

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Starbucks is the premier roaster, marketer and retailer of specialty coffee in the world. Beginning in 1971, we were a roaster and retailer of whole bean and ground coffee, tea and spices with a single store in Seattle’s Pike Place Market. Today, we are privileged to connect with millions of customers every day with exceptional products and more than 34,000 retail stores in 84 markets. Formed in 1985, Starbucks Corporation’s common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (“NASDAQ”) under the symbol “SBUX.” Our objective is to maintain standing as one of the most recognized and respected brands in the world. To achieve this, we are focused on streamlining the business, driving growth in the U.S. and China, and expanding our global reach through the Global Coffee Alliance. Guided by our Mission and Values, our long-term plan for growth with focus and discipline is built on the belief that the pursuit of profit is not in conflict with the pursuit of doing good. Our employees, who we call partners, are at the heart of the Starbucks Experience. Beginning in 1991, we turned Starbucks employees into partners by providing the opportunity to share in the financial success of the company through Starbucks stock. Our collective efforts to build a more open, equitable and inclusive company enable us to learn, adapt, and grow. It is in our collective efforts that will determine our place as a great and enduring company, one that recognizes our responsibility as more than just making a profit.

At Starbucks, our vision to date regarding the health of the environment has been simple: sustainable coffee, served sustainably. Grounded in a history of sustainable leadership as we celebrated our 50th anniversary in fiscal 2021, we look to the future under the leadership of our chief sustainability officer with a heightened sense of urgency and conviction. We must challenge ourselves, think bigger, partner with others and do much more to take care of the planet we share. We realize the climate crisis is inextricably intertwined with the other historic crises we are grappling with, among them a global pandemic, economic inequality and systemic racism. We agree with scientific experts who say without drastic action from everyone – governments, companies, all of us – trying to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the future will become increasingly difficult and costly. The impacts of climate change will take a toll on our supply chains, our business and more importantly, the lives of everyone involved, including coffee farmers, our suppliers, Starbucks partners (employees), customers and the members of every community we serve. We also know that leadership in sustainability takes commitment, investment, innovation, partnership and time. For these reasons, in FY21, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values and informed by comprehensive market research and trials, Starbucks finalized 2030 environmental goals to cut our carbon, water and waste footprints by half, working from a FY19 baseline. Since that time, Starbucks carbon goal has been validated as science-based from the Science Based Targets Initiative (“SBTi”). The SBTi has confirmed that the scope 1 and scope 2 portions of our 2030 carbon target are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate. Starbucks also expanded its goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations to include global operations, agricultural supply chain and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. Together, we are building Starbucks to be a great enduring company by staying true to our Mission & Values while boldly reimagining the future -- for our partners, our customers, and for our planet.

Starbucks 2021 Fiscal Year (FY21) began September 28, 2020, and ended October 3, 2021.

C0.2

**(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	October 1 2020	September 30 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

- Austria
- Canada
- China
- Italy
- Japan
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US8552441094

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for providing leadership with respect to the corporate governance of Starbucks Corporation. This includes the responsibility to annually review and assess the effectiveness of the Company's environmental and social responsibility policies, goals and programs, including climate issues, through the annual global environmental and social impact report and make recommendations as deemed appropriate based on such review and assessment. An example of a climate-related decision made by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in FY21 was the finalization of 2030 environmental goals to cut our carbon, water, and waste footprints by half, working from a FY19 baseline. These commitments were publicly announced in FY20 but were refined over the past year based on market research, trials, and data re-baselining. Our sustainability commitments are governed through our Global Environmental Council, which is comprised of senior leaders across Starbucks whose compensation is tied to performance against our goals, but we also formally review and seek counsel from our Nominating/Governance Committee, along with external sustainability experts. Since that time, Starbucks carbon goal has been validated as science-based from the Science Based Targets Initiative ("SBTi"). The SBTi has confirmed that the scope 1 and scope 2 portions of our 2030 carbon target are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewing and guiding strategy</li> <li>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</li> <li>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</li> <li>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</li> </ul>	<Not Applicable>	The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks, including climate-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. The involvement of the Board of Directors in reviewing Starbucks business strategy is an integral aspect of the board's oversight of Starbucks risk management practice. Starbucks chief executive officer (ceo) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors. In FY21, as the highest management-level position with responsibility for climate-related issues, the ceo met monthly with the chief sustainability officer (cso) to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. The ceo relays the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight to the Board. Starbucks ceo has tasked the Environmental Council and the Global Sustainability Task Force with actualizing the company's sustainability initiatives, the progress of which is overseen by the cso. The ceo meets with the cso monthly to discuss global sustainability strategies and updates on ESG issues across the organization. The ceo is updated on climate-related issues, including risk management components, in every one of these regular meetings. The Environmental Council and Global Sustainability Task Force, which are tasked with the developing and realizing sustainability initiatives by the ceo, also create content for regular updates to leadership. The ceo then shares these progress updates with the Board. In FY21, the ceo affirmed Starbucks long-term ESG strategy, including finalized target reductions of carbon (SBTi certified), water, and waste by 2030, a revised inventory baseline, and an expansion of our water goals.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	We value directors with experience in environmental and climate change topics strengthens the board’s oversight and assures that strategic business imperatives and long-term value creation for shareholders are achieved within a responsible and sustainable business model. We also seek directors with domestic and international experience in corporate responsibility, sustainability, and public policy to help us address significant public policy issues, adapt to different business and regulatory environments, and facilitate our work with various governmental entities and non-governmental organizations all over the world. Within our board of directors nominated for election at our 2022 Annual Meeting, four of our nominees have identified key experience, qualifications, and attributes in environmental or climate change experience including having cultivated packaging and recycling initiatives, overseeing environmental sustainability efforts, managing environmental impact, and addressing corporate and environmental responsibility.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

**(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).**

Starbucks chief executive officer (ceo) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors. In FY21, as the highest management-level position with responsibility for climate-related issues, the ceo met monthly with the Chief Sustainability Officer (cso) to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. Overseeing all of Starbucks sustainability programs for integrity, effectiveness, and impact, the cso regularly updates the CEO with the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight for the ceo to bring to the Board's attention. The cso is scheduled to formally report to the Board at least once a year.

