

**Module: Introduction****Page: Introduction**

---

**CC0.1****Introduction**

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Brambles is a supply chain logistics company that operates in more than 50 countries, primarily through our CHEP and IFCO brands. We specialise in the pooling of returnable pallets, crates and containers. Our pooling solutions services operate under three business segments: Pallets, RPCs and Containers.

Our Pallets business (under the CHEP brand) provides returnable pallets through a network of service centres. Manufacturers, producers, distributors and retailers use our pallets to transport products through their supply chains. We also provide supply chain optimisation and transport management services. In the USA, we provide a national network of pallet management services to sort, repair and reissue pallets (known as CHEP Recycling). Pallets reports in three regions: Americas; Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA) and Asia-Pacific (APAC).

Our RPC business (under the IFCO brand in Europe, the Americas and Japan and under the CHEP brand in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa) provides reusable plastic crates (RPCs) to transport fresh produce from growers to retailers.

Our Containers business comprises four business units:

- Automotive;
- IBCs, providing intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) to customers in the food and general manufacturing industries;
- Oil & Gas, comprising Ferguson Group, providing container solutions to the offshore oil and gas industry, and CHEP Catalyst & Chemical Containers, which provides containers to the refining sector; and
- Aerospace, which provides containers and pallets for the transportation of baggage and cargo to airlines.

For more information, go to [www.brambles.com](http://www.brambles.com).

---

**CC0.2**

**Reporting Year**

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

**Enter Periods that will be disclosed**

Tue 01 Jul 2014 - Tue 30 Jun 2015

---

**CC0.3****Country list configuration**

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

**Select country**

Australia

United Kingdom

Rest of world

---

**CC0.4****Currency selection**

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD(\$)

---

## CC0.6

### Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sub-industries, companies in the oil and gas sub-industries, companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco industry group should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email [respond@cdp.net](mailto:respond@cdp.net).

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see <https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx>.

---

## Further Information

**Module: Management**

**Page: CC1. Governance**

---

## CC1.1

**Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?**

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

---

## CC1.1a

**Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility**

The Board is responsible for the establishment and review of the effectiveness of the Group's system of internal control and risk management. This includes consideration of climate change risks. The Board is also responsible for the Group's Environmental Policy and Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. The Brambles sustainability working group and the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) help to formulate sustainability strategy, policies and targets, including those relating to climate change. Brambles has developed a sustainability strategy and reports its sustainability performance, policy and overall governance on its website (please see document attached). In FY16, Brambles established a sustainability risk and control committee to report through normal risk management processes.

## CC1.2

**Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?**

Yes

## CC1.2a

**Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues**

| Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives? | The type of incentives     | Incentivized performance indicator  | Comment  |
|---|----------------------------|---|--|
| All employees                                     | Recognition (non-monetary) | Other: Environmental volunteerism and recognition   | Brambles has an employee volunteering policy, which provides employees with three days of paid volunteer leave per year during usual contracted hours. This time can be used to volunteer their services to community-based not-for-profit environmental or educational organisations. During FY15, more than 1,400 employees volunteered a total of 12,500 hours. Brambles recognises the volunteering efforts of our employees by featuring them in internal communications, on the company intranet, on <a href="http://www.chep.com">www.chep.com</a> , and in our sustainability reporting, ie Sustainability Review. |
| Other: Suppliers and Customers                    | Recognition (non-monetary) | Emissions reduction project<br>Behaviour change related indicator<br>Other: Recognition of sustainability efforts | Brambles uses its logistics knowledge to minimise the carbon footprint of our customers by working with suppliers to reduce transport distances and associated emissions. We also work collaboratively with customers and suppliers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips. Brambles features the customers and suppliers that it works with online at <a href="http://www.chep.com">www.chep.com</a> and in its Sustainability Review (see pp 7-9).  |
| Environment/Sustainability managers               | Monetary reward            | Emissions reduction target  | Brambles' Global Head of Sustainability has KPI targets based on [improved external recognition of the company's sustainability efforts (such as through CDP) (annual  |

| Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives? | The type of incentives | Incentivized performance indicator   | Comment  |
|---|------------------------|--|--|
|   |                        | Energy reduction target<br>Supply chain engagement<br>Other: External sustainability recognition | bonus).] Within the business, members of the sustainability team have KPIs linked to reductions objectives (annual bonuses). In some regions, this is cascaded down to other departments (eg Operations Europe). Other employees have bonuses partly linked to implementing energy efficient measures and achieving reduction targets. |
| Energy managers                                   | Monetary reward        | Emissions reduction target<br>Efficiency target  | Eg CHEP Europe monitors progress on energy initiatives versus targets regularly, both absolute emissions and using a KPI of grams CO2 per C-stock generated. Monetary bonuses are linked to KPI achievement.   |
| Management group                                  | Monetary reward        | Energy reduction target  | For some senior managers, annual bonuses are linked to implementing energy efficient measures and achieving reduction targets.   |

#### Further Information

#### Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC1.Governance/Sustainability Governance - strategy and governance from website.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC1.Governance/Sustainability%20Governance%20-%20strategy%20and%20governance%20from%20website.pdf)

#### Page: CC2. Strategy

#### CC2.1

**Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

**CC2.1a**

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

| Frequency of monitoring        | To whom are results reported?  | Geographical areas considered   | How far into the future are risks considered? | Comment   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Six-monthly or more frequently | Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board | Global - Brambles risk management processes cover its entire operations in every region | 3 to 6 years                                  | Brambles risk management processes are outlined in detail on its website and in our Corporate Governance Statement pp 8-9 (attached). The identification, assessment and adoption of mitigation plans for material economic, environmental and social sustainability risks (which includes those related to climate change) was incorporated into the Group's risk management framework. The risk and control committees (RCCs), as a part of their regular review of their respective risk profiles and material risks, identify, assess and, if applicable, adopt mitigation plans for economic, environmental and social sustainability risks. Any such risks, and their associated mitigation steps, are included in the twice yearly report from the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) to the Board (see Section 7.2 on p 9). A description of the nature of the Group's material EES risks and how those risks are managed is set out in Section 5.3 on p 5 of Brambles' 2015 Annual Report (attached). |

**CC2.1b**

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

The Board is responsible for overseeing Brambles' risk mgt framework (partly delegated to Audit Committee).

The Board:

- Is responsible for approving & reviewing the effectiveness of internal control & risk mgt;
- Conducts a bi-annual review of the effectiveness of the risk mgt framework which includes determining that it is properly identifying risks, their materiality & mitigation steps; &
- Conducts an annual review of the insurance program.

The Board & Audit Committee are supported in their roles by mgt and internal audit.

The Board has adopted a risk mgt framework, the objectives of which are published in the attached Corporate Governance Statement (pp 8-9).

Brambles' Headquarters & each of its business units have a risk & control committee (RCC). RCCs conduct an in-depth review on a regular basis of the risk profile of the relevant business unit. This includes material economic, environmental & social sustainability (EES) risks, such as those related to climate change. In FY16, Brambles established a Sustainability RCC to assist with sustainability risks specifically. The Group Presidents review the risk profile & accompanying mitigation plans that are then consolidated into the Group-level risk profile. The ELT, through the CEO, prepares a risk report to the Board twice yearly, which includes a review of the Group's risk profile, mitigation factors, EES risks & emerging risks. (Corporate Governance Statement pp 8-9) The Global Director, Sustainability assists the Vice President, Risk in assessing EES risks. (Sustainability Governance attached)

---

#### CC2.1c

##### How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

The timing of the emergence of risk impacts will vary between each risk type and whether they are operational or strategic risks. The consequence rating is considered in the context of potential impact in the next 12 months, as well as the possible annual impact at some stage over the next 2-5 years should the risk be more strategic. Brambles regularly updates its material sustainability issues process. This includes a review of stakeholder feedback through both formal and informal processes. Ranking is conducted as a part of this process. Brambles review of material sustainability issues is conducted with consideration of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 guidelines, in order to identify material aspects that reflect Brambles' EES impacts. Stakeholders are engaged through a number of other ongoing business processes, including programs such as the Brambles Employee Survey and Net Promoter Score, which are under the direct control of senior management and reported where applicable. The top sustainability issues of concern to each stakeholder group are identified and ranked. These are approved by senior management. The EES risks assessed by our internal risk management processes are also included in our analysis. The material sustainability issues were identified as being those sustainability issues applicable to multiple stakeholder groups and/or with a material impact on our businesses. Following the identification and prioritisation of material sustainability issues, the results are approved by the Sustainability Working Group and the Board, before being reported publicly. Key stakeholders are identified as those groups significantly impacted by the policies and practices of Brambles businesses. Feedback from key stakeholders is reported annually. (see attached Sustainability Governance - Stakeholder engagement and Determining Material Issues).

---

#### CC2.1d

Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

| Main reason for not having a process | Do you plan to introduce a process? | Comment |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
|                                      |                                     |         |

---

**CC2.2****Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?**

Yes

---

**CC2.2a****Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process**

Brambles sustainability strategy and objectives include policies and targets which address material risks arising from climate change and these are integrated into the strategies of the Group's business units.

Brambles is built on principles that are inherently sustainable. We contribute to a circular economy, which champions keeping resources in use for as long as possible, and recovering and regenerating products and materials at end of life. This benefits the environment in many ways, including reducing the impact of climate change. We respond to relevant governments and government regulatory authorities addressing climate change issues where relevant, for example, through mandatory reporting. This has required us to develop our internal data collection systems to fulfil requirements.

Because of its unique position, Brambles has an excellent opportunity to deliver benefits in the supply chain. We collaborate with both customers and suppliers to build better supply chains through collaborative efforts. Brambles reported the environmental benefits from customers' use of our reusable systems in the Sustainability Review 2015 (p 6). In order to measure and report these benefits, our businesses have commissioned relevant independent life cycle analyses and applied these results to data collected through our internal data collection systems. We also review our internal data collection to provide data relevant to these processes. Examples of responding to customer concerns on climate change is the development of our carbon neutral pallet program, and our quarter pallet carbon neutral product (see Sust Review 2015, p 8)

In the short-term, we have an excellent opportunity to deliver environmental benefits in our customers' supply chains. We help customers address their climate change concerns by helping to reduce their carbon footprint through the use of our pooling solutions. We apply our supply chain logistics expertise to help reduce food loss and waste in our customers' supply chains. (see Sustainability Governance and Sust Review 2015, pp 7-9) In order to keep our strategy relevant and maximise the value of our sustainability activities to investors, customers, employees, suppliers and the community, we regularly assess our performance against defined targets and through annual reporting of progress. We engage regularly in external benchmarking of our policy and performance, through independent investor, customer and NGO surveys, as well as seeking external assurance each year on key areas of focus.

In the long-term, climate change impact is most relevant to the sourcing of our materials, which is of key concern to both our business and the wider community. Our reliance on a sustainable timber supply base means that the long-term issues of deforestation and climate change are important to us. We manage these by applying best practice in environmentally responsible sourcing and operational management. We also work to reduce the carbon impact of our suppliers.

Our ability to collaborate with customers and suppliers to reduce environmental impact, using our logistics knowledge, gives us a competitive advantage. For example, in FY15, a major retailer collaborate closely with CHEP North America to apply our new transportation solution, projected to fill almost one million empty trailer miles (with associated emissions reductions) and generating US\$2.5 million incremental revenue. (see Sust Review 2015, p 9)



While there was no single substantive business decision during the Year that was influenced by climate change driven aspects of our sustainability strategy, we updated our sustainability strategy and governance (published online and attached here). This strategy restated our focus our sustainability activities in three areas: Better Business, Better Planet, Better Community. Our 'better business' model is sustainable. We provide efficient, safe and sustainable solutions in our customers' supply chains. We work towards a 'better planet' by minimising our impact to the environment through continuous improvement. We provide positive contributions to 'better communities' in which we operate.

---

**CC2.2b**

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

---

**CC2.2c**

**Does your company use an internal price of carbon?**

No, and we currently don't anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

---

**CC2.2d**

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price of carbon

---

**CC2.3**

**Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)**

Direct engagement with policy makers  
Trade associations  
Funding research organizations

Other

**CC2.3a**

**On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?**

| Focus of legislation       | Corporate Position | Details of engagement   | Proposed legislative solution   |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Mandatory carbon reporting | Neutral            | Australian NGER legislation submission – required annually from 2011-2014. Brambles was required to submit its Scope 1 and 2 energy consumption and GHG emissions in accordance with this legislation. Brambles successfully applied to be deregistered from the Scheme in 2015 as our emissions and energy levels did not meet the threshold and are not expected to for the foreseeable future.   | The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme was introduced by the Australian Government in 2007 to provide data and accounting in relation to greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption and production. The Scheme's legislated objectives are to: - underpin the carbon price mechanism - inform policy-making and the Australian public - meet Australia's international reporting obligations - provide a single national reporting framework for energy and emissions reporting. The Scheme is administered by the Clean Energy Regulator. |
| Energy efficiency          | Neutral            | In the UK, the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (through the Department of Energy and Climate Change) is a legislative requirement whereby CHEP reports its UK Scope 1 and 2 emissions and purchase allowances based on these emissions (excluding transport). CHEP UK engages with a consultant to report and keep up-to-date with any changes and simplifications to the legislation. CHEP appears in the annual report publication (listed as Cyan Logistics, which is the highest UK parent covering all Brambles businesses) at <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crc-annual-report-publication-2013-to-2014">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crc-annual-report-publication-2013-to-2014</a> . The report for 2015 has not yet been published | The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (or CRC Scheme) is designed to improve energy efficiency and cut emissions in large public and private sector organisations. The CRC affects large public and private sector organisations across the UK, together responsible for around 10% of the UK's greenhouse gas emissions. Participants include supermarkets, water companies,  |

| Focus of legislation | Corporate Position | Details of engagement  | Proposed legislative solution   |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|---|
|                      |                    |  | banks, local authorities and all central government departments. publicly. HM Treasury has issued a consultation paper which proposes the abolition of the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC), and its replacement by a single business energy consumption tax based on Climate Change Levy (CCL). The Government also proposes to develop a single reporting framework to replace current requirements under ESOS, Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting and other schemes including the CRC scheme and the Climate Change Agreements. It is proposed to design this framework "through the prism of " ESOS, a scheme which the Government is committed to maintain, because it is an EU requirement under the Energy Efficiency Directive. |
| Other: Food waste    | Support            | World Economic Forum - working with business, political, academic thought leaders to help shape global, regional and industry agendas. Brambles works with the World Economic Forum and members on the Forum's food waste projects. Brambles has also created opportunities for international non-profit organisation Enactus and the WEF, focusing on reducing food loss and waste. For eg, Enactus will be engaged in potential food loss and waste projects in Africa. Brambles also increased its efforts in FY15 to address food waste in partnership with customers and suppliers. With the world's population forecasted to rise to 9.1 billion by 2050, it is estimated that food production needs to increase by 70% to keep pace with the growing population. At the same time, it is estimated that between one-third and one half of the food produced by the developed world is lost post-harvest between the farm and consumer. The contribution of food waste to GHG emissions through both landfill and increased pressure on agricultural resources is well documented. Brambles recognises that through the application of its logistics and supply chain expertise it is uniquely placed to help reduce food waste throughout the value chain. We do this by collaborating with customers and retailers, as well as in our own product development. | The WEF has publicly stated that cutting food loss and waste is a great way to drive sustainability and development and a crucial step on the way to providing quality, nutritious food to a growing global and urban population. The WEF's New Vision for Agriculture initiative engages leaders of business, government, civil society, farmers organisations, development partners and other groups to work together to achieve sustainable agricultural growth. The initiative  |

| Focus of legislation             | Corporate Position | Details of engagement  | Proposed legislative solution   |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
|                                  |                    |  | works at the global level with the G8 and G20, and facilitates national-level partnerships. Substantial gains in agricultural productivity can be realised through investment, innovation, policy and other improvements.   |
| Other: Environmental performance | Support            | CHEP Australia is engaged with the government's Office of Environment and Heritage NSW, through its Sustainability Advantage program. The program works to: - integrate environmental strategies with business planning; - use resources more efficiently; - engage and train staff to become an employer of choice; - enhance customer, supplier and community relationships; - measure their carbon footprint and manage their emissions; and - manage environmental risk and ensure compliance. Further information is available on their website at: <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sustainbus/sustainabilityadvantage.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sustainbus/sustainabilityadvantage.htm</a> . | Results depend on a company's own efforts, while Sustainability Advantage provides expertise, training, tools and a network of organisations working towards sustainability.  |
| Other: Circular economy          | Support            | The European Commission launched its circular economy package at the end of 2015. It aims to promote – in a descending order - prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery, with disposal being the management option of last resort. To do so, it is updating the framework directive on waste (2008/98/EC) and its daughter directives, including the Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC).  | Brambles is using this opportunity to promote its business model of prevention and reuse, and this over making Europe a recycling economy, which is becoming a buzz phrase too commonly used. It is trying to align with like-minded allies with the same industry sector aims, including Plastics Europe, an EU trade association, and Reloop, a loose grouping of the transport and sales packaging industries to lobby together to improve the legislation and increase the amount of reusable packaging equipment put on the EU market. |

