Nestle Waters

Head office : Paris, France Industry : Beverage

Questions	Answers				
Background and purpose of accounting	Greenhouse gas emissions are one index of environmental impact at Nestle Waters, along with water, biodiversity, energy, and other factors; and it is very important to address these factors throughout the supply chain. Most emissions are coming from packaging material and transport from production sites to customer and retail shops. Therefore, it is important to figure out the stages that we ourselves can control and more easily produce a greater effect.	Packaging Raw materials Disposal and recycling Packaging supply Consumer's			
Accounting methodology	Like Nestle, we account for supply chain emissions by performing LCA on a product basis and we also perform LCA on a company or brand basis. Our approach to calculation is based on the GHG Protocol, ISO 14040, etc.	phase Transport to customers Botting Distribution Manufacturing			
Internal system for accounting	The GEF Tool, which can also be used by Nestle, was developed used company-wide since 2008. This tool incorporates many emis can be calculated by inputting the means of transportation and the that are understandable and easy to use for the sake of continuou	sions unit values. For instance, emissions locations, etc. It is important to have tools			
Use of accounting results	The results of accounting with the GEF Tool are published in our CSV Report. In addition, we use the amount of supply chain emissions per liter of water as an indicator, and we can point to changes in this value in our communication with stakeholders.				
Benefits of accounting	We were able to reduce the amount of supply chain emissions per 175 g-CO2/l in 2010, and we have publicized this accomplishment				

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http://www.nestle-waters.com/content/Documents/css/images/Pdf/Nestl%C3%A9_Waters_CSV_report_2011.pdf

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Questions	Answers				
Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	We are able to measure the impact of emissions throughout a product's entire life cycle by using the GEF Tool, and we have taken steps to reduce emissions in logistics and packaging, two stages that we can control to produce a larger impact. We achieved a 34% reduction in emissions at the packaging stage from 2005 to 2010.	69g 32% 218g CO ₂ eq/L 49 19%	GHG emissions	68g 39% 175g CO ₂ eq/L 36g 21%	
Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	The greatest issue in accounting for supply chain emissions is the lack of standardized emissions unit values for use in calculations. It is very important for the industry to have standardized emissions unit values and indications of what should be included in accounting and what can be omitted. Therefore, Industry is pushed by authorities to establish a common PCR. That's an on-going exercise that should be finalized by mid of 2013.	2005 1.1MJ 27% 4.1MJ MJ/L 55 0.7MJ 18% Packaging	Non-renewable energ	2010 Jy 1.1MJ 33% 3.4MJ 49% 0.6MJ 18% Distribution	
	Without this kind of common standard at the industry or product level, it is more difficult to make fair comparisons of supply chain emissions among companies or among products.				
Advice for those beginning to account for supply chain emissions	Perform a PCR ASAP at Industry level, if possible with a examples of key products like one way plastics, one way glass, to educate people and avoid unfair competition be environmental claim based on LCA (examples of good/n to avoid focusing on only one indicator like Carbone whice way of communication towards consumers using demated not limited on abstract numbers.	y glass , alum etween mater ot good comn ch is misleadi	ninum cans , r rial. Educate p nunications). ng and be pro ns to give rea	returnable beople on Be proactive bactive in	

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