The cso reports directly to the evp of global coffee, tea and cocoa, and oversees and coordinates the efforts of the Environmental Council (EC), through the ceo's directives to actualize the company's sustainability initiatives. The EC is comprised of senior leaders across Starbucks whose compensation is tied to performance against organizational sustainability goals, including our greenhouse gas reduction target. Meeting quarterly, the EC also formally reviews Starbucks goals, strategies and progress, discuss trends and emerging topics, and hears from informal advisors who are experts and influencers in the sustainability sector. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has ultimate responsibility for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of the Company’s environmental and social responsibility policies, goals and programs, including those related to climate change.

The EC is complemented by the Global Sustainability Task Force (GSTF) whose members include the sustainability team, global function, region/market, and global collaboration leads from across the organization and globe. The cso also leads the GSTF towards accomplishing the following objectives: establish and maintain a comprehensive global portfolio of programs and projects, representing in-region/market functions and ensure alignment with leadership on all sustainability programming decisions and recommendations. The GSTF meets monthly and participates in global prioritization and financial planning discussions and creates content for monthly updates to leadership, the Environmental Council, and partner stakeholder groups.

Across the organization, climate-related initiatives (i.e., energy efficiency, renewable energy, and carbon emissions reduction strategies in operations and the supply chain) are delegated to the appropriate business units and performance against goals impacts overall performance and compensation adjustments. Our global teams across supply chain, store development, design, construction and facilities management, product, marketing, store operations, packaging, equipment, research and development, and public affairs are contributing to climate-related efforts.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Starbucks seeks to incentivize meaningful and significant climate-related action by offering monetary rewards. The vast majority of executive officer compensation is variable and tied to our financial results or the performance of our stock price, or both. Non-financial individual performance goals for our executive officers also include consideration of performance against certain environmental, social and governance (ESG) metrics. Starbucks individual performance factor (IPF), part of the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan, is weighted at 30% of the target value of each annual cash incentive award with a payout between 0-200% of target based on an assessment of individual performance against certain strategic, operational, leadership, and ESG goals, as recommended by the Compensation Committee and authorized by the board. In FY21, the planet-positive goals accounted for 20% of the IPF for participants.

**C1.3a**

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	Starbucks ceo is responsible for tasking the Global Environmental Council with realizing the company's sustainability initiatives, as well as overseeing ESG efforts on a company-wide level. In FY21, the ceo was compensated through a cash bonus for his role in establishing a FY22 dairy farm-level methane reduction pilot program, launching the Narino Colombia coffee supply chain pilot, re-launching personal cup solutions in all markets except for Canada, increasing plant-based choices, and rolling out plastic-alternative straws. His individual performance factor also incorporated progress toward Starbucks' long-term sustainability goals. In addition to progress against the efforts above, the ceo contributed to significant process implementing on farm "precision agronomy" programs, the Greener Stores certification program, and the construction of the world's most environmentally sustainable coffee roasting plant underway on China Innovation Park.

**C2. Risks and opportunities**

**C2.1**

**(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?**

Yes

**C2.1a**

**(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?**

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	Starbucks generally uses short-term time horizons when defining fiscal and operational growth rate goals within the broader company strategy. Regarding climate-related risks and opportunities, Starbucks is transparent in reporting short-term progress against all targets.
Medium-term	1	5	Starbucks uses a medium-term time horizon when developing company-wide plan for global growth, executing strategic partnerships, and capitalizing on shifts in consumer behavior, all efforts that encompass sustainability and climate-related initiatives.
Long-term	5	20	As a company reliant on an ecologically sensitive agricultural product, Starbucks has tried to align most climate-related risks and opportunities with the inevitable impacts of climate change. As a result, Starbucks has developed mostly long-term targets and goals to protect the resiliency of this supply chain, the people that make it possible, and the planet we all share, including our recent 2030 goals tied to multi-decade commitment to become a resource positive company.

**C2.1b**

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

Starbucks evaluates climate-related risks based the financial and strategic consequences that could negatively affect our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations or the trading price of our common stock. Our risk team conducts financial material assessments when identifying core enterprise risks. We regularly evaluate climate-related topics and trends, including those in our Global Environmental and Social Impact Report and other public statements, to identify those that may be either quantitatively or qualitatively material for inclusion in our SEC filings. Given the size of our consolidated financial results, the quantitative threshold is quite high. While all of our people- and planet-positive initiatives are important to Starbucks, not all have met disclosure requirements for inclusion in our financial reports. We believe certain aspects of our initiatives, such as reducing waste and water usage, investing in regenerative agriculture and developing more sustainable stores and operations, will help mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, although they have not had a material quantitative impact to our financial performance to date. Also, we have determined that they would not be material through the lens of a reasonable investor evaluating Starbucks for investment purposes. We regularly re-evaluate our disclosures and will change our reporting as the anticipated impacts of these issues to our Company evolve.

For CDP reporting purposes, Starbucks defines a substantive or strategic financial impact to be risk items that, should they occur or continue to occur, would impact our business, financial condition, operations, and the trading price of our common stock in a significant and adverse way, such as impacting a majority of stores in a region, as well as changes which would require significant capital investment. We review our business annually during development of our operating plan and review progress against this quarterly.