## CC2.3b

**Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?**

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

| Trade association  | Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs? | Please explain the trade association's position  | How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?   |
|--|--|--|---|
| CEI-Bois   | Consistent   | CEI-Bois, the European Confederation of woodworking industries, was founded in 1952 and represents the interests of the European woodworking industry. The primary goal of CEI-Bois is to further the interests of the European wood sector and to this end, it aims to influence EU policy-making. It is the main body representing and defending the interests of the European woodworking and furniture industries towards the European Union   | CHEP EMEA's Director, Government and Regulatory Affairs is the chairman of this body and his team is involved in climate change and environmental policies for the group and dealing with the European Director-General Environment and Director-General Climate.   |
| FEFPEB, the European Federation of Wooden Pallet and Packaging Manufacturers | Consistent   | The main objectives of FEFPEB are the promotion of timber packaging and the determination and defence of the interests of the European Wooden Pallet and Packaging Industry. Also monitors and provides comment on illegal logging/timber, renewable energy and biomass (through associated organisations) and lightweight packaging.  | CHEP EMEA's Director, Government, Regulatory & Affairs is an Executive Director of FEFPEB. In this role he addresses climate change impact with the Director-General Environment; for example, through the adverse impact on climate with Drying Chambers for Heat Treatment to ensure pallets and lumber are ISPM15 compliant. (see attached)  |
| Australian Food and Grocery Council's Sustainability Council                 | Consistent   | CHEP is a founding member of the AFGC's, Retail and Suppliers Roundtable, Sustainability Council. Other founding members include some of our customers from the retail and food manufacturing industries. AFGC is the leading national organisation representing Australia's food, drink and grocery manufacturing industry. AFGC's Sustainability Commitment is a ten year strategy that sets clear objectives, targets, metrics and case studies that will shape the future direction of the food and grocery manufacturing industry's performance across water, energy and emissions, packaging and social and sourcing indicators. | In 2012, the AFGC's Future of Packaging white paper identified a need for greater understanding of the implications of packaging on sustainability outcomes. As a responsible partner throughout food supply chains, CHEP Australia commissioned the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology's Centre for Design study on 'The role of packaging in minimising food waste in the supply chain of the future.' The study was released in |

| Trade association   | Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs? | Please explain the trade association's position   | How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?  |
|---|--|---|--|
|   |  |   | June 2013 and a copy is available at chep.com. Food waste is a contributor to GHG emissions through landfill.  |
| Efficient Consumer Response (ECR) and related organisations | Consistent   | The ECR ("Efficient Consumer Response") movement effectively began in the mid-nineties and was characterized by the emergence of new principles of collaborative management along the supply chain. A related organisation CHEP is involved with is GS1. Climate change issues are dealt with to a lesser extent by GS1.  | The CHEP President, Europe is a board member for ECR (Europe).   |
| Consumer Goods Forum  | Consistent   | CHEP is involved with the Consumer Goods Forum, which focuses on the design and implementation of global standards and solutions to improve the efficiency and visibility of supply and demand chains globally and across sectors. The CGF publishes information on its and members' responses to climate change on its website at: <a href="http://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/sustainability-strategic-focus/climate-change">http://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/sustainability-strategic-focus/climate-change</a> . | CHEP Is a member of the Consumer Goods Forum, which is focused on advancing the industry through strategic priorities, including sustainability. Brambles was one of the companies featured in the CGF Climate Change brochure released around the COP21 Paris climate talks in late 2015. for our work on sustainable supply chains (see attached). |

#### CC2.3d

**Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?**

Yes

#### CC2.3e

**Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake**

In 2013, Brambles became a signatory to the UN Global Compact, indicating support for its principles, including those on environmental challenges and responsibilities. Brambles communication on progress for 2015 can be found at <http://www.brambles.com/un-global-compact-communication-on-progress> (or attached). Brambles is also a member of the Global Compact Network Australia (GCNA) which actively communicates, promotes and facilitates the programs of the UNGC in Australia. Brambles is also a member the Global Compact Network in Spain.

CHEP is also a member of other regional bodies that work on climate change or related issues from time to time, for example, the Australian Packaging Covenant.

CHEP lists all of its associations on its website (please see the attachment at the bottom of this question). CHEP is a member of Lean and Green in Europe and Green Freight in Europe. Lean and Green promotes measuring and reducing carbon emissions; while Green Freight assists CHEP with its pioneering presence in new geographies. CHEP participates in projects with both organisations. These are examples of the activities in which CHEP engages.

---

**CC2.3f**

**What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?**

The CEO, who is a member of the Board, has operational responsibility for sustainability issues (see attachment on Sustainability Governance). Brambles Sustainability Working Group, formed in 2015, is responsible for assisting the CEO and Executive Leadership Team (ELT) with sustainability strategies, targets and activities, consistent with the Group's Shared Values. Sustainability is part of the ELT agenda on a regular basis.

The Sustainability Working Group is comprised of members of the sustainability team globally, as well as key representatives from different functions within the business, such as strategy, HR, Procurement, operations and logistics. Brambles Sustainability Working Group is responsible for considering key performance indicators to benchmark its progress towards achieving its sustainability goals, including both internal and external monitoring and reporting. The Board is also regularly updated on sustainability issues, either by the CEO or members of the Sustainability Working Group.

---

**CC2.3g**

**Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers**

---

**Further Information****Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Zero Harm Charter \(Feb 2013\) ENGLISH.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Zero%20Harm%20Charter%20(Feb%202013)%20ENGLISH.pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Brambles\\_2015\\_Annual\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Brambles_2015_Annual_Report_Final.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/UN Global Compact Communication on Progress 2015.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/UN%20Global%20Compact%20Communication%20on%20Progress%202015.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Sustainability Governance - strategy and governance from website.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Sustainability%20Governance%20-%20strategy%20and%20governance%20from%20website.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Brambles\\_2015\\_Corporate\\_Governance\\_Statement.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Brambles_2015_Corporate_Governance_Statement.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/2015\\_Sustainability\\_Review.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/2015_Sustainability_Review.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Sustainability Governance - Stakeholder engagment and determining material issues.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/Sustainability%20Governance%20-%20Stakeholder%20engagment%20and%20determining%20material%20issues.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/CGF-Climate-Change-Booklet-Final.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC2.Strategy/CGF-Climate-Change-Booklet-Final.pdf)

## Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

### CC3.1

**Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?**

Absolute target

### CC3.1a

**Please provide details of your absolute target**

| ID   | Scope     | % of emissions in scope | % reduction from base year | Base year | Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e) | Target year | Is this a science-based target? | Comment  |
|------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|-------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Abs1 | Scope 1+2 |                         | 20%                        | 2010      | 133245   | 2015        | No, but we                      | In 2010, Brambles set a 20% reduction target on 2010 |



| ID | Scope            | % of emissions in scope | % reduction from base year | Base year | Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e) | Target year | Is this a science-based target?            | Comment  |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|-------------|--|--|
|    | (location-based) |                         |                            |           |  |             | anticipate setting one in the next 2 years | emission levels by 2015. The target applied to Recall and CHEP sites that have reported data since 2010. (Recent acquisitions and facilities in economies defined as emerging and developing by the IMF are not included). In FY13, the emissions from applicable CHEP and Recall sites decreased by a total of 24.5%, exceeding the reduction target two years ahead of time. In FY14, Recall emissions were not included in our reported data due to the demerger of Recall from the Brambles Group in December 2013. However, retained CHEP sites included in this target recorded total CO2-e emissions reduction of 20.5% by FY15. Brambles has announced a new emissions intensity target in 2016. |

#### CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

| ID | Scope | % of emissions in scope | % reduction from base year | Metric | Base year | Normalized base year emissions covered by target | Target year | Is this a science-based target? | Comment |
|----|-------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------|
|    |       |                         |                            |        |           |  |             |                                 |         |

#### CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

| ID | Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion? | % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions | Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion? | % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions | Comment |
|----|---|--|---|--|---------|
|    |   |  |   |  |         |

#### CC3.1d

Please provide details of your renewable energy consumption and/or production target

| ID | Energy types covered by target | Base year | Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh) | % renewable energy in base year | Target year | % renewable energy in target year | Comment |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|    |                                |           |  |                                 |             |                                   |         |

#### CC3.1e

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

| ID   | % complete (time) | % complete (emissions or renewable energy) | Comment   |
|------|-------------------|--|---|
| Abs1 | 100%              | 100%                                       | In 2010, Brambles set a 20% reduction target on 2010 emission levels by 2015. The target applied to Recall and CHEP |

| ID | % complete (time) | % complete (emissions or renewable energy) | Comment  |
|----|-------------------|--|--|
|    |                   |  | <p>sites that have reported data since 2010. Recent acquisitions and facilities in economies defined as emerging and developing by the IMF are not included. In FY13, the emissions from applicable CHEP and Recall sites decreased by a total of 24.5%, exceeding the reduction target two years ahead of time. From FY14, Recall emissions were not included in our reported data due to the demerger of Recall from the Brambles Group in December 2013. However, retained CHEP sites included in this target recorded total CO2-e emissions reduction of 20.5% by FY15. Brambles has announced a new emissions intensity target in 2016.</p> |

---

#### CC3.1f

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

---

#### CC3.2

**Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?**

Yes

---

#### CC3.2a

**Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions**

| Level of aggregation | Description of product/Group of products  | Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions? | Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions | % revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year | % R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year | Comment   |
|----------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Group of products    | Our business model is inherently sustainable. We contribute to a circular economy, which champions keeping resources in use for as long as possible, and recovering and regenerating products and materials at end of life. Brambles' reusable solutions delivered the following environmental benefits in our customers' supply chains: - Our customers' use of reusable plastic crates (RPCs) instead of cardboard boxes saved at least 325,000 tonnes of CO2-e in FY15; - Repairing and reusing our pallets eliminated more than 630,000 tonnes of CO2-e in FY15; and - Our multimodal/collaborative transport programs saved more than 35,000 tonnes of CO2-e by removing 42 million kilometres in trips. These represent a conservative estimate of the global environmental benefits of our pooled products for the Year. | Avoided emissions  | Other: Independent life cycle analyses and internal data collection (see comment).                          | 100%  | More than 80% but less than or equal to 100%        | Calculated environmental benefits stated in this diagram are based on estimates from: • our independent life cycle analyses (LCA), applied to volumes of the products and regions covered by these LCAs only; and • internal data collection (for multimodal/collaborative transport programs and carbon neutral products). These represent a conservative estimate of the global environmental benefits of our pooled products for the Year. Further information is provided in the Sustainability Review (pp 6-8) and in our supplementary information document, available on our website and attached. |
| Product              | 6,215 tonnes of CO2-e was offset by customers using our carbon neutral products in FY15. CHEP Europe continues to grow the carbon neutral offerings with customers. Two new customers signed up in FY15. There are a number of participating  | Low carbon product   | Other: Life cycle analyses and an independent external provider (CarbonNeutral Company)                     |   | Less than or equal to 10%                           | CHEP has over 50 years' experience in reducing, reusing and recycling resources, making its business model inherently sustainable. CarbonNeutral® certification enables CHEP to reduce the residual emissions associated with its customer pallet movements to net  |

| Level of aggregation | Description of product/Group of products  | Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions? | Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions | % revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year | % R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year | Comment   |
|----------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|
|                      | <p>customers, including Spadel, MSM and Heinz. The quarter pallet carbon neutral product has been extended to all European countries in FY15, after being introduced in Germany in FY14. CHEP has offered its carbon neutral pallet program since 2013, starting in Spain. The program allows customers to offset the footprint of their CHEP pallet movements and purchase internationally recognised VCS-certified carbon credits in reforestation projects in developing countries. In 2014, CHEP Europe announced that its pallet pool in Sweden was carbon neutral. In Germany, fast moving consumer goods producer Henkel replaced remaining white exchange pallets and took up the carbon neutral offering for all pallet movements in the country. Customers in Spain, Germany, Portugal and Belgium have also joined the carbon neutral pallet program. In July 2014, CHEP introduced a new generation plastic quarter pallet. Increased recycled content, stackability and reduced weight have cut its carbon footprint by 10%. It is also Pallets' first certified carbon neutral product.</p> |  |   |   |   | <p>zero, delivering an immediate and cost-effective way for CHEP customers to compensate entirely for the carbon footprint of the pallets used across their supply chain. (see CarbonNeutral attachment). Revenue from this project is not reported separately.</p> |

---

**CC3.3**

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

Yes

---

**CC3.3a**

**Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings**

| Stage of development      | Number of projects | Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *) |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Under investigation       |                    |  |
| To be implemented*        |                    |  |
| Implementation commenced* | 1                  | 156  |
| Implemented*              | 7                  | 1034200  |
| Not to be implemented     |                    |  |

---

**CC3.3b**

**For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below**

| Activity type  | Description of activity  | Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope  | Voluntary/ Mandatory | Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Payback period | Estimated lifetime of the initiative | Comment   |
|----------------|--|--|--|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Waste recovery | We contribute to a circular economy, which champions keeping resources in use for as long as possible, and recovering and regenerating products and materials at end of life. We are able to make our customers' supply chains more sustainable. Because we recover, repair and allow customers to reuse our products many times, we are able to reduce demand on resources and waste. Pooling of equipment is used to maintain "ready for use" equipment while damaged or dirty equipment is repaired and cleaned, by replacing it with an identical piece of equipment from the pool. Repairing and reusing our pooled wooden pallets in FY15 eliminated more than 420,000 tonnes of waste from landfill and more than 630,000 tonnes of CO2-e. CHEP reclaimed and reused 4,901 tonnes of wood in FY15. Pallets has a target of zero wood waste to landfill for our owned and operated sites | 955000   | Scope 1<br>Scope 2 (location-based)<br>Scope 3 | Voluntary            |   |   | <1 year        | Ongoing                              | Reported environmental benefits were made in our customers' supply chains through their use of Brambles' pooled wooden pallets and reusable plastic crates. |

| Activity type       | Description of activity  | Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope   | Voluntary/ Mandatory | Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Payback period | Estimated lifetime of the initiative | Comment   |
|---------------------|--|--|---------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|                     | by 2015. This has been achieved at 75% of our sites in FY15. The sites with zero wood waste to landfill comprised 92% of our production volumes in FY15. Customers' use of pooled pallets also saved at least 1.38 million trees in FY15 and at least 11,000 ML of water. Our customers' use of reusable plastic crates instead of cardboard boxes saved at least 325,000 tonnes of CO2-e and eliminated more than 39,000 tonnes of waste in FY15. This reduces our demand for virgin plastic and means that none of our RPC plastic ends up in landfill. In FY15, IFCO reused more than 17,000 tonnes of plastic material in the manufacture of new RPCs. |  |         |                      |   |   |                |                                      |   |
| Transportation: use | We work with customers and suppliers directly, using our logistics knowledge. Our multimodal/collaborative transport programs saved more than 35,000 tonnes of CO2-e by removing 42 million  | 35000  | Scope 3 | Voluntary            | 4100000   |   | <1 year        | Ongoing                              | Monetary savings are realised by customers, as well as Brambles. Savings related to nominated transportation. |



| Activity type | Description of activity   | Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope | Voluntary/ Mandatory | Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Payback period | Estimated lifetime of the initiative | Comment   |
|---------------|---|--|-------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|               | kms in trips in FY15. This was done by collaborating with over 150 customers. In the US, fleet optimisation helps customers increase productivity, earn revenue and reduce empty miles by hauling CHEP's backhaul freight. In FY15, CHEP USA's customers were able to generate US\$6.1 million in incremental revenue and eliminate an est 9.5 million kms in journeys. In Europe, a CHEP Automotive customer focused program increases transportation efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. In the US, CHEP's customer storage program reimburses customers for storing pallets on site using seasonally available space, eliminating additional pallet handling and damage, as well as more than 390,000 transportation kms, saving 421 t CO2 emissions in FY15. In Europe, we are |  |       |                      |   |   |                |                                      | projects were not specified in 2015 financial reporting. However, despite increased activity and a 8% increase in sales revenue in FY15 (in constant currency, see p 7 of the Annual Report), transport expenses paid to service suppliers (outlined in the Annual Report p 51) decreased by 0.4% from FY14. This figure has been included in the annual monetary savings column in this row. The investment required for these projects is not monitored separately on a global level. |

| Activity type | Description of activity   | Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope | Voluntary/ Mandatory | Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Payback period | Estimated lifetime of the initiative | Comment |
|---------------|---|--|-------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
|               | now partnering with 135 European customers on transport collaboration, Total Pallet Management and multimodal programs. During FY15 in Europe, CHEP began working with transport providers to replace diesel trucks with more eco-friendly natural gas trucks to reduce scope 3 emissions. The introduction of alternative fuels such as liquid natural gas (LNG) and compressed natural gas (CNG) to transport our pallets helps to develop a more sustainable supply chain. CHEP worked with customer FrieslandCampina, a transporter and two supermarket chains to develop an optimal transport schedule that keeps a CNG truck fully loaded and on the same efficient route, cutting CO2-e emissions by about 20%. CHEP Europe is extending the alternative fuel program in FY16 to the UK and France. We are also working with Unilever to |  |       |                      |   |   |                |                                      |         |

| Activity type     | Description of activity  | Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope                            | Voluntary/ Mandatory | Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Payback period | Estimated lifetime of the initiative | Comment  |
|-------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
|                   | implement LNG filling stations in Europe. In Australia, by collaborating with a transport provider, we have been able to deliver more pallets by rail instead of road, reducing CO2-e emissions by 35% at one site alone. We also collaborated to safely increase pallet stack height, removing the equivalent of 78 trucks from the road per year. (see pp 6-8 and the case study on p 9, and p 21 of the Sustainability Review 2015 for information) |  |                                  |                      |   |   |                |                                      |  |
| Product design    | CHEP Aerospace Solutions replaced around 5,500 heavyweight aluminium containers with lighter weight units in FY15. The average weight reduction per container of 20 kg saved approximately 17,200 tonnes of CO2-e, 5,500 tonnes of fuel and significantly reduced fuel costs for our airline customers.  | 17200  | Scope 3                          | Voluntary            |   |   | <1 year        | Ongoing                              |  |
| Behavioral change | In June 2015, CHEP North America launched a suite of value-added services to help  |  | Scope 1<br>Scope 2<br>(location- | Voluntary            |   |   | <1 year        | <1 year                              | Please note: annual monetary savings indicated are for |

| Activity type | Description of activity  | Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope             | Voluntary/ Mandatory | Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Payback period | Estimated lifetime of the initiative | Comment  |
|---------------|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
|               | customers optimise their supply chains and support the development of corporate social responsibility programs. The Solutions Portfolio is designed to help our partners move product from the farm or processing facility to the store shelf faster and more efficiently, addressing product damage, failed unit loads and empty transport miles. By looking at enterprise logistics, supply chain platforms, transportation, international trade, manufacturing, warehousing, harvesting, processing, distribution, store fulfilment, sustainability and supplier diversity, CHEP North America identifies efficiencies, eliminates waste and improves supply chain performance. A major retailer collaborated closely with CHEP to apply the new transportation solution and is projected to fill almost one million empty trailer miles in 2015, generating US\$2.5 million in incremental revenue. Similarly, three |  | based)<br>Scope 3 |                      |   |   |                |                                      | customers of the North American Solutions Portfolio services. Associated environmental benefits, such as CO2-e reductions, were not reported for FY15. |

