdf> Refer to our carbon footprint verification statement for more details. <https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Carbon-Footprint-Verification-Statement-for-the-2024-Financial-Year.pdf>

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024-Assurance-Summary.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

We have various publicly available position statements that guide us in our Good Business Journey. Additional information can be found in this report.
<https://www.woolworthsholdings.co.za/sustainability/our-policies/>

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

WHL-GBJ-2024-Positions-Statements-and-Policies.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Group Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