**(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.**

**Value chain stage(s) covered**

Direct operations  
Upstream  
Downstream

**Risk management process**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

**Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

**Time horizon(s) covered**

Short-term  
Medium-term  
Long-term

**Description of process**

Starbucks Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of environmental risks, including climate-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. The involvement of the Board of Directors in reviewing Starbucks business strategy is an integral aspect of the board's oversight of Starbucks' risk management practice. Starbucks Risk Committee, co-chaired by the CFO and General Counsel, maintains the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This includes a review of enterprise risk assessments and risk-mitigation activities managed by designated risk owners. As a part of the ERM framework, designated risk owners debrief the Audit and Compliance Committee within the Board on a quarterly basis on major or emerging risks. Annually, Starbucks conducts an ERM risk assessment to prioritize and assess key enterprise risks that may impact direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream areas of our value chain. This assessment is integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process, and includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, as well as the understanding of mitigation activities. The results of this assessment are rolled up into an overall summary and provided to the ELT and the Board. The sustainability team and other relevant functional areas evaluate climate-related risks and develop strategies to address risk drivers that may pose a threat to our core business in the short, medium, and long term as part of the ERM framework. Risk evaluation is done together with relevant business units and functions during the annual strategic planning cycle. The status of our mitigation initiatives to address identified risks are evaluated annually through the ERM risk assessment. Starbucks updates sustainability targets and goals in a 5-year cadence, or more frequently as needed, to ensure we continue to address the most relevant issues and maintain our leadership position in sustainability. Climate-related risks are looked at in the greater context of the market; risks such as price increases for key commodities due to climate change are assessed for the Company. In response to these risks assessed at the functional level, future mitigation activities are identified and incorporated within the ERM risk assessment reviewed by the Risk Committee and Board. This information is leveraged in the development of the annual internal audit plan; the Board reviews the report and provides feedback that is incorporated into results. Mitigation activities are developed in broader stakeholder discussions across relevant business units and functions. Physical risk case study: We've identified that changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns could potentially impact the availability and price of coffee beans which could impact our profitability. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. High-quality arabica coffee, with its diversity of flavours, is the heart of Starbucks business, but it's becoming harder to grow in sustainable quantities because arabica plants are particularly sensitive to even the slightest variations in temperature and rainfall patterns. In response to the identification of climate-related events posing a physical risk to coffee supplies, in 2017, the Company announced a commitment to ensuring that 100 million healthy coffee trees get into the hands of coffee farmers that need them by, 2025. This effort is part of the company's ongoing commitment to provide comprehensive support to farmers around the world which includes open-source agronomy research, farmer financing and access to information. In FY21, we distributed 10 million trees to farmers in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador, and harvested the first crop produced by the first batch of trees donated under this initiative. Over the past five years as part of our 10-year, 100 million-tree commitment, Starbucks has donated nearly 60 million coffee trees to farmers. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can, in turn, help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue. Transition opportunity case study: Through market research and customer engagement, we learned that customer flavours are shifting, including desire for high quality and sustainable products and experiences that support the well-being of people and the planet. Expanding Starbucks plant-based menu globally is one of the ways we are pursuing our carbon reduction goal. Our aim is to provide customers with a variety of choices. Starbucks stores around the globe continued to launch new plant-based menu options in fiscal 2021. The addition of oatmilk to Starbucks U.S. menus is the latest progress in the Company's ongoing commitment to be a resource positive company. Oatmilk is the fourth non-dairy milk alternative available for customers in the U.S. to enjoy, alongside soy milk, coconutmilk, and almondmilk. In China, Starbucks launched the first 100% plant-based Frappuccino® blended beverage and opened the Shanghai Greener Store, where more than half the menu is plant-based and oatmilk is the default option for most beverages.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Globally, regulations are continually being set to address climate-related issues facing Starbucks operations. Current regulations are relevant and always considered in Starbucks climate-related risk assessments because it is important to regularly assess current environmental regulations to ensure total compliance. When performing our climate-related risk assessment and developing our sustainability goals we take into account the existing regulations we are faced with. A significant portion of our current efforts have been focused on complying with various legislation regarding waste and packaging materials. These laws range from in store recycling and composting to compostable food service packaging to plastic straw bans. By way of example, current waste regulations throughout our U.S., EU, and Asian markets have required us to eliminate the use of single-use plastic straws. Starbucks achieved our goal to phase out plastic straws worldwide by the end of 2021. This effort does not deter our commitment to accessibility and our responsibility to provide plastic straws for customers who require them to enjoy their favorite beverage. To eliminate traditional plastic straws, we first reduced demand, through the rollout of strawless lids, which has approximately 9% less plastic than the flat lid and straw historically used for iced beverages. Unlike traditional plastic straws, the strawless lids can be recycled in many markets in the U.S. and Canada. We also introduced alternative material straws mostly made of polylactic acid (PLA) and polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA). While some PLA and PHA straws have been available in international markets, PHA straws were introduced in the U.S. in 2021. These efforts are not only helping us adhere to waste regulations and reduce our plastic footprint, but also helps us support our climate commitments.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulations are just as relevant as current regulations and are always included in our climate-related risk assessments. When performing our climate-related risk assessment and developing our sustainability goals we must consider the potential regulations we could be faced with to ensure business continuity. Emerging regulations may come in the form of packaging regulations or a carbon tax. These potential regulations guide the formation of our sustainability goals. Overall, changes in applicable environmental regulations, including increased or additional regulations to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions, to discourage the use of plastic, or to limit or impose additional costs on commercial water use, may result in increased compliance costs, capital expenditures, incremental investments, and other financial obligations for us and our business partners, which could affect our profitability. Recognizing the growing trend of local, national, and global emissions regulations, Starbucks regularly monitors the carbon policy landscape and consults key stakeholders in any developing legislation. Starbucks will work to meet its 2030 target of carbon neutral green coffee, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee at Origin then compensating for any remaining emissions, by deploying three primary strategies: 1) decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools, 2) promoting and distributing climate-resilient tree varieties, and 3) protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscape. In addition to these efforts, Starbucks has reaffirmed its commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement by joining the 'We Are Still In' campaign in FY21 and by being certified by the Science Based Targets initiative with an ambitious 1.5 °C company-wide GHG emission reduction target in March 2021.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Technology risks are relevant to Starbucks climate-related risk assessments and are sometimes included in our climate-related risk assessments depending on the scope of the assessment and applicability of technology. Starbucks has been investing in R&D internally to make our store operations more efficient and packaging material that reduces our environmental impact, recognizing that technology risks are relevant to Starbucks sustainability efforts and competitive advantage. An example of a technological risk that Starbucks considers in internal assessments is the issue of recyclable and compostable hot cup solutions. As a problem growing in the food and beverage industry for decades is single-use packaging waste. This is why we developed the NextGen Cup Challenge to facilitate a global end-to-end solution that would allow cups around the world to be diverted from landfills. In 2021, Starbucks continued our work to develop compostable and recyclable hot cups in collaboration with Close Loop Partners and the NextGen Consortium We plan to launch a new cup in the fall of 2022 that will meet our goal to include at least 20% recycled content in our hot cups. Currently, our hot cups contain 10% recycled content. While we are increasing the amount of recyclable content used to make hot cups, we are also working to develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups by 2022. In FY21 and FY22 to date, seven new markets in the U.S. have joined the list of major markets where Starbucks hot cups are recyclable. We recognize that some of these efforts may be delayed or change because of operational challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, these shifts will not deter our longer-term objectives for reusable cups. Starbucks also works with The Recycling Partnership to bring recycling technology to underserved markets to increase material recovery.