| Activity type                        | Description of activity   | Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope                    | Voluntary/ Mandatory | Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Payback period | Estimated lifetime of the initiative | Comment  |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
|                                      | major grocery retailers using the unit load optimisation solution reduced damage at their distribution centres and each saved about US\$300,000 throughout their supply chains.   |  |                          |                      |   |   |                |                                      |  |
| Low carbon energy purchase           | Purchase of renewable energy in Europe. Brambles aims to increase the purchase of renewable energy year on year.  | 3000   | Scope 2 (location-based) | Voluntary            |   |   | <1 year        | Ongoing                              | The difference in the monetary expense or investment required for electricity from switching to renewable energy was not reported separately in FY15.  |
| Energy efficiency: Building services | Projects to reduce energy consumption and associated scope 2 emissions, including reducing IT servers, installing LED lighting and installing gas power stations, for e.g. at our IFCO site in Duisburg, Germany in FY15. Some RPC sites in Australia also began cold water washing, reducing the need to heat water (saving 151 tonnes of CO2-e). Sites also increased the use of gas, which reduced electricity usage and | 27000  | Scope 2 (location-based) | Voluntary            |   |   | 1-3 years      | Ongoing                              | Reported scope 2 CO2-e savings for FY15 include improvements in data collection for the Year. A reduction of 34% from FY14 was due to the use of actual data rather than estimates in our recycled pallets operations, as well as the purchase of renewable energy |

| Activity type       | Description of activity  | Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope   | Voluntary/ Mandatory | Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Payback period | Estimated lifetime of the initiative | Comment  |
|---------------------|--|--|---------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
|                     | associated scope 2 emissions (this was partly responsible for an increase in scope 1 emissions for the Year, but a lower combined emissions footprint).  |  |         |                      |   |   |                |                                      | and energy reduction projects outlined in this row. We will work with our utility suppliers in FY16 to further improve and simplify data collection process in the US, as well as improve the internal sharing of best practice. |
| Waste recovery      | CHEP Aerospace Solutions' repair stations in the US recycle used batteries from all Envirotainer cooltainers. Each unit has 16 D-size batteries, which must be disposed of when a unit is returned. Recycling the batteries reduces the damage that can be caused by metals to soil and water from landfill and air pollution from municipal waste combustors. It also conserves resources and energy. CHEP Aerospace Solutions also accepts other batteries from customers for recycling. |  | Scope 3 | Voluntary            |   |   | 4-10 years     | Ongoing                              | Environmental and monetary savings from this project have not been separately reported for FY15.   |
| Transportation: use | Brambles is encouraging the use of video conferencing  | 156  | Scope 3 | Voluntary            | 756000  |   | <1 year        | Ongoing                              | Annual monetary savings and  |

| Activity type | Description of activity  | Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope | Voluntary/ Mandatory | Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4) | Payback period | Estimated lifetime of the initiative | Comment   |
|---------------|--|--|-------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|               | where possible to limit overseas air travel by employees. Video conferencing metrics were improved from June 2015. Avoided travel distances and associated emissions from the use of video conferencing are being tracked from FY16. Initial indications suggest an average emissions savings of 39 tonnes of CO2-e per quarter, at current usage levels. Usage levels fluctuate in response to variations in employee activity. |  |       |                      |   |   |                |                                      | emissions savings are based on the avoided travel cost and are projected for FY16, based on early FY16 reported usage. Actual data will be provided in the 2017 CDP response. |

### CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

| Method  | Comment   |
|---|---|
| Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards | Regulatory requirements drive investment in emission reduction activities in certain parts of our operations as we comply with state, local, federal and international requirements. Various regulations affect building design and retrofits, fleet services and |

| Method  | Comment  |
|---|--|
|   | other activities in our operations.  |
| Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D           | CHEP has offered its carbon neutral pallet program since 2013, starting in Spain. The program allows customers to offset the footprint of their CHEP pallet movements and purchase internationally recognised VCS-certified carbon credits in reforestation projects in developing countries. In 2014, CHEP Europe announced that its pallet pool in Sweden was carbon neutral. In Germany, fast moving consumer goods producer Henkel replaced remaining white exchange pallets and took up the carbon neutral offering for all pallet movements in the country. Customers in Spain, Germany, Portugal and Belgium have also joined the carbon neutral pallet program. In July 2014, CHEP introduced a new generation plastic quarter pallet, developed in conjunction with customers and partners. Increased recycled content, stackability and reduced weight have cut its carbon footprint by 10%. It is also Pallets' first certified carbon neutral product. The quarter pallet was extended to all European customers in FY15.  |
| Employee engagement                                   | Brambles regularly encourages its employees to reduce their environmental footprint or find ways to benefit their natural environment. From time to time, training videos and other educational activities are provided to employees to improve their environmental awareness and behaviours. For example, environmental calculators allowing employees to estimate their carbon footprint are available on Brambles intranet 'Walter'. Sustainability information is also provided on the intranet, including promoting Earth Hour each year, Earth Hour competitions and other sustainability information. Brambles and its businesses communicate the environmental volunteering done by employees in its internal newsletters and intranet. In some businesses, Brambles 'give as you earn' policy encourages employees to donate to not-for-profit community-based organisations, including environmental organisations, with matching programs in place in some businesses. Sustainability leadership is provided throughout the Group. For example, CHEP Australia has established a Sustainability Leadership Committee comprising directors and managers. Environmental coordinators (one representative from each site) will champion environmental initiatives. |
| Internal incentives/recognition programs              | For some employees, a monetary reward (bonus) is linked to sustainability achievements, including energy savings, emissions reductions and external recognition of emissions reduction activities (such as through CDP). This applies to Sustainability Directors and managers, as well as others, throughout the Group. In some regions (and increasing) this is cascaded to other departments (Operations Europe, for example). CHEP Europe monitors progress versus target regularly, both absolute emissions and using a KPI, grams CO2 per C-stock generated. Sites achieving emissions savings are recognised in internal publications in some businesses. For example, CHEP Australia publishes sites that achieve emissions reductions in its internal newsletter, its sustainability report and on its internal television system.  |
| Partnering with governments on technology development | For example, CHEP Australia participates in the NSW Government's Sustainability Advantage Program to access best practice advice on sustainability for continual improvement.  |
| Other   | Setting targets and sharing best practice throughout the Group: Brambles set a target of 20% reduction on 2010 emission levels by 2015. Brambles implemented its iCARE online system in FY13 to record and track energy, waste and water data regularly and better analyse the information, allowing for collaboration on energy and efficiencies throughout the Group. In addition to providing more accurate information of Brambles reporting requirements, iCARE will allow the businesses to benchmark operations and identify efficiencies across the Group. Brambles announced a new aspirational goal of zero emissions in 2016, with a 2020 emissions intensity reductions target and a target to increase the use of renewable energy.   |



---

**CC3.3d**

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

---

**Further Information****Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/2015\\_Sustainability\\_Review.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/2015_Sustainability_Review.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/CHEP CarbonNeutral from Natural Capital Partners.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/CHEP%20CarbonNeutral%20from%20Natural%20Capital%20Partners.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/Brambles\\_2015\\_Annual\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/Brambles_2015_Annual_Report_Final.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/2015 Sustainability Review - supplementary information.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC3.TargetsandInitiatives/2015_Sustainability_Review_-_supplementary_information.pdf)

**Page: CC4. Communication**

---

**CC4.1**

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

| Publication                 |          | Page/Section reference   | Attach the document   | Comment                        |
|-----------------------------|----------|--|---|--------------------------------|
| Status                      |          |  |   |                                |
| In voluntary communications | Complete | 1-28   | <a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2015_Sustainability_Review.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2015_Sustainability_Review.pdf</a> | Emissions on pp 6-9 and 20-21. |
| In other regulatory filings | Complete | UK CRC Scheme: Worksheet 1, <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crc-annual-report-publication-2013-to-2014">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/crc-annual-report-publication-2013-to-2014</a> (not yet |   | Under the CRC scheme,          |

| Publication | Status | Page/Section reference | Attach the document | Comment   |
|-------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------|---|
|             |        | released for 2015)     |                     | <p>Brambles reports its emissions once a year to the Environment Agency and purchases allowances (currently at £16 a tonne of CO2e). Brambles registered and submitted its footprint report to the UK Environment Agency in July 2015 and are due to do so again in July 2016. Brambles' UK business units have been reported in CRC published league tables as 'Cyan Logistics' (UK parent company).</p> |

| Publication | Status | Page/Section reference | Attach the document | Comment   |
|-------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------|---|
|             |        |                        |                     | <p>However, a league table has not yet been publicly reported for 2015. HM Treasury has issued a consultation paper which proposes the abolition of the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC), and its replacement by a single business energy consumption tax based on Climate Change Levy (CCL). The UK Government also proposes to develop a single reporting framework to replace current requirements under</p> |

| Publication                 | Status   | Page/Section reference  | Attach the document | Comment   |
|-----------------------------|----------|---|---------------------|---|
|                             |          |   |                     | ESOS, Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting and other schemes including the CRC scheme and the Climate Change Agreements. It is proposed to design this framework "through the prism of " ESOS, a scheme which the Government is committed to maintain, because it is an EU requirement under the Energy Efficiency Directive. |
| In voluntary communications | Complete | <a href="http://www.brambles.com/sustainability-framework">http://www.brambles.com/sustainability-framework</a> |                     | Brambles five year performance document is available for download on  |

| Publication | Status | Page/Section reference | Attach the document | Comment   |
|-------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------|---|
|             |        |                        |                     | our website. This includes emissions and energy data for the previous five years. |

#### Further Information

### Module: Risks and Opportunities

#### Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

#### CC5.1

**Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply**

Risks driven by changes in regulation

Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

#### CC5.1a

**Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation**

| Risk driver                    | Description   | Potential impact           | Timeframe    | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood    | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management   |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Emission reporting obligations | <p>Australian National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Scheme submission. Following the divestment of Recall and a review of sites considered to be under operational control by an independent third party, Brambles emissions in Australia did not reach the emissions threshold in FY15. Brambles successfully applied to be deregistered from the Scheme in 2015.</p> | Increased operational cost | Up to 1 year | Direct           | Very unlikely | Low                 | <p>Corporations that fail to register and report or comply with obligations under the NGER Act may be liable for penalties. Penalty provisions are set out in Part 5 of the NGER Act (from page 40, attached). Eg the penalty for failure to apply for registration is 2,000 penalty units. An additional civil penalty may also be incurred for each day after the due date that a corporation fails to apply for registration. It is exceptionally unlikely that this would happen for Brambles.</p> | <p>Brambles will continue to monitor its emissions and energy usage in Australia to ensure that recorded levels do not approach the thresholds set by the NGER Act. If levels increase to within range of the thresholds, Brambles will re-register under the Scheme and report its data as required.</p> | <p>The cost of reviewing and applying for deregistration from the scheme in FY15 included the engagement of an independent third party to review the sites included in reporting as per operational control guidelines, and assist with calculating energy and GHG emissions data as per the legislation guidelines. The cost of this engagement was low and not considered material. The cost of ongoing monitoring through Brambles global Occupational Health, Safety and Environment</p> |

| Risk driver           | Description   | Potential impact           | Timeframe    | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood        | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method  | Cost of management   |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
|                       |   |                            |              |                  |                   |                     |  |  | reporting and analysis system (iCARE) is not substantial to the business.  |
| Cap and trade schemes | In the UK, the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme came into force in April 2010. CHEP UK is registered. Other countries or regions have adopted other schemes, for example, the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme, the European Union Emission Trading Scheme, a pilot scheme in China, and some states in the US. Cap and trade schemes will lead to an increase in cost for Brambles, its businesses and | Increased operational cost | Up to 1 year | Direct           | Virtually certain | Low                 | CHEP UK registered and submitted its footprint report to the UK Environment Agency in July 2012. From April 2012, participants in the scheme will be required to purchase allowances for the tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> -e they generate. | In the UK, the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme legislation came into force in April 2010. The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme in the UK is a legislative requirement to report and purchase allowances based on Scope 1 and 2 emissions (excluding transport). Together with the reputation considerations, the scheme encourages organisations to develop energy management strategies that promote a better understanding of energy usage. The scheme is designed to tackle CO <sub>2</sub> emissions not already covered by | The cost of iCARE is not substantial to the business. Pallets UK also works with an independent consultancy firm to report Brambles' emissions in the UK. Costs associated with risk mitigation activities take a number of forms, for example, capital costs (such as investments in energy efficiency projects) and overhead costs (such as employing sustainability experts, etc). Specific costs are not |

| Risk driver | Description    | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method   | Cost of management                       |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
|             | its customers. |                  |           |                  |            |                     |                                  | Climate Change Agreements (CCAs) and the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. CHEP UK reports its emissions once a year to the Environment Agency, and purchases allowances (currently at £12 a tonne of CO2). CHEP UK registered and submitted its footprint report to the UK Environment Agency in [date 2015]. From April 2012, participants in the scheme will be required to purchase allowances for the tonnes of CO2-e they generate. Brambles has invested in an environmental management system and started implementing strategies that will reduce energy consumption and emissions over the coming years. | disclosed due to commercial sensitivity. |



| Risk driver              | Description   | Potential impact                           | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood             | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method  | Cost of management  |
|--------------------------|---|--|-----------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Other regulatory drivers | The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission supervises companies making green claims, including carbon claims. Legal protections and expectations are contained in the Australian Consumer Law (ACL), which is a schedule to the Competition and Consumer Act 2010. The ACL states that businesses must not mislead or deceive consumers in any way, and it carries serious penalties for businesses that fail to meet these requirements (see attached guide). This means Brambles' must be able to verify and substantiate | Other: Reputational risk and possible fine | Unknown   | Direct           | Exceptionally unlikely | Low                 | Risks of making 'green claims' including carbon claims without evidence to substantiate is a Federal Court action. | Brambles seeks to minimise this risk through its sustainability strategy, including targets to reduce its impact on the environment (including emissions reductions). An inventory of carbon related claims aligned with evidence is kept. Since FY12, Brambles has used the services of an independent third party to verify its data and statements in its annual sustainability review, including its GHG emissions. (see attached assurance statement for FY15). | The cost of independent assurance of Brambles GHG emissions is not separated from assurance of other sustainability indicators. Costs associated with our sustainability strategy, targets and risk mitigation activities take a number of forms. There are raw material costs (eg buying certified sources), capital costs (eg investments in energy efficiency projects) and overhead costs (eg employing sustainability experts, etc). Specific costs are not disclosed due to |

| Risk driver                            | Description   | Potential impact           | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood             | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management   |
|--|---|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|
|  | public statements of environmental benefits.  |                            |           |                  |                        |                     |  |   | commercial sensitivity.  |
| Uncertainty surrounding new regulation | Proliferation of regional legislation. Brambles businesses in the UK is directly affected by the UK Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency scheme and in previous years has come under Australia's NGER Scheme, as noted above. Brambles previously addressed the carbon tax in Australia, prior to its repeal in July 2014. While none of these represent a substantive risk to the company, the potential proliferation of | Increased operational cost | >6 years  | Direct           | About as likely as not | Low                 | Details on current impacts are noted above. While current requirements do not represent a substantive cost to Brambles, proliferation of such legislation could introduce operational complexity and associated cost burden to the business. This could impact Brambles' ability to predict possible additional operational costs, reporting requirements, impacts on services to customers and so on. | Brambles global Occupational Health, Safety and Environment reporting and analysis system (iCARE) allows us to better assess the impact of legislation should it come into force, given the greater ease of accessing emissions data in individual countries and regions. This online, easy to access system has replaced the previous method of collecting data through spreadsheets. Brambles businesses have the capacity to enter their energy, waste and water data regularly and analyse the information at their discretion. iCARE | The cost of implementing iCARE is not substantial to the business. |

| Risk driver                                 | Description  | Potential impact           | Timeframe    | Direct/ Indirect  | Likelihood           | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
|   | similar and varying legislation in other countries could present a risk since the company operates in more 50 countries around the world.  |                            |              |                   |                      |                     |   | includes emissions data at a site and country level. It also allows integrated compliance analysis and reporting.   |   |
| Product labelling regulations and standards | Many of Brambles' customers provide FMCG products that may be impacted by voluntary or mandatory product labelling. This information requires cooperation with their suppliers, including Brambles' businesses, to determine the carbon impact of products and services. For example, in 2012, the European Commission | Increased operational cost | Up to 1 year | Indirect (Client) | More likely than not | Low                 | Customer requests for information to enable them to calculate the carbon impact of individual brands or products will require Brambles to improve its own data collection systems. While current requirements do not represent a substantive cost to Brambles, proliferation of such legislation or customer and industry | Brambles collects extensive data on its environmental impact using its occupational health, safety and environment reporting and analysis system iCARE, implemented in FY12. In addition, CHEP Europe offers a carbon neutral pallet service, allowing customers to further reduce environmental impact. The service enables customers to purchase carbon credits to help finance emission-reduction projects worldwide. CHEP | The cost of implementing iCARE is not substantial to the business. Specific costs related to joint collaborations with customers are not disclosed due to commercial sensitivity. |

| Risk driver                       | Description   | Potential impact           | Timeframe    | Direct/ Indirect        | Likelihood        | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management                 |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
|                                   | commissioned a study to investigate the possibility of creating a product label which provides consumers with information about the environmental lifecycle performance of the product (Single Market for Green Products initiative). In February 2015, Wal-Mart, one of Brambles' customers, announced a new online badging program in an effort to index supply chain sustainability standards across product categories. |                            |              |                         |                   |                     | initiatives could introduce operational complexity and associated cost burden to our businesses. | uses LCI and LCA data where possible to enable it to calculate its customers' environmental impact, including greenhouse gas emissions. If required by customers, CHEP will collaborate to determine its impact in their supply chains. |                                    |
| Fuel/energy taxes and regulations | Brambles and its customers rely on transport  | Increased operational cost | Up to 1 year | Indirect (Supply chain) | Virtually certain | Low-medium          | Financial implications of fuel and energy  | Brambles works to reduce transport distances, which also  | Management of transport and energy |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
|             | <p>providers to move its pooling solutions and goods throughout the supply chain. Fuel/energy taxes and regulations impact on the cost of transport services. Fuel/energy taxes currently exist in countries where Brambles' businesses operate, for example, in Australia an excise tax on fuel is levied by the federal government. The price of fuel, impacted by fuel taxes, is one of the conditions that contributes to a key business risk, where changes in business conditions in the markets we serve may affect</p> |                  |           |                  |            |                     | <p>taxes vary from country to country where Brambles' businesses operate and may change regularly. For example, the fuel excise tax in Australia is linked to inflation and reviewed every six months. In Australia, grants and incentive schemes involving tax credits and rebates also apply to businesses or industries that rely heavily on the use of fuels, such as transport. Some governments provide fuel tax concessions for alternative fuels, such as natural gas. Fuel costs</p> | <p>reduces fuel usage. In FY15, we reduced transportation distances around the world by over 42 million kilometres. Some examples are listed here: In the US, fleet optimisation helps customers reduce empty miles by hauling CHEP's backhaul freight. In FY15, CHEP USA's customers were able to generate US\$6.1 million in incremental revenue and eliminate an estimated 9.5 million kilometres in journeys. A major retailer collaborated closely with CHEP to apply the new transportation solution and is projected to fill almost one million empty miles in 2015. CHEP Aerospace Solutions replaced around 5,500 heavyweight aluminium containers with lighter weight</p> | <p>suppliers is conducted through normal procurement processes. No incremental cost is associated. Costs of customer focused fuel-related programs are not monitored separately to normal customer processes. Transport expenses for Brambles for FY15 (continuing operations) were US\$1,080.5 million (see page 51 of the attached Annual Report 2015). Brambles does not report other energy costs (such as electricity) separately in its</p> |

| Risk driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method  | Cost of management |
|-------------|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|--|--|--------------------|
|             | the profitability of our business models. (p 52 of attached Investment Market Briefing on Transport inflation, demonstrating elevated line-haul rates for the past 18 months) |                  |           |                  |            |                     | impact Brambles' transport suppliers. Transport expenses for Brambles for FY15 (continuing operations) were US\$1,080.5 million (see page 51 of the attached Annual Report 2015). Brambles does not report other energy costs (such as electricity) separately in its financial reports. | units in FY15, saving approximately 5,500 tonnes of fuel and significantly reducing fuel costs for our airline customers. During FY15 in Europe, CHEP began working with transport providers in several countries to replace diesel trucks with more eco-friendly natural gas trucks. CHEP worked with customer FrieslandCampina, a transporter and two supermarket chains to develop an optimal transport schedule that keeps a CNG truck fully loaded and on the same efficient route. CHEP Europe is extending the alternative fuel program in FY16. We are also working with Unilever to enhance the implementation of LNG filling stations in Europe. For further | financial reports. |

| Risk driver              | Description  | Potential impact           | Timeframe    | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood             | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
|                          |  |                            |              |                  |                        |                     |   | examples and information, please refer to the 2015 Sustainability Review (pp 7-9, 20)   |   |
| Other regulatory drivers | Regulatory compliance is noted as a key business risk (p 5 Annual Report 2015). Governments and regulatory authorities have become increasingly focused on environmental, sustainability and other issues. Governmental and customer focus on these issues may lead to additional regulatory and legislative action which could increase our costs of operations or adversely affect demand for our services. Government | Increased operational cost | 1 to 3 years | Direct           | About as likely as not | Low                 | If we fail to comply with regulatory obligations, it could give rise to investigations by regulators or litigation, adversely affect licenses we hold and damage our reputation, which could adversely affect our operational and financial performance. Any material change or increase in regulatory obligations could also adversely affect the viability of our current business model and strategies. Increases in | The Chief Executive Officer, through the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), has principal responsibility for risk management. Brambles operates a company-wide risk management framework. In addition, Brambles employs a Senior Director, Government & Regulatory Affairs, Marketing, who assists with monitoring of regulation, including environmental regulation, for the Group globally. For further information on corporate governance and risk management, please see the attached Corporate Governance | Any risk and its potential implications are monitored through our risk management processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring this risk. |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications   | Management<br>method | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
|             | regulations affect all aspects of Brambles' operations, Those regulations impose obligations on (amongst other things) environmental protection. |                  |           |                     |            |                        | operating costs could negatively impact our profitability or cash flow. Given the range of potential scenarios, we are unable to report actual financial implications. | Statement.           |                       |

#### CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

| Risk driver                    | Description   | Potential impact           | Timeframe    | Direct/<br>Indirect     | Likelihood             | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications  | Management method  | Cost of<br>management  |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Change in temperature extremes | Increased intensity, period and frequency of heat waves, causing infrastructure impacts, such as buckling | Increased operational cost | 1 to 3 years | Indirect (Supply chain) | About as likely as not | Low                    | All of these potential effects are also likely to impact our insurance premiums over time, as for the | In December 2012, Brambles commissioned a climate change adaptation report from an independent third party to investigate risks and opportunities in its business from | Risks and potential implications are monitored through risk management processes. No incremental |



| Risk driver                                   | Description  | Potential impact           | Timeframe    | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood           | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications  | Management method  | Cost of<br>management   |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---|--|---|
|   | rail tracks and temporary port closure   |                            |              |                     |                      |                        | business community generally. Given the range of potential scenarios, we are unable to meaningfully quantify the actual financial implications at the current time.                                 | climate change. The outcomes of the report were used in part to address the issues identified in this response. For example, increasing temperature extremes could impact on the availability of grid electricity, access and the ability for our services to access transport on affected infrastructure, such as roads, rail, etc, increased exposure at particular times of the year (for eg, peak demand). | cost is associated. Overhead costs, such as employing sustainability experts, etc are not disclosed due to commercial sensitivity, but are not substantial. Insurance premiums are not disclosed due to commercial sensitivity. |
| Change in precipitation extremes and droughts | Changing temperature and precipitation patterns may lead to physical effects on our assets (wooden pallets, etc) and decreased availability of raw materials in the supply | Increased operational cost | Up to 1 year | Direct              | More likely than not | Low                    | Inventories and property, plant and equipment were valued at US\$4,506 m in FY15. (pp 60-61 Annual Report 2015) Potential catastrophic losses may be uninsurable, or not insurable on a financially | We carry various insurance policies to cover our respective properties and operational hazards with policy specifications and insured limits that we believe are customarily carried for similar properties and operating activities. Group Risk and Audit manages risk with robust site and asset management plans  | Any risk and its potential implications are monitored through our risk management processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring this risk. Brambles has  |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications  | Management method  | Cost of<br>management  |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
|             | chain.<br>Changes in precipitation may also impact on our ability to provide a resilient product, as prolonged rainy seasons and humidity may cause mould on pallets. Climate change may increase the occurrence and frequency of floods, which can then affect our direct operations. Some of Brambles' global operations and infrastructure services required to continue to operate may be exposed to some physical |                  |           |                     |            |                        | reasonable basis (eg, we do not carry business interruption insurance for our Pallets business, but we carry "increased cost of working insurance" for that business) or may be subject to larger excesses or coverage limitations. Our Pallets' business, which provides pooled wooden pallets to customers, contributed 43% of sales revenue in FY15. If uninsured or uninsurable loss occurs, we could be subject to | and modelling, including emergency response and business continuity. Global building surveys applying Zero Harm standards are conducted continually. Brambles has been working to apply GPS coordinates to all sites. This allows Brambles to modify our insurance program where catastrophe and flood data is available (eg USA). We have independent and physically separate primary and secondary computer systems, as well as offsite storage and a disaster recovery plan. In 2014, Brambles expanded natural catastrophe modelling with its insurer. The 2011 Qld floods demonstrated Brambles' resilience. Two flood-affected service centres were impacted by water rising up to 2.4 metres. Customer transactions were rerouted to other service centres. About | not had any impact in the past five years on insurance premiums for continuing operations. |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications   | Management method   | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
|             | risks from climate change. Flood damage and business interruption will increase costs, disrupt supply chains and impact insurance premiums. Unexpected events could disrupt our operations and adversely affect our results of operations. We are subject to the risks of unexpected events, natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires, earthquakes, etc and potential outbreaks of public health related issues that may |                  |           |                     |            |                        | material liability or lose invested capital in and anticipated profits from affected property or assets. Damage to computer and back-up systems may require significant investment to repair or replace, and we may suffer interruptions that adversely affect operational and financial performance. Given the range of potential scenarios, we are unable to meaningfully quantify all implications. | 90 per cent of equipment at both service centres had to be replaced (costs recouped through insurance). CHEP often provides pallets to assist emergency services. Brambles' Group risk matrix, which sets out the top 10 "net" risks facing the Group and the steps taken to mitigate those risks in FY14 included risks to equipment quality (p6 Annual Report). |                       |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications | Management method | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
|             | <p>directly impact the fast-moving consumer goods industry, such as food borne illnesses. Each of these events could adversely affect our operational and financial performance. These events could result in customer disruption, employee safety issues, physical damage to one or more key operating facilities, temporary closure of one or more key operating facilities, temporary disruption of information systems, reputational damage,</p> |                  |           |                     |            |                        |  |                   |                       |

| Risk driver                                 | Description  | Potential impact                            | Timeframe    | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood             | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications   | Management method  | Cost of<br>management  |
|---|--|---|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
|   | financial impairment or litigation. Our operations and properties may be uninsured or underinsured and failure to maintain adequate insurance may result in a default under our debt instruments.                                      |   |              |                     |                        |                        |  |  |  |
| Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons) | Increased, intensity, frequency and area of impact of cyclones, causing damage to our assets, including facilities, as well as roads and other infrastructure. Unexpected events could disrupt our operations and adversely affect our | Reduction/disruption in production capacity | Up to 1 year | Direct              | About as likely as not | Low                    | Inventories and property, plant and equipment were valued at US\$4,506 m in FY15. (see pp 60-61 of Annual Report 2015) Potential losses of a catastrophic nature such as those arising from catastrophic events, may be either | We carry various insurance policies to cover our respective properties and operational hazards with policy specifications and insured limits that we believe are customarily carried for similar properties and operating activities. Group Risk and Audit manages risk with robust site and asset management plans and modelling, including emergency response and business | Any risk and its potential implications are monitored through our risk management processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring this risk. [Comment on insurance premium pricing over |

| Risk driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications   | Management method   | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|---|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
|             | <p>results of operations. We are subject to the risks of unexpected events, natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires, earthquakes, etc and potential outbreaks of public health related issues that may directly impact the fast-moving consumer goods industry, such as food borne illnesses. Each of these events could adversely affect our operational and financial performance. These events could result in customer</p> |                  |           |                     |            |                        | <p>uninsurable, or, in our judgment, not insurable on a financially reasonable basis (for eg, we do not carry business interruption insurance for our Pallets business, although we carry “increased cost of working insurance” for that business) or may be subject to larger excesses or limitations on coverage. If an uninsured or uninsurable loss occurs, we could be subject to material liability or lose both our invested capital in and anticipated</p> | <p>continuity. Global building surveys applying Zero Harm standards are conducted continually (Charter attached). Work to apply GPS coordinates for every site in order to map against events, including weather events and rating in terms of likelihood of events where data is available from insurers and regulators (eg USA) is conducted. In 2014, Brambles expanded natural catastrophe modelling with its insurer. We have independent and physically separate primary and secondary computer systems, as well as offsite storage and a disaster recovery plan.</p> | time]                 |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications   | Management method | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
|             | <p>disruption, employee safety issues, physical damage to one or more key operating facilities, temporary closure of one or more key operating facilities, temporary disruption of information systems, reputational damage, financial impairment or litigation. Our operations and properties may be uninsured or underinsured and failure to maintain adequate insurance may result in a default under our debt instruments. Brambles'</p> |                  |           |                     |            |                        | <p>profits from the affected property or assets. Damage to computer and back-up systems may require significant investment to repair or replace, and we may suffer interruptions that adversely affect operational and financial performance. Given the range of potential scenarios, we are unable to meaningfully quantify the implications.</p> |                   |                       |

| Risk driver    | Description   | Potential impact           | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect     | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications                                | Management method   | Cost of<br>management  |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------|---|---|--|
|                | computer systems, including back up systems, are subject to damage or interruption from power outages, catastrophic events, such as fires, tornadoes and hurricanes, and so on. Interruption or failure of these systems could impair our ability to provide our services effectively and materially damage our reputation and ability to attract and retain customers. |                            |           |                         |            |                        |   |   |  |
| Sea level rise | Long term inundation risk of ports, low lying road and rail. Rising sea levels  | Increased operational cost | >6 years  | Indirect (Supply chain) | Unknown    | Low                    | Given the range of potential scenarios, we are unable to meaningfully | Should over the mid to long term the impacts of climate change prompt the relocation of customers' operations, or the | Any risk and its potential implications are monitored through our risk |



| Risk driver                          | Description  | Potential impact           | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect     | Likelihood             | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications  | Management method   | Cost of<br>management  |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---|--|
|                                      | over time may impact on port and road infrastructure and the ability for our services to access transport on the affected infrastructure.  |                            |           |                         |                        |                        | quantify the actual financial implications at the current time.   | location of served industry sectors (such as fresh produce), then Brambles would need to consider the most appropriate basis for service continuity to those customers or industries.   | management processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring this risk.   |
| Induced changes in natural resources | Risks to Brambles' supplier sectors, such as transport and forestry. Changing and unstable weather patterns, such as temperature increases and limited rainfall could generate more drought incidences and pose challenges to raw material and agricultural systems. Significant | Increased operational cost | >6 years  | Indirect (Supply chain) | About as likely as not | Low                    | Impacts on raw materials and fuel would lead to increased costs for Brambles' businesses. Increases in operating costs could negatively impact our profitability or cash flow. Brambles could require substantial capital expenditure to adjust its business models to meet developments. | Because we recover, repair and allow customers to reuse our products many times, we are able to reduce demand on resources. For eg, customers' use of pooled pallets saved at least 1,38 million trees in FY15 (see p 6 of the Sustainability Review 2015). We reported 4,901 tonnes of wood reclaimed and reused by CHEP in FY15. (p 22 Sustainability Review 2015) 100% of plastic material is recovered from IFCO RPCs at end of life. This reduces our demand for virgin plastic. In FY15, IFCO reused more than 17,000 | The cost of recovering and reusing wood and plastic is not considered separately, as it is an inherent part of our business model. Any risk and its potential implications are monitored through our risk management processes. No incremental cost is associated with |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications  | Management method   | Cost of<br>management        |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
|             | <p>increases in fuel prices may negatively impact its operations. Brambles depends on the availability of natural resources, such as lumber, fuel and plastic resin. Droughts may impact on the availability of lumber in certain regions for our suppliers. In addition, risks to Brambles' client sectors, such as food and agriculture and information technology, due to changing areas of suitable land, increased incidence of</p> |                  |           |                     |            |                        | <p>Failure to source sufficient lumber and other raw materials required for the production of pallets at acceptable costs could significantly affect Brambles' operations. Brambles reported operating expenses (continuing operations) of US\$447.7 m on raw materials and consumables, US\$1,080.5 m on transport, and US\$741.6 m on repairs and maintenance in FY15 (p 51 of Annual Report 2015) Given the range of potential</p> | <p>tonnes of plastic material in the manufacture of new RPCs (p 19 Sustainability Review 2015) We generally source supplies of raw materials from a range of providers in each geographic region; however, in Australia we are dependent on a single local supplier for our lumber and plastic resin needs. Should over the mid to long term the impacts of climate change prompt the relocation of customers' operations, or the location of served industry sectors (such as fresh produce), then Brambles would need to consider the most appropriate basis for service continuity to those customers or industries.</p> | <p>monitoring this risk.</p> |

| Risk driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications  | Management method | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|---|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
|             | <p>pest and disease, impacts on production, may impact on demand for provision of services by Brambles' businesses. Fluctuations in commodity prices and raw material availability may affect our operations, operating revenues and results of operations. We have operations that are directly or indirectly exposed to volatility in costs of fuel, lumber, plastic resin and other raw materials that have the potential to impact our operations</p> |                  |           |                     |            |                        | <p>scenarios, we are unable to meaningfully quantify the actual financial implications at the current time.</p> |                   |                       |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications | Management method | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
|             | and margins. While we generally source supplies of raw materials from a range of providers in each geographic region, in Australia we are dependent on a single local supplier for our lumber and plastic resin needs. The failure to source sufficient lumber and other raw materials required for the production of pallets, at acceptable costs and as required, could significantly affect our operations and adversely affect our |                  |           |                     |            |                        |  |                   |                       |

| Risk driver                    | Description  | Potential impact                  | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood             | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications   | Management method   | Cost of<br>management   |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|---|
|                                | business. In addition, any increase in the cost of materials, such as timber and plastic resin, may also increase our repair costs of pallets, RPCs and containers.  |                                   |           |                     |                        |                        |  |   |   |
| Other physical climate drivers | Melting ice, rising sea levels, more frequent and severe droughts and floods, change in temperature extremes and average temperatures are part of the environmental changes that businesses face and make some of our customers (eg food industry) more exposed than | Reduced demand for goods/services | >6 years  | Direct              | About as likely as not | Low                    | The impact of noted factors could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. [pp 30-31 of Offering Memorandum] Sales revenue for FY15 was reported at US\$5,464.6m. This includes revenue from our Pallets, Containers | We conduct ongoing programs to drive customer intimacy throughout the supply chain, including retailers. Should over the mid to long term the impacts of climate change prompt the relocation of customers' operations, or the location of served industry sectors (such as fresh produce), then Brambles would need to consider the most appropriate basis for service continuity to those customers or industries. The Chief Executive Officer, | Any risk and its potential implications are monitored through our risk management processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring this risk. |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications  | Management method  | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
|             | <p>others. Current market issues that could support competitive service offerings include (among other things) changes in retailer behaviour. Brambles notes industry trends as a key risk, in particular in the context of a dynamically changing retailing landscape and the ongoing globalisation of many supply chains. (p 2 Annual Report 2015) The physical impacts of climate change are predicted to have the most</p> |                  |           |                     |            |                        | <p>and RPCs businesses. Revenue from RPCs (which relies on the food and produce industry) was US\$917.6m in FY15. Given the range of potential scenarios, we are unable to meaningfully quantify the actual financial implications at the current time.</p> | <p>through the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), has principal responsibility for risk management. Brambles operates a company-wide risk management framework, the objectives of which are as follows: - To incorporate effective risk management as part of Brambles' strategic planning process; - To require business operating plans to address the effective management of key risks; - To develop internal audit plans to concentrate efforts on providing assurance on the viability and value of risk mitigation/management processes; - To embed a stronger risk management culture; - To improve allocation of capital to reflect business risks; - To seek competitive advantage through increased certainty of achieving agreed</p> |                       |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications | Management method   | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
|             | significant consequences in emerging economies, such as those in Asia and Africa. This could have implications for the viability of our business activities in these regions. Operations in new foreign markets may achieve low margins or may be unprofitable, and expansion in existing emerging markets may be affected by local legal, political, economic and market conditions, including fluctuations in prices for commodities and raw |                  |           |                     |            |                        |  | organisational and business objectives; and - To continue to fulfil governance requirements for risk management. For further information on corporate governance and risk management, please see the attached Corporate Governance Statement. |                       |

| Risk driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications | Management method | Cost of<br>management |
|-------------|---|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
|             | materials. The impact of noted factors could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. |                  |           |                     |            |                        |  |                   |                       |

#### CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact                  | Timeframe    | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood             | Magnitude<br>of impact | Estimated<br>financial<br>implications  | Management method  | Cost of<br>management   |
|-------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---|
| Reputation  | Our customers and society in general are increasingly concerned about and addressing their own impacts on climate change. Climate change mitigation/adaptation and deforestation are of increasing | Reduced demand for goods/services | 1 to 3 years | Direct              | About as likely as not | Low                    | Brambles' sales revenue in the 12 months ended 30 June 2015 was US\$5,464.6 million (continuing | Brambles has a rejuvenated sustainability strategy and key brand programs focused on leveraging inherent sustainability of Brambles business models and driving new levels of customer engagement. The | The costs of management actions to address our environmental impact are embedded within the business and not separately reported. |



| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|--------------------|
|             | <p>concern to stakeholders, including customers. Customer demand for sustainable outsourced supply chain solutions and an intensifying competitive environment is noted as a key risk. (p 2 Annual Report 2015) Reputational risk could arise by not addressing our environmental impacts and assisting customers' supply chains, especially as attention extends to forest commodities and water. A lack of transparency could lead to customers moving to competitors, undermining our credibility and value of our business brand. Reputational risk could arise if we are not seen to be addressing our own impacts on the environment and assisting our</p> |                  |           |                     |            |                     | <p>operations). Revenue specifically related to major customers or customers engaged in our various customer-focused sustainability programs (for example, our carbon neutral program) is not reported due to commercial sensitivity. We have reported increased customer involvement in these programs. For example, two new customers of CHEP Europe signed up to our carbon neutral offering in</p> | <p>targets Brambles sets are key drivers in our efforts to continuously improve and deliver more efficient, safer and environmentally sustainable supply chains. Further commentary on material sustainability issues, targets and progress is in the 2015 Sustainability Review. Brambles engages with customers on these issues in various ways, for example, we will respond to our customers Wal-Mart, Jaguar Land Rover, L'Oreal and Kellogg in 2016 through the CDP supply chain questionnaire. CHEP Europe has continued to grow our carbon neutral offerings with customers. There are a number of participating customers, including Spadel, MSM and Heinz. The quarter pallet carbon neutral product has been extended to all European countries in FY15, after being</p> |                    |

| Risk driver                           | Description   | Potential impact                  | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood             | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
|                                       | customers with their supply chain.  |                                   |           |                     |                        |                     | FY15. There are a number of participating customers, including Spadel, MSM and Heinz. Growth in revenue for carbon neutral products was significant in 2015, up more than 70% on the previous calendar year, following the introduction of the first certified carbon neutral plastic quarter pallet. | introduced in Germany in FY14. CHEP also worked with customer FrieslandCampina, a transporter and two supermarket chains to develop an optimal transport schedule that keeps a compressed natural gas (CNG) truck fully loaded and on the same efficient route, cutting CO2-e emissions by about 20% (see attached Belgian media coverage). CHEP is also working with customer Unilever to enhance the implementation of liquid natural gas (LNG) filling stations in Europe. |   |
| Fluctuating socio-economic conditions | The potential for increased physical effects on the markets we serve could indirectly lead to reduced demand and wider social | Reduced demand for goods/services | >6 years  | Indirect (Client)   | About as likely as not | Low                 | Because this is a long-term risk with unpredictable implications from climate change, we  | The Chief Executive Officer, through the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), has principal responsibility for risk management. Brambles operates a   | Any risk and its potential implications are monitored through our risk management |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
|             | disadvantages. Brambles reported risks associated with external factors include the challenging macro-economic environment that may affect demand for Brambles' services and/or the Group's profitability (see p 5 of the Annual Report 2015). Our global operations subject us to inherent risks, including political and economic risks and conditions specific to the countries or regions in which we operate, which could adversely affect our financial performance. |                  |           |                     |            |                     | are unable to meaningfully quantify the actual financial implications at the current time as it relates specifically to climate change. | company-wide risk management framework, the objectives of which are as follows: - To incorporate effective risk management as part of Brambles' strategic planning process; - To require business operating plans to address the effective management of key risks; - To develop internal audit plans to concentrate efforts on providing assurance on the viability and value of risk mitigation/management processes; - To embed a stronger risk management culture; - To improve allocation of capital to reflect business risks; - To seek competitive advantage through increased certainty of achieving agreed organisational and business objectives; and - To continue to fulfil governance requirements for risk management. For | processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring this risk. |

| Risk driver | Description   | Potential impact                       | Timeframe | Direct/<br>Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|-------------|---|--|-----------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
|             |   |  |           |                     |            |                     |   | further information on corporate governance and risk management, please see the attached Corporate Governance Statement.  |   |
| Reputation  | Exclusion from ethical/green investment funds and other impacts. Brambles is subject to the risk that negative publicity, whether true or not, may affect stakeholder perceptions of Brambles' past actions and future prospects. Brambles could face reputational damage that affects its share price through exclusion from ethical/green investment funds, including superannuation funds in Australia that increasingly consider sustainability initiatives of the companies they | Reduced stock price (market valuation) | >6 years  | Direct              | Unlikely   | Unknown             | Brambles market capitalisation as at 30 June 2015 was A\$16.6 billion. The percentage of shares held by ethical/green investment funds is not known. A list of the twenty largest ordinary shareholders is on p 36 of the Annual Report 2015. | Brambles seeks to minimise this risk through its sustainability strategy, including targets to reduce its impact on the environment (including emissions reductions). Brambles annual reporting on progress regularly provides communication to the investment community to alleviate this risk. Brambles considers sustainability throughout its business operations, including through its Code of Conduct and Zero Harm Charter. Brambles responded to investor requests regarding environmental management and performance in FY15, including through the | Any risk and its potential implications are monitored through our risk management processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring this risk. |

| Risk driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method   | Cost of management |
|-------------|--|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
|             | invest in. If Brambles does not effectively communicate to the market this may lead to a loss of investor confidence in the business and its management and reduced share price performance. |                  |           |                  |            |                     |                                  | CDP investor response, Dow Jones Sustainability Index and its Sustainability Review (attached). |                    |

---

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

---

CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

---

CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

---

## Further Information

### Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Brambles\\_2015\\_Annual\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Brambles_2015_Annual_Report_Final.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Brambles\\_2015\\_Corporate\\_Governance\\_Statement.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Brambles_2015_Corporate_Governance_Statement.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Green marketing and the ACL.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Green%20marketing%20and%20the%20ACL.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/CHEP receives ECR Award -transport online \(Benelux\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/CHEP%20receives%20ECR%20Award%20-transport%20online%20(Benelux).pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/150915 Brambles Investment Market Briefing.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/150915%20Brambles%20Investment%20Market%20Briefing.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Zero Harm Charter \(Feb 2013\) ENGLISH.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/Zero%20Harm%20Charter%20(Feb%202013)%20ENGLISH.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/kpmg\\_a2\\_brambles\\_limited\\_assurance\\_report\\_fy15.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/kpmg_a2_brambles_limited_assurance_report_fy15.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/CHEP receives ECR Award -logistiektotaal \(Benelux\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/CHEP%20receives%20ECR%20Award%20-logistiek%20totaal%20(Benelux).pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/2015\\_Sustainability\\_Review.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC5.ClimateChangeRisks/2015_Sustainability_Review.pdf)

## Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

---

### CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation  
Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters  
Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

## CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

| Opportunity driver                | Description  | Potential impact                                | Timeframe    | Direct/Indirect         | Likelihood           | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management   |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|---|--|
| Fuel/energy taxes and regulations | Brambles works with customers and suppliers directly, using our logistics knowledge, to help customers understand their supply chains and minimise their environmental footprint. Regulation and taxes on fuel could lead to a greater interest in our pooled products. For example, in FY15, we reduced transport distances by 42 million kilometres by collaborating | Increased demand for existing products/services | Up to 1 year | Indirect (Supply chain) | More likely than not | Low                 | In FY15, CHEP USA's customers were able to generate US\$6.1 m in incremental revenue and eliminate an estimated 9.5 m kms in journeys, reducing associated fuel costs. In North America, a major retailer collaborated closely with CHEP to apply the new transportation solution and is projected to fill almost one | Brambles works to reduce its environmental footprint by using our logistics knowledge to minimise the footprint of its customers and the supply chain through network optimisation, improving transport efficiencies, transport collaboration, Total Pallet Management and multimodal (use of road, | All opportunities and their potential implications are investigated through our operational processes. No incremental cost is associated. Operating expense information is reported in Brambles 2015 Annual Report, p 51. Total operating expenses for FY15 were US\$892.8 |

| Opportunity driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method  | Cost of management |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|---|--|--------------------|
|                    | with over 150 customers. In the US, fleet optimisation helps customers increase productivity, earn revenue and reduce empty miles by hauling CHEP's backhaul freight. CHEP Aerospace Solutions replaced around 5,500 heavyweight aluminium containers with lighter weight units in FY15. The average weight reduction per container of 20 kg significantly reduced fuel costs for our airline customers. (see 2015 Sustainability Review) Any new or extended fuel taxes or regulation will allow Brambles |                  |           |                 |            |                     | million empty trailer miles in 2015, generating US\$2.5 m in incremental revenue. Similarly, three major grocery retailers using the unit load optimisation solution reduced damage at their distribution centres and each said about \$300,000 throughout their supply chains. (see 2015 Sustainability Review, pp 6-9). While the exact financial impact of the opportunity to Brambles through increased customer revenue is not | rail and sea) programs, which reduce transport distances and associated emissions. (see pp 6-9, 21 of the 2015 Sustainability Review). Brambles met our target of 20% less GHG emissions on 2010 levels ahead of time in FY13. In FY15, retained in-scope CHEP sites achieved a 20.5% reduction from 2010 emission levels. Brambles announced new targets for reducing emissions and increased renewable | million.           |



| Opportunity driver    | Description   | Potential impact          | Timeframe    | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood             | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management   |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|
|                       | businesses to expand work with customers and supply chain to reduce transport distances and associated costs and emissions. |                           |              |                 |                        |                     | reported, Brambles reported US\$5,464.6 m in sales revenue in FY15. (p 7 2015 Annual Report) Reducing transport distances also reduces Brambles' associated transport costs. These were reported at US\$1,080.5 m in FY15, a small decrease from FY14 (p 51 2015 Annual Report). | energy use in 2016. Installation of more energy efficient equipment rewards continuous improvement in our equipment upgrades and energy usage through reduced operational costs. Reducing energy use is a key component of emissions reductions activities, subsequently reducing energy costs. |  |
| Cap and trade schemes | Cap and trade schemes present incentives to cutting GHG emissions cost-effectively through energy efficiency, promoting     | Reduced operational costs | Up to 1 year | Direct          | About as likely as not | Low                 | Reducing energy use is a key component of emissions reductions activities, subsequently reducing   | Brambles met our target of 20% less GHG emissions on 2010 levels ahead of time in FY13. In FY15,  | The cost of installing energy efficient equipment is not reported separately in our financial reporting; |

| Opportunity driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method  | Cost of management  |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|--|--|---|
|                    | energy efficient equipment, renewable alternatives, etc, and making these cheaper due to increased market demand. The move to more energy efficient equipment rewards continuous improvement in our equipment upgrades and energy usage through reduced operational costs. While Brambles businesses do not currently participate in an emissions trading or cap and trade schemes, these may affect us in future if they are adopted or expanded in countries where we operate. |                  |           |                 |            |                     | energy costs. Energy costs are included in our annual financial reporting. In FY15, despite a 8% increase in sales revenue (in constant currency), occupancy costs (which include energy costs at many sites) decreased by US\$7.0 million (approximately 3% from FY14). Decreased energy use may contribute to lower occupancy costs. | retained in-scope CHEP sites achieved a 20.5% reduction from 2010 emission levels. Brambles announced new targets for reducing emissions and increased renewable energy use in 2016. | however, would be included in the relevant expenses or capital costs in our 2015 Annual Report. |
| Product            | New regulations  | Increased        | Up to 1   | Direct          | Virtually  | Low-                | While the  | Brambles'  | Management  |

| Opportunity driver                  | Description  | Potential impact                      | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method  | Cost of management   |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| labelling regulations and standards | and initiatives to provide environmental communication to consumers are expected in some countries (eg EU, France, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Greece, China, Thailand, Japan, Mexico). This will mean FMCG customers with high awareness of climate change will be looking to reduce the entire life cycle impact of their products. Product labelling requirements present an opportunity for Brambles' businesses to demonstrate the reduction in environmental impact from using pooling solutions. Some of Brambles' customers that | demand for existing products/services | year      |                 | certain    | medium              | exact financial impact of the opportunity to Brambles through increased customer revenue by those interested in the environmental benefits of pooling is not reported, Brambles reported US\$5,464.6 m in sales revenue in FY15. (p 7 2015 Annual Report). The number of customers participating in the carbon neutral pallet program continues to grow each year, with two new customers signing up in FY15. [Statement on | business model is inherently sustainable. Because we recover, repair and allow customers to reuse our products many times, we are able to reduce demand on resources and waste. The CHEP carbon neutral program allows customers to offset the footprint of their CHEP pallet movements and purchase internationally recognised VCS-certified carbon credits in reforestation projects in developing | of customers and accounts is conducted through normal account management processes. No incremental cost is associated. Operating expense information is reported in Brambles 2015 Annual Report, p 51. Total operating expenses for FY15 were US\$892.8 million. |

| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|--------------------|
|                    | <p>have demonstrated an interest in reducing the environmental impact of their supply chains include L'Oreal, Jaguar Land Rover, Walmart and Kelloggs (though their CDP supply chain requests), as well as those participating in our carbon neutral program (including Heinz, MSM, Spadel, Henkel and Unilever (see attached announcements). Moving customers from one way systems to our pooled solutions delivers measurable environmental benefits for customers. In FY15, customers' use of reusable plastic crates (RPCs) instead</p> |                  |           |                 |            |                     | <p>growth of carbon neutral pallet revenue...]<br/>Brambles does not report revenue from specific customers for reasons of commercial sensitivity. CHEP has offered its carbon neutral program in Europe since 2013.</p> | <p>countries. In 2014, CHEP Europe announced that its pallet pool in Sweden was carbon neutral. In July 2014, CHEP introduced a new generation plastic quarter pallet, the first certified carbon neutral product. Further information on carbon neutral program and pallets is available in the 2015 Sustainability Review, pp 6, 8.</p> |                    |

| Opportunity driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method | Cost of management |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                    | of cardboard boxes and pooled pallets saved CO2-e emissions, trees, water and reduced waste (see figures in 2015 Sust Review, p 6) Brambles allows customers to better measure the impact of their product life cycle and assist with data required for labelling and other environmental regulations. |                  |           |                 |            |                     |                                  |                   |                    |