Legal	Relevant, sometimes included	Legal issues are considered relevant and sometimes included in our climate-related assessment because as a global company with over 32,000 retail stores, as well as critical manufacturing and distribution operations, our organization is subject to a variety of regional, national, and international climate laws and policies in the locations we operate. In the absence of clear regulatory guidance or an established body of caselaw, we define climate change-related litigation as a case where the primary allegations depend on (a) certain climate change impacts being attributed to Starbucks operations, (b) alleged failure by Starbucks to meet any applicable legal or regulatory requirements related to climate change or (c) alleged failure by Starbucks to adequately mitigate risks to our business due to the impacts of climate change. As an example, our current efforts have been focused on complying with legislation regarding emissions and waste. Overall, changes in applicable environmental regulations, including increased or additional regulations to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions, to discourage the use of plastic or to limit or impose additional costs on commercial water use, may result in increased compliance costs, capital expenditures, incremental investments, and other financial obligations for us and our business partners, which could affect our profitability.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks are considered relevant and always included in our climate-related assessments because climate-related risks threaten the commodities we source, and therefore our main business lines and operations. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on the availability and quality of its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming. Starbucks seeks to mitigate these risks through a combination of strategic sourcing initiatives and upstream practices collaboration (including working with smallholder farms directly in the coffee supply chain). For example, Starbucks trained more than 40,000 farmers in FY20, enabling us to reach our goal of training 200,000 farmers by the end of 2020. Continuing this work, Starbucks trained 30,000 more farmers in FY21. In 2021, Starbucks opened a new global Farmer Support Center, expanding Starbucks presence in Brazil, a key coffee producing region. Starbucks now operates ten Farmer Support Centers worldwide, where agronomists and quality experts work alongside coffee farmers – whether they sell to Starbucks or not – to share tools and information to help increase the productivity, quality and profitability of coffee on their farms and improve their livelihoods.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks are considered relevant and always included in our climate-related assessments: operating more than 32,000 stores across the globe, Starbucks is a household name that relies on local communities and a range of partners and suppliers to continue operations. Sustainability has been at Starbucks core since the beginning and consistent with our belief that we can build a great business that scales for good. Starbucks places significant importance on what employees, partners (employees), shareholders, suppliers, customers, media, and regulators think of us. Reputational risks as they relate to climate-related issues are key to maintaining our position as a leader in the industry. We strive to have our actions reflect and address our consumer's interests. As an example, we've launched a new social media campaign to get the message out about the sustainability commitments we have made (based on our 2020 study that revealed that 74% of U.S. customers believe a brand's commitment to the environment is important). In FY21, as part of this campaign we aired videos highlighting our sustainability efforts on YouTube, IGTV, and Starbucks Stories. We also broadcasted shorter videos on climate-related initiatives, such as our 'Borrow A Cup' and strawless lids programs, as well as our efforts to support sustainability and climate resiliency in coffee-growing communities, on multiple social media platforms.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risk is considered relevant and always included in our climate-related assessments as our operating results have been, and will continue to be, subject to a number of factors that are largely outside our control, including climate-related risks. As an example, the supply and price of coffee we purchase can be affected by multiple factors in the producing countries, such as weather (including the potential effects of climate change), natural disasters, crop disease, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions, and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. If we are not able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to any of the above factors or to a worldwide or regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfill the demand for our coffee, which could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. We also purchase significant amounts of dairy products, particularly fluid milk, to support the needs of our company-operated retail stores. Additionally, and although less significant to our operations than coffee or dairy, other commodities, including but not limited to tea and those related to food and beverage inputs, such as cocoa, produce, baking ingredients, meats, eggs and energy, as well as the processing of these inputs, are important to our operations. Increases in the cost of dairy products and other commodities, or lack of availability, whether due to supply shortages, delays or interruptions in processing, or otherwise, especially in international markets, could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. To address these concerns, Starbucks launched several programs and initiatives to address the acute physical risks identified by the company. These efforts included Starbucks committing an additional \$50 million in the Global Farmer Fund, bringing total investment to \$100 million. Since FY18, Starbucks has deployed \$54.8 million to coffee businesses and farmers through loans. Coffee growers can use these funds to plant trees and update their farming practices to be more productive and lessen their impact on the environment.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risk is considered relevant and is always included in our climate-related assessments: As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming. For example, as temperatures continue to rise and forests continue to be cleared, the land able to produce coffee will diminish as coffee trees are dependent on stable temperatures and weather to produce high yields of quality beans. The chronic physical risk of climate change will limit viable growing spots as climates shift and production spots have to move accordingly. Acknowledging the importance of coffee to our business and the threat that global temperature rise poses to our operations, we distributed 10 million trees to farmers in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador in FY21. Over the past five years as part of our 10-year, 100 million-tree commitment, Starbucks has donated nearly 60 million coffee trees to farmers. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can, in turn, help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue. Starbucks has also developed Tea, Cocoa, and Dairy sourcing practices that have sustainability and ethical standards. These commodities are also monitored regularly for any changes to the industry, including pricing, operations, or quality. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits of our coffee production, resulting in expiration for farms whose verification ended in FY20 and were not audited. This resulted in 95% of our coffee coming in FY21 from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. In FY21, 99.9% of tea sourced by Global Coffee, Tea & Cocoa sourcing team was verified as responsibly sourced. 10 million kilograms of segregated cocoa beans were purchased from the Ivory Coast through our Tier 1 supplier, Cargill. Climate change is having an impact across all the commodities we source, and we are working on ways to have an even more sustainable and positive in our supply chains for everything we source.