#### CC6.1b

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

| Opportunity driver | Description | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method | Cost of management   |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Other              | Brambles    | Increased        | Up to 1   | Direct          | Virtually  | Low                 | Brambles                         | Brambles          | The costs of product |

| Opportunity driver             | Description   | Potential impact                      | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
| physical climate opportunities | businesses have demonstrated their ability to respond to customer needs in situations that may arise due to climate change, such as extreme weather events. Climate change and environmental issues are top on the agenda for a number of multinational customers that carefully assess the impacts of physical events due to climate change. For example, Nestle, Unilever, Procter & Gamble and Jaguar Land Rover are some of our customers who | demand for existing products/services | year      |                 | certain    |                     | does not report the value of individual contracts due to commercial sensitivity. Brambles reported US\$5,464.6 m in sales revenue in FY15. (p 7 2015 Annual Report) | businesses have demonstrated their ability to respond to customer needs in situations such as extreme weather events. For example, In 2012, our operations were impacted by the extensive flooding in Thailand, but suffered no significant asset losses or business interruptions. CHEP was able to continue servicing customers throughout the period. Brambles businesses have an extensive network of | development are not separated out for environmental or sustainability projects. All opportunities and their potential implications are investigated through our operational processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring these. Operating expense information is reported in Brambles 2015 Annual Report, p 51. Total operating expenses for FY15 were US\$892.8 million. |

| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method  | Cost of management |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
|                    | demonstrate this concern by participating in the CDP, some achieving leadership status, |                  |           |                 |            |                     |                                  | service centres and uses many outsourced service centres. This provides them with a great deal of flexibility to adjust the network to meet changing customer needs or to reduce or optimise transport costs. The benefits of our service and business model are also more attractive to existing and potential customers as they address the impacts of energy, packaging and waste regulation and reporting on their |                    |

| Opportunity driver             | Description   | Potential impact               | Timeframe    | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood        | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management   |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|---|--|
|                                |   |                                |              |                 |                   |                     |   | businesses.   |  |
| Change in temperature extremes | Changing climactic conditions allow Brambles businesses to develop products to help their customers withstand these conditions faced in transportation, such as international shipping. Several product developments address customers' needs to respond to changing climate patterns and temperature extremes with an environmentally friendly solution. For eg, CHEP introduced its | New products/business services | Up to 1 year | Direct          | Virtually certain | Low                 | Brambles does not report the value of individual contracts or products due to commercial sensitivity. Brambles reported US\$5,464.6 m in sales revenue in FY15. (p 7 2015 Annual Report) CHEP Automotive is a part of the Containers business, which reported US\$465.5 million in sales revenue in FY15, up 31% from FY14 (in constant currency). (see 2015 Annual Report, p 11) | Brambles conducts product development and testing. Our Innovation Center in Orlando, Florida, a world-class product testing and engineering facility, supported more than 80 projects in FY15. Five innovative pallet types were designed or evaluated and 36 wood species tested. Further information is provided in the 2015 Sustainability Review, p 8. We report on new product | The costs of product development are not separated out for environmental or sustainability projects. All opportunities and their potential implications are investigated through our operational processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring these. Operating expense information is reported in Brambles 2015 Annual Report, p 51. Total operating expenses for FY15 were US\$892.8 million. |



| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method      | Cost of management |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
|                    | reusable automotive international shipping container IcoQube in September 2012, which ensures greater protection for goods during shipment, completely fills a standard sea container and significantly reduces the waste associated with traditional packaging. It improves CHEP's ability to solve important automotive supply chain issues, including the extreme climate conditions and high levels of humidity found inside sea vessels, for |                  |           |                 |            |                     |                                  | development regularly. |                    |

| Opportunity driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method | Cost of management |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                    | <p>example when crossing the equator (see attached product info on IcoQube). CHEP and IFCO also work with customers to improve the transportation of food, which is more vulnerable to temperate extremes and changes in temperature. For eg, IFCO's egg crate improves the protection and handling of eggs and helps to reduce broken eggs by up to 66%. The crate ventilation allows for faster cooling performance for better quality and freshness. (see 2015 Sust</p> |                  |           |                 |            |                     |                                  |                   |                    |

| Opportunity driver                   | Description   | Potential impact               | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect         | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management   |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|---|---|--|
|                                      | Review, p 8)  |                                |           |                         |            |                     |   |   |  |
| Induced changes in natural resources | Climate change will impact agricultural and forestry systems. The secure supply of wood is critical to Brambles. CHEP uses timber to make and repair reusable pallets in our pooling system. We work with suppliers in timber (development), securing longer term supply of raw materials. This improves our competitive opportunity in creating reliable supply of high quality raw materials that may be impacted by changes in temperature | Other: Supply chain adaptation | >6 years  | Indirect (Supply chain) |            | Low                 | Brambles works with suppliers in achieving sustainability outcomes as part of general procurement practice. The value of individual contracts is not reported due to commercial sensitivity. In FY15, Brambles purchased 2.3 m cubic metres of wood for use in CHEP pooled pallets (2.2 m cubic metres in FY14). Certified timber may carry a price premium. For eg, according to FSC, one of the | In order to achieve improvement and promotion of responsible and sustainable procurement of timber, Brambles continues to work with strategic suppliers to further increase the available supply of chain of custody certified timber. A target of achieving chain of custody certification for 100% of timber has been set, to provide a focus for the continual improvement | The costs of procurement practices, such as supplier programs, is not separated out for environmental/sustainability projects and managed through operational processes. No incremental cost is associated with these. Operating expense information is reported in Brambles 2015 Annual Report, p 51. Total operating expenses for FY15 were US\$892.8 million. |

| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|--------------------|
|                    | <p>patterns. We also minimise our environmental footprint. Because we recover, repair and allow customers to reuse our pooled products many times, we are able to reduce demand on resources and waste.</p> <p>Customers' use of pooled lumber pallets saved at least 1.38 million trees in FY15. (see 2015 Sust Review, p 6)</p> <p>As a credible and trusted partner in our customers' supply chains, we aim to continuously improve the way we source materials. Through proactive</p> |                  |           |                 |            |                     | <p>accepted certification standards, "Depending on the operation, price premiums for FSC-wood, particularly from the tropics, range from 15 to 25%." (see attached)</p> <p>However, our work with suppliers in timber development secures longer term supply. This improves competitive opportunity. The cost of timber to the business is captured in financial reporting for capital expenditure (purchase of newly manufactured</p> | <p>and promotion of the responsible and sustainable procurement of timber (see Better Planet Goals attached). In FY15, Brambles purchased 2.3 million cubic metres of wood for use in CHEP pooled pallets. Of the wood purchased in FY15, 97% was from certified sources, with 43% carrying chain of custody certification. Brambles reports its timber sourcing through CDP Forests, achieving</p> |                    |

| Opportunity driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method                                       | Cost of management |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|--------------------|
|                    | <p>engagement with our suppliers and customers, we seek to positively influence and subsequently improve our supply chain, including timber. Brambles has a target of achieving chain of custody certification for 100% of all timber purchased, working towards the aspiration of zero deforestation (see attached). According to CDP Forests, deforestation accounts for approximately 10-15% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, equivalent to</p> |                  |           |                 |            |                     | <p>pallets) and operating expense (raw materials and consumables) . (see pp 50-51 of the 2015 Annual Report. Total capex for FY15 was US\$1,036.6 m and raw materials and consumables expenses were US\$447.7 m.</p> | <p>sector leadership in recognition of its efforts.</p> |                    |

| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method | Cost of management |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                    | the entire transport sector. We continue to look for opportunities to overcome challenges to the supply of pallet-grade chain of custody certified timber in all regions. (see Sust Review, pp 17-18) |                  |           |                 |            |                     |                                  |                   |                    |

#### CC6.1c

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

| Opportunity driver          | Description   | Potential impact                                | Timeframe    | Direct/Indirect | Likelihood  | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method  | Cost of management   |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Changing consumer behaviour | Climate change and environmental issues are top on the agenda for a number of multinational | Increased demand for existing products/services | Up to 1 year | Direct          | Very likely | Low-medium          | Brambles does not report the value of individual contracts due to commercial | Brambles' business model is inherently sustainable. Because we recover, repair | The costs of product development are not separated out for |

| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management   |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|--|
|                    | customers. Some of Brambles' customers that have demonstrated an interest in reducing the environmental impact of their supply chains include L'Oreal, Jaguar Land Rover, Walmart and Kelloggs (though their CDP supply chain requests), as well as those participating in our carbon neutral program (including Heinz, MSM, Spadel, Henkel and Unilever (see attached announcements). Moving customers from one way systems to our pooled solutions delivers measurable environmental benefits for customers. In FY15, customers' use of reusable plastic crates (RPCs) instead of |                  |           |                  |            |                     | sensitivity. While the exact financial impact of the opportunity to Brambles through increased customer revenue is not reported, Brambles reported US\$5,464.6 m in sales revenue in FY15. (p 7 2015 Annual Report) Revenue from the carbon neutral program offered in Europe is included in the US\$1,380.5 m sales revenue reported for Pallets EMEA (an increase of 5% from FY14 in constant currency). (see p 10 2015 Annual report) Growth in | and allow customers to reuse our products many times, we are able to reduce demand on resources and waste. The CHEP carbon neutral program allows customers to offset the footprint of their CHEP pallet movements and purchase internationally recognised VCS-certified carbon credits in reforestation projects in developing countries. In 2014, CHEP Europe announced that its pallet pool in Sweden was carbon neutral. In July 2014, CHEP introduced a new generation plastic quarter | environmental or sustainability projects. The cost of carbon credits as part of the carbon neutral pallet program are passed on to customers directly. All opportunities and their potential implications are investigated through our operational processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring these. Operating expense information is reported in Brambles 2015 Annual Report, p 51. Total operating expenses for FY15 were US\$892.8 million. |

| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method  | Cost of management |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|---|--|--------------------|
|                    | cardboard boxes and pooled pallets saved CO2-e emissions, trees, water and reduced waste (see figures in 2015 Sust Review, p 6) Brambles allows customers to better measure the impact of their product life cycle. The benefits of Brambles' products and business model are more attractive to existing and potential customers as they address the impacts of energy, packaging and waste on their businesses and seek to limit deforestation in their supply chains. The environmental benefits of pallet pooling were highlighted in media around customer contracts won or extended in FY15, further demonstrating customer |                  |           |                  |            |                     | revenue for carbon neutral products was significant in 2015, up more than 70% on the previous calendar year, following the introduction of the first certified carbon neutral plastic quarter pallet. | pallet, the first certified carbon neutral product. Further information on carbon neutral program and pallets is available in the 2015 Sustainability Review, pp 6, 8. |                    |



| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact                                | Timeframe    | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood  | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|--------------------|---|---|--------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
|                    | recognition. (see attached media for some examples and quotes in attached Investment Market Briefing p 57, 81)  |   |              |                  |             |                     |   |   |   |
| Reputation         | Climate change and environmental issues are important to many multinational companies, including those who are customers or are potential customers, and other stakeholders, such as investors and providers of capital. The benefits of Brambles' products and its business model are more attractive to existing and potential customers as they address the impacts of energy, packaging and waste regulation and reporting on their businesses and seek to limit deforestation in | Increased demand for existing products/services | Up to 1 year | Direct           | Very likely | Low-medium          | Brambles does not report the value of individual contracts due to commercial sensitivity. While the exact financial impact of the opportunity to Brambles through increased customer revenue is not reported, Brambles reported US\$5,464.6 m in sales revenue in FY15. (p 7 2015 Annual Report) Brambles market capitalisation as at 30 June | Climate change and environmental issues are the focus of many companies, keen to address supply chain impacts. This includes Brambles' customers and potential customers. Through our supply chain packaging solutions, pallets, crates and containers are reused continuously, reducing consumption and raw material waste, while an optimised network | All opportunities and their potential implications are investigated through our operational processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring these. Operating expense information is reported in Brambles 2015 Annual Report, p 51. Total operating expenses for FY15 were US\$892.8 million. |

| Opportunity driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|--------------------|
|                    | <p>their supply chains. The environmental benefits of pallet pooling were highlighted in media around customer contracts won or extended in FY15, demonstrating customer recognition. (see attached media for a few egs) Inclusion in ethical/green investment funds and sustainability indices can also be a result of recognition of sound sustainability policies and performance. improving reputation with customers and investors. Brambles was acknowledged as a Sustainability Leader by the Dow Jones Sustainability Index/RobecoSAM in 2015 and 2016 and also listed on the DJSI World Index (see attached documents).</p> |                  |           |                  |            |                     | <p>2015 was A\$16.6 billion. The percentage of shares held by ethical/green investment funds is not known. A list of the twenty largest ordinary shareholders is on p 36 of the Annual Report 2015. The Advertising Value Equivalency (AVE) associated with media coverage of the environmental benefits of Brambles pooled products for FY15 was approximately US\$1.62 million, including all languages.</p> | <p>increases efficiency and reduces transport emissions. Increased awareness of sustainability issues presents opportunity for the benefits of existing products to be recognised and formally measured. There was extensive media coverage during FY14 of customers adopting our pooling solutions related to environmental benefits, including reduced emissions (see attached). In addition, Brambles' focus on addressing its own environmental footprint and</p> |                    |

| Opportunity driver | Description | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method  | Cost of management |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
|                    |             |                  |           |                  |            |                     |                                  | supply chain (for eg, by working towards its 2015 target of chain of custody certification for lumber purchased for CHEP pallet manufacture, reducing GHG emissions by 20%, removing lumber waste from landfill, improving recycling, etc) could lead to broad reputation gains. Being recognised through external programs, such as CDP and DJSI (2013 CDP Forests sector leader and being listed on the DJSI World index, see attached) means we are clearly communicating our |                    |

| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact      | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect  | Likelihood           | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications  | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
|                    |   |                       |           |                   |                      |                     |   | performance and actions on climate change to stakeholders, including investors. A good reputation could also impact our ability to recruit employees committed to our environmental actions.  |   |
| Other drivers      | Increasing constraints on carbon emissions and amplified scarcity of resources are issues that are critical to our customers. Brambles is focused on reducing waste in customers' supply chains and the pressure on raw materials. Food waste in particular is an issue that generates wastage of resources, including water, | Wider social benefits | >6 years  | Indirect (Client) | More likely than not | Low                 | Brambles does not report the value of individual contracts due to commercial sensitivity. Brambles does not estimate revenue growth for customers adopting purely to reduce food waste. Brambles reported US\$5,464.6 m in sales revenue in | Brambles applies our logistics and supply chain expertise by working with our customers and retailers to reduce food loss and waste, as well as in our own product development. CHEP and IFCO are working with Unilever on the development of returnable packaging solutions that | All opportunities and their potential implications are investigated through our operational processes. No incremental cost is associated with monitoring these. Operating expense information is reported in Brambles 2015 Annual Report, |

| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method   | Cost of management  |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|---|
|                    | energy and superfluous GHG emissions, and reduced supply of agricultural materials, which is particularly important to our customers. For eg, in their 2015 CDP response, Nestle estimated the financial implication of food loss and waste in their supply chain at CHF 70 million a year in increasing costs. Nestle has pledged to reduce food loss and waste (see attached article). It is estimated that between one third and one half of the food produced by the developed world is lost post-harvest between the farm and consumer. Brambles recognises that by applying our logistics and supply chain expertise we |                  |           |                  |            |                     | FY15. (p 7 2015 Annual Report) RPCs, which particularly reduce food waste through innovative product design, reported sales revenue of US\$917.6 million in FY15 (up 12% in constant currency from FY14 - see p 10 of the 2015 Annual Report). | replace single use cardboard for FMCG products, reducing food loss and waste. One of our key community partnerships is with food banks around the world. Working with food banks not only provides assistance to community groups and charities working with those less fortunate, but it also helps to reduce food waste by diverting usable products from landfill (see 2015 Sust Review p 26). Brambles and Unilever worked on a WEF project in FY14 that addressed supply chain barriers in | p 51. Total operating expenses for FY15 were US\$892.8 million. |

| Opportunity driver | Description   | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method   | Cost of management |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
|                    | <p>are uniquely placed to help reduce food waste throughout the value chain. Working with our customers and retailers in FY15, we reduced food waste by more than 3,000 tonnes (see 2015 Sust Review, p 6). We do this by collaborating with customers and retailers, as well as in our own product development. Problems associated with multiple handling, spoilage and damage during transportation to manufacturers, markets and consumers result in significant amounts of food waste. Brambles reduces food waste and loss through our innovative pooled products and logistics services. A good example is our Reusable Plastic Crates</p> |                  |           |                  |            |                     |                                  | <p>India's tomato fresh produce sector, which experiences losses during harvest, transport and at marketplaces of about 25%. Unilever and RPCs are collaborating on a pilot to test solutions and evaluate impacts o food loss. (see Sustainability Review 2014, p 24).</p> |                    |

| Opportunity driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method | Cost of management |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                    | (RPCs). RPCs by design protect fresh produce in transit and reduce or eliminate the amount of handling from the farm paddock to retailer, manufacturer or charity. This ensures more food arrives in good condition and less food is wasted. Brambles has created opportunities for international non-profit organisation Enactus and the World Economic Forum, focusing on reducing food loss and waste. For eg, Enactus will be engaged in potential food loss and waste projects in Africa. We recently announced new communities goals, with a commitment to supporting food security and food waste initiatives (see Better |                  |           |                  |            |                     |                                  |                   |                    |

| Opportunity driver              | Description  | Potential impact      | Timeframe    | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood        | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications   | Management method  | Cost of management  |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|
|                                 | Communities Goals). In March 2013, Brambles joined the World Economic Forum as a partner and became a steering committee member of the Forum's food waste project.   |                       |              |                  |                   |                     |  |  |   |
| Increasing humanitarian demands | From time to time, Brambles' businesses provide pallets, RPCs and containers free of charge to transport emergency supplies for relief efforts in times of disaster. Brambles also partners with food banks around the world to provide assistance to community groups and charities working with those less fortunate (see 2015 Sust Review, p 26) In addition, Brambles' businesses have assisted agencies providing humanitarian aid with analysis of | Wider social benefits | Up to 1 year | Direct           | Virtually certain | Low                 | While the exact financial impact of the opportunity to Brambles through increased customer revenue is not reported, Brambles reported US\$5,464.6 m in sales revenue in FY15. (p 7 2015 Annual Report) | Brambles partners with local and global organisations by providing equipment such as pallets, Reusable Plastic Crates (RPCs) and containers as well as the expertise of our people. IFCO's Worldwide Responsibility Program shares its expertise in collecting and transporting fruit and vegetables with food banks around the world. CHEP is engaged in a European | Brambles reported in-kind donations of pallets, crates and services to the value of US\$1,450,000 in FY15. The volunteering value provided by Brambles' employees in FY15 was US\$290,000. (see 2015 Sust Review p 26) The cost of managing community partnerships and other programs is not reported separately; however, this |



| Opportunity driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method  | Cost of management   |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
|                    | <p>their supply of goods through our logistics knowledge. For eg, in FY15, CHEP worked with the UNHCR to improve the delivery of life saving refugee aid (see UNHCR attachment). CHEP is performing an in-depth study of the UNHCR global supply chain network. CHEP's Plant Network Optimisation Team in the US is reviewing the current state of UNHCR resources to reduce the lead time required to service refugee camps. The UNHCR study involves multi-country, air, sea and road transportation and multiple data sources, factors which greatly increase the scale and complexity of the study. (further</p> |                  |           |                  |            |                     |                                  | <p>project to increase our collaboration with food banks in the majority of the countries in which we operate. As well as a cooperation agreement with the European Federation of Food Banks, CHEP teams are working with local food banks providing volunteering time, supply chain expertise and in-kind donation of equipment. We provide skilled and un-skilled volunteer labour to help our charities with requirements ranging from logistics planning and network collaboration to packing food hampers for</p> | <p>would be included in the operating expense information reported in Brambles 2015 Annual Report, p 51. Total operating expenses for FY15 were US\$892.8 million.</p> |

| Opportunity driver | Description  | Potential impact | Timeframe | Direct/ Indirect | Likelihood | Magnitude of impact | Estimated financial implications | Management method  | Cost of management |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
|                    | info reported in the 2015 Sust Review, p 28) Brambles partners with community organisations and charities working with those less fortunate, providing equipment such as pallets, Reusable Plastic Crates (RPCs) and containers, as well as the expertise of our people. |                  |           |                  |            |                     |                                  | those in need. Brambles allows three days volunteering leave to all permanent employees each year. |                    |