## C2.3

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

Yes

## C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Acute physical	Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Our financial condition and results of operations are sensitive to, and may be adversely affected by, a number of factors, many of which are largely outside our control (including climate-related events). Severe weather or other natural or man-made disasters affecting a large market, or several closely located markets could temporarily, but significantly, affect our retail business in such markets. Our stores have faced several natural threats over the past few years including, but not limited to, hurricanes and wildfires. In 2018, the impacts of Hurricane Florence closed 95 Starbucks stores and our Sandy Run Roasting Plant. Starbucks closed more than 400 stores before Hurricane Harvey made landfall, and more than 700 prior to Irma hitting. An estimated 15,600 employees were impacted. In 2020, wildfires caused by severe drought conditions throughout California disrupted our operations, shutting down stores and threatening the wellbeing of our employees and business partners. Damaged infrastructure, incapacitated partners, and unsafe working conditions can suspend store operations which, in turn, could negatively impact net revenues, operating income, and earnings per share.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Severe weather and other acute physical risks affecting a large market or several closely located markets that may temporarily but significantly affect our retail business in such markets, resulting in a loss of revenue dependent on our ability to resume normal operations. The health and safety of our partners is our top priority, followed closely with the wellbeing of our communities. By both closing our stores in the face of acute physical risks and keeping them closed until safety is ensured, our actions can impact our overall revenue and profitability. In part because of our geographic diversity through operating in over 80 international markets, inclusive of where we source our products and where our company-operated and licensed stores are located, the physical effects of climate change and resulting financial impacts to Starbucks have not been quantitatively material. To date, we have not experienced any material change to the cost or availability of insurance regarding these issues. Starbucks does not track possible physical effects specific to climate change on our operations. We believe climate change may exacerbate the severity and increase the frequency of weather events; however, since it is impossible to determine if any one weather event is due solely or partially to climate change, we generally monitor and classify weather events as either "normal" or "catastrophic", particularly in the U.S. We define "normal" weather events as those that cause a temporary disruption to our regular operations. Examples of "normal" weather events include hurricanes, typhoons, snowstorms and ice storms. As an example, we track estimated impacts of "normal" weather events to revenues on a regular basis, which includes frequent weather event tracking for our U.S. company-operated store portfolio. Estimated amounts of lost U.S. company-operated store portfolio revenues attributed to "normal" weather events were not material and were approximately \$75 million, \$20 million and \$40 million, or 0.4%, 0.1% and 0.2% of United States total net revenues, for fiscal years. Examples of "catastrophic" weather events include natural disasters that adversely impact the availability and access to basic resources, such as labor, utilities and our products, including roasted coffee. We have never experienced weather events we would consider to be catastrophic, including during fiscal years ended 2021, 2020 and 2019.

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

In response to extreme weather events, Starbucks aims to pre-emptively close operations to ensure its employees safety. We offer partners (employees) impacted by store closings the option to temporarily relocate to a neighboring operational store (if safe), and in some cases receive catastrophic pay. Any impacted partners can apply for a grant from the Caring Unites Partners (CUP) Fund. Founded by partners in 1998 and funded entirely by donations from Starbucks partners, this program continues to demonstrate how we take care of one another in unexpected times of need. As of 2018, contributions have helped give \$20 million in grants to 21,000 partners. More than 2,000 partners impacted by Hurricane Harvey received more than \$1 million in donations, while those who lost their homes due to wildfires last year utilized the Fund to cover temporary housing. When large events happen, Starbucks also seeks to support impacted communities by contributing significant amounts of funding towards the American Red Cross' disaster-relief fund and other relevant organizations such as the National Forest Foundation. Throughout FY21, The Starbucks Foundation continued to uplift communities affected by disaster by investing nearly \$ 4 million in preparedness, response and resilience programs around the world, including to support communities disproportionately impacted by the increased frequency and intensity of disasters due to climate change. In addition to national support of the American Red Cross and global support of World Central Kitchen's chef relief efforts, the Foundation provided quick support to impacted communities, from Hurricane Eta and the Texas winter storms to the Miami building collapse and volcano eruption in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Recognizing the risk that increased acute physical events poses to our employees, communities, and operations, Starbucks offers proactive and flexible options to our partners to help mitigate potential losses from an indirect cost perspective, but also from the perspective of our employees. The estimated cost to respond is planned into Starbucks standard cost of business and includes an estimate of losses from early and maintained closures due to severe weather forecasts and recovery, as well as the average annual investment and donations to relevant response, relief, and recovery organizations, so there are no additional costs associated with responding to this risk (\$0).

**Comment**

**Identifier**

Risk 2

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Upstream

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Chronic physical	Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased direct costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Company-specific description**

Because of the significance of coffee beans to our operations, combined with our ability to only partially mitigate future price risk through purchasing practices and hedging activities, increases to the cost of high-quality arabica coffee beans could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. In addition, if we are not able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to a variety of climate-related factors or to a worldwide or regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfill the demand for our coffee, which could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. Given that our agronomists, quality experts, and buyers are on the ground working with coffee farmers every day, we see first-hand and hear directly about the impacts of climate change. In addition to increased erosion and infestation by pests and coffee rust, coffee farmers are reporting shifts in rainfall and harvest patterns that are hurting their communities and shrinking the available usable land in coffee regions around the world. The impact of climate change on farming communities is a key reason addressing our environmental impact is a priority for Starbucks. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming.

**Time horizon**

Long-term

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

As the premier roaster, marketer and retailer of specialty coffee operating in 83 markets, we rely on a global agricultural value chain. We're concerned about climate change and its long-term impact on coffee supplies, coffee farmers, and on the health of the communities where we do business. We're a partner of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge which convenes, unites and urges the coffee sector and conservation partners to spur actions and investments necessary to make coffee the first sustainable agriculture product in the world. As part of our open-source approach to fortifying the coffee industry, new varieties are shared freely with researchers and farmers globally. High-quality arabica coffee is the heart of our business, but it's becoming harder to grow in sustainable quantities in the face of climate change and emerging chronic physical risks such as drought, flooding, increased temperatures, etc. Arabica plants, as well as other key commodities like cocoa and tea, are sensitive to slight variations in temperature and rainfall patterns. Higher temperatures and prolonged droughts could significantly limit yields of our suppliers, resulting in increased costs and product shortages. Because of the significance of coffee beans to our operations, combined with our ability to only partially mitigate future price risk through purchasing practices and hedging activities, increases in the cost of high-quality arabica coffee beans could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. If we aren't able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to any of the above factors or to a worldwide/regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfill the demand for our coffee, which could have an impact on our profitability. Access and price of high-quality arabica green coffee may be impacted by weather events that may be exacerbated by climate change; however, the price and supply of high-quality arabica green coffee is subject to volatility and can be impacted by water supply quality and availability throughout the production chain, natural disasters, crop disease/pests, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political/economic conditions and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. Due to the number of impact factors, we don't attempt to quantify each one.

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

To manage the potential impacts from chronic physical risks on coffee availability and pricing, Starbucks invests in programs designed to strengthen sustainable development in local farming communities. We support communities through farmer loans, growing our farmer support centers and continuously improving and expanding our ethical sourcing programs, such as C.A.F.E. Practices. In deploying this set of strategies, Starbucks is improving the resilience of our supply chain and, ensuring the long-term supply of high-quality coffee and other agricultural goods, as well as building stronger farming communities. In total, Starbucks has invested a significant amount in collaborative farmer programs— including farmer support centers, farmer loans and forest carbon projects. In FY20, we distributed 10 million trees to farmers in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue. Additionally, more than 30,000 farmers were trained in FY21, enabling us to expand on our goal of training 200,000 farmers by the end of 2020. Starbucks now operates 10 Farmer Support Centers worldwide, where agronomists and quality experts work alongside coffee farmers to share tools and information to help increase the productivity, quality and profitability of their farms and improve their livelihoods. Starbucks also operates a Global Farmer Fund to improve supply chain resiliency and ensure a long-term supply of coffee by addressing the financing needs of farmers. As of FY21, we have invested \$100 million in the Fund, with FY21's commitment of \$50 million doubling the fund totals, to provide coffee businesses and farmers with access to low-interest loans in regions where traditional banks are not an option due to high interest rates. Providing healthy trees, education on sustainable farming practices, and financial support to farmers in coffee-growing regions makes existing lands and communities more efficient and resilient in the face of chronic physical risks, helping to reduce price volatility based on inconsistent supply. The costs associated with developing resilience across our suppliers are included in Starbucks standard cost



of business and there are no additional costs associated with responding to this risk (\$0).