---

#### CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

---

#### CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

---

## CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

---

### Further Information

#### Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Gerber Juice and CHEP Collaboration' Environment Times \(UK\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Gerber%20Juice%20and%20CHEP%20Collaboration'%20Environment%20Times%20(UK).pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Henkel sustainability and cost benefits offered by pallet pooling.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Henkel%20sustainability%20and%20cost%20benefits%20offered%20by%20pallet%20pooling.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/150915 Brambles Investment Market Briefing.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/150915%20Brambles%20Investment%20Market%20Briefing.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Brambles\\_2015\\_Annual\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Brambles_2015_Annual_Report_Final.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Brambles included for second year in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index Logistics Materials Handling.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Brambles%20included%20for%20second%20year%20in%20the%20Dow%20Jones%20Sustainability%20World%20Index%20Logistics%20Materials%20Handling.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/UNHCR - UNHCR and CHEP to improve delivery of life-saving refugee aid with supply chain study.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/UNHCR%20-%20UNHCR%20and%20CHEP%20to%20improve%20delivery%20of%20life-saving%20refugee%20aid%20with%20supply%20chain%20study.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/2015\\_Sustainability\\_Review.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/2015_Sustainability_Review.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/CHEP And Conad join Forces To Reduce The CO2 Emissions-Transportonline \(Italy\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/CHEP%20And%20Conad%20join%20Forces%20To%20Reduce%20The%20CO2%20Emissions-Transportonline%20(Italy).pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Pledging to reduce food loss and waste Nestle .pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Pledging%20to%20reduce%20food%20loss%20and%20waste%20Nestle%20.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Henkel signs \\$600k contract with CHEP.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Henkel%20signs%20$600k%20contract%20with%20CHEP.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Press Release Brambles included for its second year in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Press%20Release%20Brambles%20included%20for%20its%20second%20year%20in%20the%20Dow%20Jones%20Sustainability%20World%20Index.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Better](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Better)

Planet Goals.pdf

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/DJSI Sustainability Yearbook Commercial Services and Supplies RobecoSAM Sustainability Yearbook 2016.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/DJSI%20Sustainability%20Yearbook%20Commercial%20Services%20and%20Supplies%20RobecoSAM%20Sustainability%20Yearbook%202016.pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/CHEP CarbonNeutral from Natural Capital Partners.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/CHEP%20CarbonNeutral%20from%20Natural%20Capital%20Partners.pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/FSC media release.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/FSC%20media%20release.pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/CHEP Helps Swedish Customers Reduce Footprint.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/CHEP%20Helps%20Swedish%20Customers%20Reduce%20Footprint.pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Automotive International Shipping Container IcoQube.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Automotive%20International%20Shipping%20Container%20IcoQube.pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/CHEP's Carbon Neutral Program Set to Reduce Water Bottler's Carbon Footprint.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/CHEP's%20Carbon%20Neutral%20Program%20Set%20to%20Reduce%20Water%20Bottler's%20Carbon%20Footprint.pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Better Communities Goals.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC6.ClimateChangeOpportunities/Better%20Communities%20Goals.pdf)

## Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

### Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

#### CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

| Scope                    | Base year                         | Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Scope 1                  | Wed 01 Jul 2009 - Wed 30 Jun 2010 | 58130                                    |
| Scope 2 (location-based) | Wed 01 Jul 2009 - Wed 30 Jun 2010 | 86890                                    |
| Scope 2 (market-based)   | Wed 01 Jul 2009 - Wed 30 Jun 2010 | 0  |

---

**CC7.2**

**Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions**

**Please select the published methodologies that you use**

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

Other

---

**CC7.2a**

**If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions**

See attached 2015 Sustainability Review - Supplementary Information 2015 for data measurement techniques and explanations on GHG emissions (pp 8-9).

Global: The World Resources Institute's GHG Protocol conversion and emissions factors for fuel and gas consumption.

EMEA, Asia, New Zealand, Canada and Latin America: The International Energy Agency (IEA) emissions factors (as prescribed by the GHG Protocol) for electricity consumption.

USA: The Energy Information Administration (EIA) emissions factors for electricity consumption of all US operations.

Australia: The National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) emissions factors for electricity consumption of all Australian operations.

---

**CC7.3**

**Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used**

| Gas | Reference  |
|-----|--|
| CO2 | Other: GHG protocol and Australian national greenhouse account factors and EIA factors for USA states and regions. |

---

#### CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

| Fuel/Material/Energy  | Emission Factor | Unit | Reference |
|---|-----------------|------|-----------|
| Other: See attached spreadsheet for emission factors, under 'Further Information' |                 |      |           |

---

#### Further Information

#### Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/2015 Sustainability Review - supplementary information.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/2015%20Sustainability%20Review%20-%20supplementary%20information.pdf)

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Emission Factors for iCARE System\\_FINAL.xlsx](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/Emission%20Factors%20for%20iCARE%20System_FINAL.xlsx)

**Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jul 2014 - 30 Jun 2015)**

---

#### CC8.1

**Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory**

Other: Please see attached 2015 Sustainability Review - Supplementary information under Boundaries (p 3) for specific information and GHG emissions (pp 8-9).

---

**CC8.2**

**Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e**

79410

---

**CC8.3**

**Does your company have any operations in markets providing product or supplier specific data in the form of contractual instruments?**

Yes

---

**CC8.3a**

**Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e**

| Scope 2,<br>location-<br>based | Scope 2, market-<br>based (if<br>applicable) | Comment   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 52940                          | 5276   | All Scope 2 data for FY15 was collected as location-based, rather than market-based. Brambles will look to adapt emissions reporting in future to reflect renewable energy purchased for a market-based method. However, we are able to |

| Scope 2, location-based | Scope 2, market-based (if applicable) | Comment   |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
|                         |                                       | identify that in FY14, the equivalent of 5,276 tonnes of CO2e was purchased from 100% renewable energy contracts. |

#### CC8.4

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

Yes

#### CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

| Source                                | Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source | Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source | Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable) | Explain why the source is excluded  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Ferguson Group (except for Australia) | Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition  | Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition                 | No emissions from this source  | Data and information from Ferguson Group, which was acquired during FY15, is not included, except for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Australian sites (as part of the Containers segment). |

#### CC8.5



Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

| Scope                    | Uncertainty range                          | Main sources of uncertainty                          | Please expand on the uncertainty in your data   |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| Scope 1                  | More than 5% but less than or equal to 10% | Extrapolation<br>Other: Uncertainty in data received | Data is manually entered in our system on a monthly basis. This involves the risk of human errors or unintended mistakes in system use. Where invoice data has not been received for a period in the reporting year, the first step is to confirm that the facility is still operated by Brambles. If the operation is confirmed energy use is estimated, then calculated using the average energy consumed in the months for which an invoice has been received. |
| Scope 2 (location-based) | More than 5% but less than or equal to 10% | Extrapolation<br>Other: Uncertainty in data received | Data is manually entered in our system on a monthly basis. This involves the risk of human errors or unintended mistakes in system use. Where invoice data has not been received for a period in the reporting year, the first step is to confirm that the facility is still operated by Brambles. If the operation is confirmed energy use is estimated, then calculated using the average energy consumed in the months for which an invoice has been received. |
| Scope 2 (market-based)   | Less than or equal to 2%                   | Data Management                                      | All Scope 2 data for FY15 was collected as location-based, rather than market-based. Brambles will look to adapt emissions reporting in future to reflect renewable energy purchased for a market-based method. However, we are able to identify that in FY14, the equivalent of 5,276 tonnes of CO2e was purchased from 100% renewable energy contracts.   |

#### CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

#### CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

| Verification or assurance cycle in place | Status in the current reporting year | Type of verification or assurance | Attach the statement  | Page/section reference | Relevant standard | Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%) |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Annual process                           | Complete                             | Limited assurance                 | <a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/kpmg_a2_brambles_limited_assurance_report_fy15.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/kpmg_a2_brambles_limited_assurance_report_fy15.pdf</a> | 1-2                    | ISAE3000          | 100   |

#### CC8.6b

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

| Regulation | % of emissions covered by the system | Compliance period | Evidence of submission |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|

#### CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

#### CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

| Location-based or market-based figure? | Verification or assurance cycle in place | Status in the current reporting year | Type of verification or assurance | Attach the statement  | Page/Section reference | Relevant standard | Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%) |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Location-based                         | Annual process                           | Complete                             | Limited assurance                 | <a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/kpmg_a2_brambles_limited_assurance_report_fy15.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/kpmg_a2_brambles_limited_assurance_report_fy15.pdf</a> | 1-2                    | ISAE3000          | 100   |

#### CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

| Additional data points verified                  | Comment  |
|--|--|
| Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2) | The assured information, as stated in the provided assurance statement, includes all information and data on emissions as stated in the attached 2015 Sustainability Review on p 20, excluding quantitative and qualitative information related to Scope 3 emissions and target. |
| Emissions reduction activities                   | The assured information, as stated in the provided assurance statement, includes all information and data on emissions as stated in the attached 2015 Sustainability Review on p 20, excluding quantitative and qualitative information related to Scope 3 emissions and target. |

#### CC8.9

**Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?**

No

---

**CC8.9a**

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

---

**Further Information**

**Attachments**

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC8.EmissionsData\(1Jul2014-30Jun2015\)/2015 Sustainability Review - supplementary information.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC8.EmissionsData(1Jul2014-30Jun2015)/2015%20Sustainability%20Review%20-%20supplementary%20information.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC8.EmissionsData\(1Jul2014-30Jun2015\)/2015\\_Sustainability\\_Review.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC8.EmissionsData(1Jul2014-30Jun2015)/2015_Sustainability_Review.pdf)

**Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jul 2014 - 30 Jun 2015)**

---

**CC9.1**

**Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?**

Yes

---

**CC9.1a**

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

| Country/Region | Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Australia      | 4944                       |
| United Kingdom | 4736                       |
| Rest of world  | 69730                      |

---

## CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

---

## CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

| Business division                     | Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Pallets Americas                      | 52280                                  |
| Pallets Asia-Pacific                  | 6860                                   |
| Pallet Europe, Middle East and Africa | 9520                                   |
| RPCs                                  | 8280                                   |
| Containers                            | 2480                                   |
| Brambles HQ                           | 0                                      |

---

**CC9.2b**

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

| Facility | Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) | Latitude | Longitude |
|----------|--|----------|-----------|
|          |  |          |           |

---

**CC9.2c**

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

| GHG type | Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) |
|----------|--|
|          |  |

---

**CC9.2d**

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

| Activity | Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) |
|----------|--|
|          |  |

---

**Further Information**

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

| Country/Region | Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e) | Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh) | Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh) |
|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Australia      | 17286  | 0  | 18875  | 0  |
| United Kingdom | 1859   | 0  | 4223   | 0  |
| Rest of world  | 33797  | 0  | 71963  | 0  |

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

| Business division                      | Scope 2 emissions, location based<br>(metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope 2 emissions, market-based<br>(metric tonnes CO2e) |
|--|---|---|
| Pallets Americas                       | 16530   | 0   |
| Pallets Europe, Middle East and Africa | 5970  | 0   |
| Pallets Asia-Pacific                   | 14040   | 0   |
| RPCs                                   | 11580   | 0   |
| Containers                             | 3190  | 0   |
| Brambles HQ                            | 1630  | 0   |

CC10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

| Facility | Scope 2 emissions, location based<br>(metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope 2 emissions, market-based<br>(metric tonnes CO2e) |
|----------|---|---|
|          |   |   |

CC10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity



| Activity | Scope 2 emissions, location based<br>(metric tonnes CO2e) | Scope 2 emissions, market-based<br>(metric tonnes CO2e) |
|----------|---|---|
|----------|---|---|

---

#### Further Information

#### Page: CC11. Energy

---

##### CC11.1

**What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?**

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

---

##### CC11.2

**Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year**

| Energy type | Energy purchased and consumed (MWh) |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Heat        | 0                                   |
| Steam       | 0                                   |
| Cooling     | 0                                   |

---

##### CC11.3

**Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year**

107312

---

**CC11.3a**

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

| Fuels                         | MWh    |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Diesel/Gas oil                | 36694  |
| Natural gas                   | 74387  |
| Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) | 168801 |
| Motor gasoline                | 742    |

---

**CC11.4**

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

| Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor   | MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling | Comment   |
|---|---|---|
| Energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin   | 12063   | Brambles purchased more renewable energy in FY15. CHEP UK updated their energy contract in May 2014 to ensure sites receive electricity from clean sources, including energy produced from hydro, wind, tidal, wave, photovoltaic, biomass, waste gases and industrial waste sources. |
| Off-grid energy consumption from an onsite installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator | 189   | Electricity generated in Belgium from an onsite renewable resource (solar panels).  |

---

**CC11.5**

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

| Total electricity consumed (MWh) | Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh) | Total electricity produced (MWh) | Total renewable electricity produced (MWh) | Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh) | Comment |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---------|
| 107312                           | 107123                                       | 0                                | 189  | 189  |         |

---

**Further Information**

**Page: CC12. Emissions Performance**

---

**CC12.1**

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

Decreased

---

**CC12.1a**

Please 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

| Reason                                  | Emissions value (percentage) | Direction of change | Please explain and include calculation  |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Emissions reduction activities          | 13                           | Decrease            | Overall, Brambles recorded a decrease in combined scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions in FY15 of 13%. Scope 2 emissions (generated by the use of electricity at our sites) decreased by 34% (27,000 t CO2-e). This is in part due to the purchase of renewable electricity in Europe and projects to reduce energy consumption. Examples of projects to reduce our energy consumption and scope 2 emissions include reducing IT servers and installing LED lighting, such as at our Rosehill, Australia service centre in FY15 and installing another gas power station at our IFCO site in Duisburg, Germany. Some RPC sites in Australia also began cold water washing, reducing the need to heat water (saving 151 t CO2-e). |
| Divestment                              |                              | No change           | Not applicable in FY15.   |
| Acquisitions                            | 1                            | Increase            | Ferguson Group, which was acquired during FY15, is not included, except for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Australian sites (as part of the Containers segment). Ferguson GHG emissions in other locations were not included in FY15.  |
| Mergers                                 |                              | No change           | Not applicable in FY15.   |
| Change in output                        | 8                            | Increase            | Scope 1 emissions (generated by the use of gas and fuel) increased by 8%, partly due to increased activity for the Year. Brambles' sales revenue increased by 8% in constant currency in FY15, reflecting the continued execution of the Group's organic growth strategy and contribution from acquisitions made since the start of FY14. This was in line with guidance for FY15 and the five year objective for average annual constant currency percentage sales revenue growth in the high single digits.   |
| Change in methodology                   |                              | Decrease            | Scope 2 emissions (generated by the use of electricity at our sites) decreased by 34% (27,000 t CO2-e). This is in part due to the use of actual data rather than estimates in our recycled pallets operations. We will work with our utility suppliers in FY16 to further improve and simplify data collection process in the US.  |
| Change in boundary                      | 0                            | No change           | GHG emissions reported from Brambles' Pallets, RPCs and Containers segments for the financial year ended 30 June 2015 (FY15). Please see 2015 Sustainability Review - supplementary information p 3 for more information.   |
| Change in physical operating conditions | 8                            | Increase            | Scope 1 emissions (generated by the use of gas and fuel) increased by 8%, partly due to the continuing use of gas to were some sites, which reduces our electricity usage and has a lower emissions footprint.  |
| Unidentified                            |                              | No change           | Not applicable in FY15.   |
| Other                                   |                              | No change           | Not applicable in FY15.   |

---

**CC12.1b**

**Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

Location-based

---

**CC12.2**

**Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit currency total revenue**

| Intensity figure = | Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions) | Metric denominator: Unit total revenue | Scope 2 figure used | % change from previous year | Direction of change from previous year | Reason for change   |
|--------------------|--|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 0.0000242104       | metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e                                  | 5464600000                             | Location-based      | 17                          | Decrease                               | Brambles recorded a decrease in combined scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions in FY15 of 13%, despite increased sales revenue and operational activity for the Year. |

---

**CC12.3**

**Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations**

| Intensity figure = | Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions) | Metric denominator   | Metric denominator: Unit total | Scope 2 figure used | % change from previous year | Direction of change from previous year | Reason for change   |
|--------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 9.434              | metric tonnes CO2e   | full time equivalent (FTE) employee  | 14024                          | Location-based      | 18                          | Decrease                               | Brambles recorded a decrease in combined scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions in FY15 of 13%. This intensity figure was also impacted by a slightly increased number of Brambles Group FTEs (FY14: 13,752).  |
| 0.000000208        | metric tonnes CO2e   | Other: C-gen: stands for C generation stock. 'A' generation stock is stock awaiting inspection, 'B' generation stock is that which is waiting to be conditioned or repaired and 'C' generation (C-gen) stock has been conditioned and is ready for a customer. C gen gives us an understanding of the number of products (pallets, crates, or containers) that have been conditioned at our sites, which is the productivity measure we use. |                                | Location-based      | 7                           | Decrease                               | An overall decrease in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions for FY15 led to a decrease in intensity as a measure of productivity, as well as increased activity for the Year. FY14: 0.000000223. FY14 figure updated as Scope 1 emissions data was restated due to a discovered error in the LPG data recorded for a European country. This resulted in a decrease in the reported 2014 emissions of 7.42 kt CO2-e. Metric denominator not included in column as too large for unit total box (635,312,474). |

## Further Information

## Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC12.EmissionsPerformance/2015 Sustainability Review - supplementary information.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC12.EmissionsPerformance/2015%20Sustainability%20Review%20-%20supplementary%20information.pdf)

---

**CC13.1**

**Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?**

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

---

**CC13.1a**

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

| Scheme name | Period for which data is supplied | Allowances allocated | Allowances purchased | Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e | Details of ownership |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
|             |                                   |                      |                      |  |                      |