## Comment

### Identifier

Risk 3

### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

### Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Temperature variability
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### Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

### Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

### Company-specific description

The coffee tree is a creature of habit: It likes steady temperatures, which are increasingly harder to come by as weather patterns fluctuate. Climate trends have been on the rise since the 1970s, according to U.S. government data. When temps rise, coffee growth can be stunted, its flowering and fruiting hobbled. Widely ranging temperatures also increase the risk that coffee trees will fall prey to pests and disease. And storms that are increasing in both frequency and strength globally are damaging trees. Acute physical events have already begun impacting coffee growing within our supply chain across South America, Africa, and Asia, from drought during the rainy season and rain during the dry season, to increased hurricane activity and flooding events. For example, drought conditions in Brazil are predicted to continue to impact coffee prices as these events prevent farmers from being able to efficiently plant, grow, and harvest their crops compared to stable weather conditions, disrupting our supply. Interruption of our supply chain could affect our ability to produce or deliver our products and could negatively impact our business and profitability. Any material interruption in our supply chain, such as material interruption of roasted coffee supply due to the casualty loss of any of our roasting plants, interruptions in service by our third party logistic service providers or common carriers that ship goods within our distribution channels, trade restrictions, such as increased tariffs or quotas, embargoes or customs restrictions, natural disasters or political disputes and military conflicts that cause a material disruption in our supply chain could have a negative material impact on our business and our profitability.

### Time horizon

Short-term

### Likelihood

Very likely

### Magnitude of impact

Medium

### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Explanation of financial impact figure

The availability and prices of coffee beans and other commodities are subject to significant volatility. The supply and price of coffee and other commodities we purchase can also be affected by multiple actors in the producing countries, such as weather, natural disasters, crop disease, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions, and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. We also purchase significant amounts of dairy products, to support the needs of our company-operated retail stores. Additionally, other commodities, including but not limited to tea and those related to food and beverage inputs, such as cocoa, produce, baking ingredients, meats, eggs and energy, as well as the processing of these inputs, are important to our operations. Increases in the cost of commodities, or lack of availability, whether due to supply shortages, delays or interruptions in processing, or otherwise, especially in international markets, could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. Our access to and price of high-quality arabica green coffee may be impacted by weather events in producing countries that may be exacerbated by climate change; however, the price and supply of high-quality arabica green coffee is subject to significant volatility and can also be impacted by water supply quality and availability throughout the coffee production chain, natural disasters, crop disease and pests, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. Due to the number of factors that can impact the supply and price of green coffee, we do not attempt to quantify each factor's impact.

### Cost of response to risk

0

### Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In response to the risks presented by acute physical risks to our supply chain, Starbucks is committed to sourcing commodities to ensure our investments are addressing the environmental, social, and economic threats to our supply chain to the best of our ability. We are committed to sourcing coffee responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet, so we can ensure a sustainable future of coffee. From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. In FY21, due to COVID-19 restrictions, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits of our coffee production, resulting in expiration for farms whose verification ended in FY20 and were not audited. This resulted in 94.86% of our coffee coming in FY21 from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. As we work to invest in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain, we launched pilots in FY20 in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda and Kenya focused on working toward reducing our environmental footprint in green coffee. This included alternative coffee processing and new wet mill innovations designed to save up to 80% of water, as well as precision agronomy practices – such as analyzing soil and leaves – to help reduce our carbon footprint. Also, in FY21, we sourced 99.9% of tea from Rainforest Alliance Certified farms. For cocoa-based beverage ingredients, we purchased 10 million kilograms of segregated cocoa beans from the Ivory Coast through our Tier 1 supplier, Cargill, in FY21. We continue to strengthen our approach,

programs and partnerships for sustainably sourcing tea and cocoa. The costs associated with ethically sourcing our commodities from sustainable suppliers is included in Starbucks standard cost of business and there are no additional costs associated with responding to this risk (\$0).

**Comment**

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**C2.4**

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

Yes

**C2.4a**

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

**Identifier**

Opp1

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Downstream

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

**Company-specific description**

In an everchanging society and climate, Starbucks continuously monitors consumer behavior, market trends, and economic forecasts to remain a leader across the industry. In recent years customer preferences and market shifts have indicated a desire for high quality and sustainable products and experiences that support the well-being of people and the planet. These patterns were confirmed by a 2020 study we conducted that found that 74% of U.S. customers believe a brand's commitment to the environment is important. Recognizing the market opportunity, Starbucks has taken significant steps to align our sustainability commitments with these emerging demands. Each year, an estimated 600 billion paper and plastic cups are distributed globally, and though Starbucks cups only account for an estimated 1 percent of that total, we are invested in finding a more sustainable solution. In 2020, we developed a 2030 goal to reduce our waste sent to landfill from stores (including packaging that leaves stores) and direct operations, driven by a broader shift toward a circular economy and in FY21 we reached significant milestones in our journey to reduce single-use plastic and improve waste management. We have made progress to reduce the impact of waste generated in our stores through cup innovation and improved packaging design, advocacy for local recycling infrastructure, and offering reusable cups. Starbucks has continually worked to reduce the environmental impact of our cups and lids as an opportunity to not only attract environmentally minded customers, but also to reduce our waste and carbon footprints.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Managing the environmental impacts of our business requires collaboration, innovation, and ongoing improvements. We have made substantial progress to reduce the impact of waste generated in our stores through improved packaging design guidelines, offering a reusable cup discount and providing reusable mugs for customers who sit and stay with us. We continue to invest in and advocate for the advancement of a more sustainable and circular recycling infrastructure while expanding our customer-facing and behind-the-counter recycling practices. Recycling seems like a simple, straightforward initiative but it's actually quite challenging due to both micro and macro-economic factors. Our customers' ability to recycle our cups, whether at home, at work, in public spaces or in our stores, is dependent upon multiple factors, including local government policies and a recovery facilities access to recycling end markets such as paper mills and plastic processors. As one of many companies in the food service business, we continue our commitment to lead the industry toward greater access to recycling for cups and other packaging—including driving demand for recycled materials. This is why we founded the NextGen Consortium with Closed Loop Partners, to use the collective power of brands, manufactures and NGOs to invest in and advocate for a circular economy. By capitalizing on market research, sustainable innovation and cross industry pre-competitive collaboration, Starbucks has acknowledged a significant opportunity to become a leader in sustainable packaging and to increase its revenues through new and emerging circular markets. While such ambition requires significant investment into both partners and R&D, we believe that identifying global circular solutions to single-use packaging across our industry will continue to unlock new and emerging markets that will benefit our bottom line.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

10000000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

In response to this market opportunity, we have set goals to reach: 1) 20% recycled content in our hot cup by 2022, 2) develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups by 2022, and 3) eliminate plastic straws by end of 2021. To achieve these goals, we've taken several steps throughout our value chain. In 2018, we committed \$5M to

Closed Loop Partners (CLP) to establish the NextGen Consortium and Cup Challenge and \$5M to CLP's Infrastructure Fund to finance recycling and circular economy infrastructure (10,000,000=5,000,000+5,000,000). In partnership with CLP and the NextGen Consortium, we worked in FY21 to develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups. We plan to launch a new cup in 2022 that will meet our goal to include 20% recycled content in our hot cups. Currently, our hot cups contain 10% recycled content. While we are increasing the amount of recyclable content used to make hot cups, we are also working to develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups by 2022. In FY21 and FY22 to date, 7 new markets in the US have joined major markets where Starbucks hot cups are recyclable. In 2018, we announced we'll eliminate the use of plastic straws from 30,000+ stores worldwide by 2020. In FY21 we achieved this goal. To eliminate traditional plastic straws, we first reduced demand, through the rollout of strawless lids, which has approximately 9% less plastic than the flat lid and straw historically used for iced beverages. Unlike traditional plastic straws, the strawless lids can be recycled in many markets in the U.S. and Canada. We also introduced alternative material straws mostly made of PLA and PHA. Additionally, in 2020, Starbucks signed the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment, setting ambitious circular targets for our packaging: : 1) Take action to move from single-use towards reuse models where relevant by 2025, 2) Take action for 100% of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025, 3) Use 5-10% recycled content across all plastic packaging by 2025, 4) Achieve 20% reduction of virgin plastic packaging by 2025 compared to FY19, and 5) Take action to help eliminate problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging by 2025. Further costs associated with reducing the impact of wastes generated in our stores (e.g., through improved packaging design) are included in Starbucks standard cost of business, and there are no additional costs associated with realizing this opportunity.

## Comment

### Identifier

Opp2

### Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

### Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

### Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

### Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

### Company-specific description

The supply and price of coffee we purchase can be affected by multiple factors in the producing countries, such as weather (including the potential effects of climate change), natural disasters, crop diseases, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. Starbucks regularly monitors opportunities in the more than 30 countries throughout the Latin American, African, and Asia-Pacific regions. Because of the nature of our business, as a company that relies on agricultural products, we strive to improve the resilience of our supply chain and ensure the long-term supply of high-quality coffee and other agricultural goods. We recognize strategic advantages related to our work in our coffee supply chain. Our agronomists, quality experts and buyers are on the ground working with coffee farmers every day, we see firsthand and hear directly about the impacts of climate change. Through our experience, we have identified opportunities to improve climate change adaptation, increase resiliency, and support long-term availability of our key commodities, which, in turn, can promote increased revenues from higher and better-quality commodity yields that meet our internal growth targets.

### Time horizon

Long-term

### Likelihood

Likely

### Magnitude of impact

Medium

### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Explanation of financial impact figure

Starbucks is committed to sourcing coffee responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet, so we can ensure a sustainable future of coffee. In FY21 94.86% of our coffee was supplied from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Evidence shows that farmers participating in the program have higher productivity than the country averages. By investing our time and resources into these farms, their workers, and their communities, Starbucks has an opportunity to help increase the productivity, quality and profitability of coffee on C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms and improve farmer livelihoods, while also securing a sustainable supply chain for years to come. A resilient supply chain that continues to produce higher yields despite increasingly difficult conditions caused by climate change will support our revenue goals and financial objectives.

### Cost to realize opportunity

0

### Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

From the beginning, Starbucks has been a leader in sourcing coffee responsibly. Starbucks purchases coffee from more than 400,000 farmers in 30 countries around the world and is committed to a sustainable future for coffee. To protect the resiliency of this supply chain, the people that make it possible, and the planet we all share, Starbucks set goals to achieve carbon neutral green coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030. These coffee-specific environmental goals are an extension of work underway with C.A.F.E. (coffee and farmer equity) Practices which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Now, recognizing the opportunity to support of the company's path to a Planet Positive future while supporting farming communities, Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as "the first ten feet" (farm to port). Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, the company is helping farmers understand the specific nutrients and fertilizer needed to increase farm productivity. In fact, more than 23,000 soil and foliar samples have been collected to date. With these custom, farm-specific solutions, farmers can target and decrease fertilizer use – which helps to decrease carbon emissions on their farms – and increase farm productivity. Using Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-

resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land. Land use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Working in partnership with Conservation International, Starbucks has invested in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, launching projects in Colombia and Peru in FY21. These agroforestry efforts will not only remove carbon and support the carbon neutral pathway, but also will benefit freshwater ecosystems and coffee communities. The costs associated with a resilient supply chain are included in Starbucks standard cost of business and there are no additional costs associated with realizing this opportunity (\$0).