---

**CC13.1b**

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

---

**CC13.2**

**Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?**

Yes

---

**CC13.2a**

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

| Credit origination or credit purchase | Project type  | Project identification   | Verified to which standard     | Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e) | Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume | Credits cancelled | Purpose, e.g. compliance |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Credit purchase                       | Forests   | Acre, Amazonian Rainforest Brazil All wooden pallets issued in Sweden Quarter pallets Germany Leadership Conference Project external identification number: VCS963 | VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) | 4647                                      | 4647   | Yes               | Voluntary Offsetting     |
| Credit purchase                       | Other: Improved water infrastructure: subsaharan Africa | Improved Water Infrastructure (Malawi) Spadel Benelux Project external identification number: GS3105   | Gold Standard                  | 285                                       | 285  | Yes               | Voluntary Offsetting     |
| Credit purchase                       | Biomass energy  | Household Biogas Program Vietnam CAPSA Spain Project external identification number: GS1083  | Gold Standard                  | 861                                       | 861  | Yes               | Voluntary Offsetting     |
| Credit purchase                       | Energy efficiency: households                           | India Improved Cookstoves San Miguel Spain Project external identification number: GS916 1029 1231   | Gold Standard                  | 1061                                      | 1061   | Yes               | Voluntary Offsetting     |
| Credit purchase                       | Energy efficiency: households                           | Guatemala Water Treatment and Cookstoves Heinz Europe Project external identification number: GS1321   | Gold Standard                  | 1261                                      | 1261   | Yes               | Voluntary Offsetting     |

#### Further Information

**Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions**

#### CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions



| Sources of Scope 3 emissions                                      | Evaluation status            | metric tonnes CO2e | Emissions calculation methodology   | Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners | Explanation   |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Purchased goods and services                                      | Relevant, not yet calculated |                    | In FY11, Brambles reviewed its operations to determine the main contributors to its Scope 3 emissions and identified purchased goods as one of these.                                       |   | Purchased goods include harvesting of timber purchased from suppliers and other purchased goods and services, such as paper and cardboard. Brambles did not calculate the emissions from these sources. However, LCAs (product carbon footprint) have been carried out on timber pallets in EU and in 2014 in South Africa. |
| Capital goods   | Relevant, not yet calculated |                    | In FY11, Brambles reviewed its operations to determine the main contributors to its Scope 3 emissions and identified capital goods – particularly pallets and containers – as one of these. |   | Brambles did not calculate the emissions from its capital goods, including CHEP pallets and containers. Purchase of other fixed assets and IT supplies (relevant, not calculated) as these capital goods are not considered material.   |
| Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) | Relevant, not yet calculated |                    |   |   | [What might these be??? Include a sentence even though we are not calculating.] However, the categories currently disclosed cover the majority of our emissions   |
| Upstream transportation and distribution                          | Relevant, not yet calculated |                    |   |   | Brambles has not calculated the emissions generated in the purchase of raw materials, or other supplier delivered goods. Other forms of upstream transportation and distribution have not been evaluated. However, the categories currently disclosed cover the majority of our emissions                                   |
| Waste generated in operations                                     | Relevant, calculated         | 11606              | In FY15, Brambles' businesses generated 33,436 metric tonnes of general waste and 271 metric tonnes of hazardous waste. General waste emissions are estimated at 11,606 metric              | 0.00%   | Estimated emissions from waste and recycling for Brambles' operations for FY15 were calculated using the US EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) v 14 (released March 2016).  |

| Sources of Scope 3 emissions | Evaluation status            | metric tonnes CO2e | Emissions calculation methodology   | Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners | Explanation   |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|
|                              |                              |                    | tonnes of CO2-e. All waste data obtained from our own operations.   |   | Estimated emissions breakdown for waste was calculated using default options and based on mixed municipal solid waste to landfill, together with the emissions saved from recycling lumber, mixed paper, mixed metals and mixed plastics (net emissions impact of -373 kt CO2-e). Spreadsheet attached below.   |
| Business travel              | Relevant, calculated         | 4363               | Figure provided captures air travel taken by Brambles' employees using the AMEX corporate travel provider. It does not include other forms of travel, or air travel booked outside of the corporate travel provider for FY15. For FY15, regions using the corporate travel provider for all or part of the Year includes most of the Americas, UK and Europe, as well as Australia and New Zealand. | 100.00%   | Emissions generated by business travel by air in FY15, booked using our corporate travel provider. To reduce air travel in FY15, Brambles began encouraging the use of video conferencing, tracking the emissions saved. This data is being collected for FY16. In the first quarter of FY16, 65 tonnes of CO2-e was avoided through the use of video conferencing. |
| Employee commuting           | Relevant, not yet calculated |                    | In FY11, Brambles reviewed its operations to determine the main contributors to its Scope 3 emissions and identified employee commuting as one of these. No primary commuting data is available at this time. Brambles had 13,568 permanent employees around the world as at 30 June 2015.  |   |   |
| Upstream leased assets       | Not evaluated                |                    |   |   | Brambles has not calculated the emissions generated by the leased assets of suppliers of our raw materials, such as lumber mills that supply our lumber, or other suppliers. However, the categories currently disclosed cover the majority of our emissions.   |
| Downstream                   | Relevant,                    | 457000             | We estimate Scope 3 emissions for transport.  | 0.00%   | In FY15, we saw a reduction in our scope 3  |

| Sources of Scope 3 emissions           | Evaluation status                  | metric tonnes CO2e | Emissions calculation methodology   | Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners | Explanation   |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|
| transportation and distribution        | calculated                         |                    | We calculate an emissions estimate either by using a specific module developed by LeanLogistics or, where that module cannot be used, estimates are made based on type of fuel, place of travel, type of vehicles and travel distances. |   | transport emissions. We did this by improving our measuring systems, increasing transport efficiencies and collaborating with our transport providers.  |
| Processing of sold products            | Not relevant, explanation provided |                    |   |   | Brambles retains ownership of its pooled assets, thereby ensuring that end of life management is controlled and recovery, reuse and recycling efforts can be maximised. Our recycled pallets operations collects discarded white wood pallets and uses these to manufacture new white wood pallets, which it then sells. Brambles did not calculate the emissions relevant to these sold products; however, the categories currently disclosed cover the majority of our emissions. |
| Use of sold products                   | Not relevant, explanation provided |                    |   |   | Brambles retains ownership of its pooled assets, thereby ensuring that end of life management is controlled and recovery, reuse and recycling efforts can be maximised. Our recycled pallets operations collects discarded white wood pallets and uses these to manufacture new white wood pallets, which it then sells. Brambles did not calculate the emissions relevant to these sold products; however, the categories currently disclosed cover the majority of our emissions. |
| End of life treatment of sold products | Not relevant, explanation provided |                    |   |   | Brambles retains ownership of its pooled assets, thereby ensuring that end of life management is controlled and recovery, reuse and recycling efforts can be maximised. Our recycled pallets  |

| Sources of Scope 3 emissions | Evaluation status    | metric tonnes CO2e | Emissions calculation methodology   | Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners | Explanation  |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---|---|--|
|                              |                      |                    |   |   | operations collects discarded white wood pallets and uses these to manufacture new white wood pallets, which it then sells. Brambles did not calculate the emissions relevant to these sold products; however, the categories currently disclosed cover the majority of our emissions.   |
| Downstream leased assets     | Relevant, calculated | 110000             | We estimate outsourced service centre (OSC) emissions by applying our average internal service centre grams CO2-e per production unit and apply to production figures for the OSCs, using country specific emission factors.  | 0.00%   | Our scope 3 emissions from outsourced service centres decreased by over 33 kt CO2-e in FY15. Outsourced RPC sites in Europe reduced energy consumption and saved almost 8,000 t CO2-e by installing a gas power station, using solar energy, new machinery and decreased production levels at some sites.  |
| Franchises                   | Not evaluated        |                    |   |   | The categories currently disclosed cover the majority of our emissions. [Do we have any franchises??]  |
| Investments                  | Not evaluated        |                    |   |   | The categories currently disclosed cover the majority of our emissions. [Any statement on investments??]   |
| Other (upstream)             | Relevant, calculated |                    | Brambles is able to make customers' supply chains more sustainable, compared to the use of alternative platforms. Because we recover, repair and allow customers to reuse our products many times, we are able to reduce GHG emissions, demand on resources and waste. In FY15, customers' use of RPCs and pooled wooden pallets saved at least 955,000 tonnes of CO2-e (see 2015 Sustainability Review p 6). | 0.00%   | Calculated environmental benefits stated are based on estimates from independent life cycle analyses, applied to volumes of products and regions covered by these life cycle analyses only. These represent a conservative estimate of the global environmental benefits of our pooled products for the Year. Please see the 2015 Sustainability Review - supplementary information for further details. |
| Other                        | Not                  |                    |   |   | Other forms of downstream emissions have not   |

| Sources of Scope 3 emissions | Evaluation status | metric tonnes CO2e | Emissions calculation methodology | Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners | Explanation  |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| (downstream)                 | evaluated         |                    |                                   |   | been evaluated. However, the categories currently disclosed cover the majority of our emissions. |

**CC14.2**

**Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions**

Third party verification or assurance process in place

**CC14.2a**

**Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements**

| Verification or assurance cycle in place | Status in the current reporting year | Type of verification or assurance | Attach the statement | Page/Section reference | Relevant standard | Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%) |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|
|  |                                      |                                   |                      |                        |                   |   |

| Verification or assurance cycle in place | Status in the current reporting year | Type of verification or assurance | Attach the statement  | Page/Section reference | Relevant standard | Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%) |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Annual process                           | Complete                             | Limited assurance                 | <a href="https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/kpmg_a2_brambles_limited_assurance_report_fy15.pdf">https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC14.2a/kpmg_a2_brambles_limited_assurance_report_fy15.pdf</a> | 1-2                    | ISAE3000          |   |

### CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

### CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

| Sources of Scope 3 emissions               | Reason for change              | Emissions value (percentage) | Direction of change | Comment  |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Downstream transportation and distribution | Emissions reduction activities | 15                           | Decrease            | In FY15, we saw a reduction in our scope 3 transport emissions. We did this by improving our measuring systems, increasing transport efficiencies and collaborating with our transport providers. Further information is provided in the 2015 Sustainability Review, p 21. |
| Downstream leased                          | Emissions                      | 23                           | Decrease            | Our scope 3 emissions from outsourced service centres decreased by over 33 kt CO2-e in   |

| Sources of Scope 3 emissions | Reason for change    | Emissions value (percentage) | Direction of change | Comment   |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| assets                       | reduction activities |                              |                     | FY15. Outsourced RPC sites in Europe reduced energy consumption and saved almost 8,000 t CO2-e by installing a gas power station, using solar energy, new machinery and decreased production levels at some sites. Further information is provided in the 2015 Sustainability Review, p 21. |

#### CC14.4

**Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)**

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

#### CC14.4a

**Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagement and measures of success**

Brambles is committed to achieving Zero Harm and considers environmental impacts in all decisions and engagements (Charter attached).

Timber sourcing is controlled centrally by the global procurement team. We have a target of achieving chain of custody certification for 100% of timber purchased by 2020. According to CDP Forests, deforestation accounts for approximately 10-15% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, equivalent to the entire transport sector. Our global procurement team works with timber suppliers in sustainable timber production help to address this issue. 97% of timber purchased for CHEP pooled pallets was from certified sources in FY15, with 43% carrying chain of custody certification. Further details are provided in the 2015 Sustainability Review, pp 17-18 and in Brambles' CDP Forests response 2015.

Brambles help customers understand their supply chains and minimise their environmental footprint. We work with customers and suppliers directly, using our logistics knowledge. In the US, fleet optimisation helps customers increase productivity, earn revenue and reduce empty miles by hauling CHEP's backhaul freight. Collaboration initiatives are progressing in CHEP Automotive. In Europe, a customer focused program increases transportation efficiencies by optimising loads through improved truck fill rates for deliveries to collections, and by eliminating transportation legs through shared locations. We seek to engage with customers and industry partners where we can benefit supply chains generally. Since 2008, CHEP has been using mutlimodal (train, sea and road) solutions to move its pallets

throughout its network. By collaborating with over 150 customers, our multimodal and collaborative transport programs reduced transport distances by 42 million kilometres and saved more than 35,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e. Brambles has also set a target of year on year improvements in reducing carbon emissions and waste in customer supply chains (see attached Better Business goals). Brambles has set a target of year on year reductions in carbon emissions intensity per kilometre through transport collaboration (see Better Collaboration goals attachment).

Customers' use of the Total Pallet Management program (major manufacturers and retailers) allows CHEP to manage all of a customer's pallet needs onsite and supply pallets without the need for additional transport. This helps optimise the network and reduces the energy requirements of the pallet pool.

CHEP Europe has continued to grow our carbon neutral offerings with customers. Two new customers signed up in FY15. There are a number of participating customers, including Spadel, MSM and Heinz. The quarter pallet carbon neutral product has been extended to all European countries in FY15, after being introduced in Germany in FY14. 6,215 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e was offset by customers using carbon neutral products in FY15.

Many announcements and media articles during FY15 of contracts won or extended highlight the importance of the ability of Brambles' businesses to reduce emissions and environmental impact (ie waste reduction, etc) for our customers' supply chains. Attached are some examples.

In FY13, Brambles developed a global supplier policy that was rolled out to all businesses in FY14 (see p 35, Schedule 13 of Code of Conduct). Suppliers are expected to follow the principles of Brambles Zero Harm commitment to achieving zero injuries, zero environmental damage and zero detrimental impact on human rights.

Brambles' businesses are also well placed to address the environmentally important issue of food loss and waste in the supply chain. We do this by collaborating with customers and retailers, as well as in our own product development. Working with our customers and retailers, we reduced food waste by more than 3,000 tonnes in FY15.. For e.g., IFCO's egg crate improves the protection and handling of eggs and helps to eliminate food waste by reducing broken eggs by up to 66%. In addition, the RPC's ventilation allows for faster cooling performance for better egg quality and freshness. Because of its environmentally friendly design, the reusable crate reduces corrugated cardboard waste, energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Brambles has created opportunities for international non-profit organisation Enactus and the World Economic Forum (WEF), focusing on reducing food loss and waste. For example, Enactus will be engaged in potential food loss and waste projects in Africa. One of our key community partnerships is with food banks around the world. Working with food banks not only provides assistance to community groups and charities working with those less fortunate, but it also helps to reduce food waste by diverting usable products from landfill. Brambles has set a target of year on year reductions in packaging waste and food waste (see Better Collaboration goals attachment).

#### CC14.4b

**To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent**

| Number of suppliers | % of total spend (direct and indirect) | Comment   |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 850                 | 23%                                    | Brambles reported a total spend of US\$1,080.5 million on transport in its Annual Report 2015 (p 51). The suppliers that it worked with in FY15 on projects outlined above are included in this amount. Total transport expense represents 23% of operating |



| Number of suppliers | % of total spend (direct and indirect) | Comment   |
|---------------------|--|---|
|                     |  | expenses reported for FY15. Brambles' businesses work with more than 850 transport providers around the world. This does not include the timber suppliers or other suppliers with which we collaborate. |

#### CC14.4c

**If you have data on your suppliers' GHG emissions and climate change strategies, please explain how you make use of that data**

| How you make use of the data                                | Please give details  |
|---|--|
| Identifying GHG sources to prioritize for reduction actions | We use our logistics knowledge to minimise the carbon footprint of our customers and their supply chains through working with our transport providers to reduce transport distances and associated emissions. CHEP also works with customers and transport providers to eliminate unnecessary empty return truck trips, so that customers benefit from sharing transportation and filling empty space on trucks. |

#### CC14.4d

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

#### Further Information

KPMG provided limited assurance for scope 3 emissions associated with the emissions saved by customers' use of our pooled products only, as outlined on p 6 2015 Sustainability Review. This assurance does not apply to scope 3 emissions for transport or outsourced service centres.

#### Attachments

[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/CHEP Collaborates With Customers To Cut Transport Costs and CO2 Emissions-Transport Online \(Benelux\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/CHEP%20Collaborates%20With%20Customers%20To%20Cut%20Transport%20Costs%20and%20CO2%20Emissions-Transport%20Online%20(Benelux).pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Better Collaboration](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Better%20Collaboration)

goals.pdf  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/2015 Sustainability Review - supplementary information.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/2015%20Sustainability%20Review%20-%20supplementary%20information.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Gerber Juice and CHEP Collaboration' Environment Times \(UK\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Gerber%20Juice%20and%20CHEP%20Collaboration'%20Environment%20Times%20(UK).pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/CHEP Collaborates With Its Customers To Reduce Transportation Costs And CO2 Emissions-Blog Street Wire-\(Italy\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/CHEP%20Collaborates%20With%20Its%20Customers%20To%20Reduce%20Transportation%20Costs%20And%20CO2%20Emissions-Blog%20Street%20Wire-(Italy).pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Code\\_of\\_Conduct October 2015.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Code_of_Conduct%20October%202015.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Zero Harm Charter \(Feb 2013\) ENGLISH.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Zero%20Harm%20Charter%20(Feb%202013)%20ENGLISH.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Henkel signs \\$600k contract with CHEP.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Henkel%20signs%20$600k%20contract%20with%20CHEP.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Better Business Goals.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Better%20Business%20Goals.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/warm\\_v14 for scope 3 waste emissions estimates.xls](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/warm_v14%20for%20scope%203%20waste%20emissions%20estimates.xls)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/2015\\_Sustainability\\_Review.pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/2015_Sustainability_Review.pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Article - 'CHEP, focused on Sustainability' - Distribuci3n Actualidad \(Spain\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/Article%20-%20'CHEP,%20focused%20on%20Sustainability'%20-%20Distribuci%F3n%20Actualidad%20(Spain).pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/CHEP And Conad join Forces To Reduce The CO2 Emissions-Sestopotere \(Italy\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/CHEP%20And%20Conad%20join%20Forces%20To%20Reduce%20The%20CO2%20Emissions-Sestopotere%20(Italy).pdf)  
[https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate Change 2016/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/CHEP receives ECR Award -transport online \(Benelux\).pdf](https://www.cdp.net/sites/2016/16/2116/Climate%20Change%202016/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2016/CC14.Scope3Emissions/CHEP%20receives%20ECR%20Award%20-transport%20online%20(Benelux).pdf)

## Module: Sign Off

### Page: CC15. Sign Off

#### CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

| Name | Job title | Corresponding job category |
|------|-----------|----------------------------|
|      |           |                            |

CDP