#### Comment

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#### Identifier

Opp3

#### Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

#### Opportunity type

Products and services

#### Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

#### Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

#### Company-specific description

In an everchanging society and climate, Starbucks continuously monitors consumer behaviour, market trends, and economic forecasts to remain a leader across the industry. In recent years customer preferences and market shifts have indicated the demand for environmentally conscious options, including low emissions goods and services. These patterns were confirmed by a 2020 study we conducted that found that 74% of U.S. customers believe a brand's commitment to the environment is important. Recognizing the market opportunity, the company has amplified innovation around shifting customer behaviours, specifically a desire for high quality and sustainable products and experiences that support the well-being of people and the planet. Starbucks has taken significant steps to align our sustainability commitments with these emerging demands. In January 2020, we announced a multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, giving more than we take from the planet. This means storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste and replenishing more freshwater than we use. In FY21 we finalized those goals and the SBTi has confirmed that the scope 1 and scope 2 portions of our 2030 carbon target are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate. To meet our 2030 goals, we set five key strategies, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values, and informed by comprehensive market research and trials: 1) Expand plant-based menu options, 2) Shift away from single-use to reusable packaging, 3) Invest in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain, 4) Invest in better ways to manage our waste, and 5) Innovate to develop more sustainable stores, operations, manufacturing and delivery. Starbucks plans to continue to invest time and resources into these opportunities to meet consumer expectations globally.

#### Time horizon

Short-term

#### Likelihood

Very likely

#### Magnitude of impact

Medium

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

#### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Explanation of financial impact figure

Expanding Starbucks plant-based menu globally is one of the ways we are pursuing our goal to achieve our carbon reduction goal. Our aim is to provide our customers a variety of choices as part of Starbucks offering. Starbucks continues to introduce new drinks and food to menus globally while innovating with plant-based ingredients across key platforms like espresso, cold brew, refreshment, food and more. Customer interest in plant-based foods continues to see rapid growth with reports that the \$7 billion industry has grown 27% in 2020 according to The Good Food Institute. According to the Good Food Institute, customer interest in plant-based milk, which accounts for 35 percent of the total plant-based food market, and plant-based meat, which has grown 45 percent over the past two years, is driving this growth.

#### Cost to realize opportunity

0

#### Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

One of the critical strategies we developed in 2020 to meet our 2030 GHG reduction target is expanding plant-based menu options. Starbucks considered recent market trends and the insight that our customers are looking for more sustainable products and experiences that support the well-being of people and the planet, in addition to the Company's ambition to become a resource positive entity, when developing our strategy to expand plant-based options on our menus. Part of this strategy includes partnering with global plant-based innovators so that today nearly all stores across our markets offer plant-based food and beverage menu items. Starbucks has continued to introduce new drinks and food to menus globally while innovating with plant-based ingredients across key platforms like espresso, cold brew, refreshment, food and more. Starbucks stores around the globe continued to launch new plant-based menu options in FY21. In the Asia Pacific region, Starbucks has introduced plant-based beverage and food choices in markets such as Hong Kong, Indonesia, Philippines, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. Customers in Starbucks Caribbean markets can now enjoy the Impossible Breakfast Sandwich while those in Chile can savor two plant-based paninis made in association with NotCo. Starbucks customers in the U.K., UAE, and Kuwait can also now enjoy a variety of Beyond Meat options. Starbucks continues to introduce new drinks and food to menus while innovating with plant-based ingredients across key platforms like espresso, cold brew, refreshment, food and more to meet growing customer demand globally. Our aim is to provide our customers a variety of choices as part of their Starbucks experience and we look forward to hearing feedback from our partners (employees) and customers. The costs associated with the development and expansion of plant-based menu options are included in Starbucks standard cost of business and there are no additional costs associated with realizing this opportunity (\$0).

#### Comment

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### C3. Business Strategy

#### C3.1

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

Row 1

###### Transition plan

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

###### Publicly available transition plan

No

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

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

###### Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

###### Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

#### C3.2

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

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

#### C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Transition scenarios</td> <td>Customized publicly available transition scenario</td> </tr> </table>	Transition scenarios	Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	<p>In 2020, we developed preliminary targets for 2030, which were finalized in FY21: By 2030, Starbucks will aim to reduce carbon emissions by 50%; reduce waste sent to landfills from stores and manufacturing by 50%, driven by a broader shift toward a circular economy; and will also conserve or replenish 50% of water currently being used for direct operations and coffee production, from a FY19 baseline. We're validating a GHG goal with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), including conducting a scenario analysis to determine the necessary scope and pace of GHG reductions across global operations. We leveraged scenario models embedded in the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and examined growth projections based on methodologies recommended for analysis by SBTi. The results indicated that a ~30-50% reduction range of absolute, company-wide Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions from 2019-2030 would achieve reductions consistent with the SBTi framework. To ambitiously aim to keep global warming to 1.5°C, we choose a 50% emissions reduction from global operations from 2019-2030 (annual ambition of 4.55% reduction). Growth Projection Assumptions: 55,000 stores globally by 2030. Inputs: Base Year, Target Year, Emissions in Base Year(tCO2e), Annual Reduction (SBTi values for well below 2° and 1.5°). Similar to last year, our progress against our 2030 commitments in FY21 was influenced by external factors, including COVID-19. Compared to FY19, GHG emissions increased 1% and water withdrawals decreased by 11% in FY21. We diverted 32% of operational waste and 24% of packaging was reusable, recyclable or compostable in FY21. We are continuously improving data availability and quality as we improve our environmental impact measurement process. At this stage in our journey toward significant reductions, an increase in GHG emissions is expected. We are identifying, testing and scaling innovative solutions across our global operations and engaging with our value chain while improving our measurement systems. Water withdrawals decreased compared to FY19 because of shifts in agricultural commodities purchased due to changing customer preferences, continued impacts from COVID-19 and improvements to data quality and measurement processes. In FY21, data reporting for waste diversion and packaging was changed to increase accuracy in measurement and better aligned to industry standards. We are reviewing our goal going forward.</p>
Transition scenarios	Customized publicly available transition scenario				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Physical climate scenarios</td> <td>Bespoke physical scenario</td> </tr> </table>	Physical climate scenarios	Bespoke physical scenario	Product-level	Unknown	<p>Given that our agronomists, quality experts and buyers are on the ground working with coffee farmers every day, we see firsthand and hear directly about the impacts of climate change. In addition to increased erosion and infestation by pests and coffee rust, coffee farmers are reporting shifts in rainfall and harvest patterns that are hurting their communities and shrinking the available usable land in coffee regions around the world. The potential impact of climate change on farming communities is a key reason addressing our environmental impact is a priority for Starbucks. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	Bespoke physical scenario				

#### C3.2b

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

**Row 1**

**Focal questions**

What is the necessary scope and pace of GHG reductions across our global operations in order to meet an SBTi threshold? What are the most significant sources of climate-related risks across our supplier and direct operations? What areas within our value chain offer the biggest reduction opportunities? What results can we incorporate into our business strategy and planning efforts?

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

Starbucks initiated moving forward with validating its GHG goal with the SBTi, including conducting a scenario analysis to determine the necessary scope and pace of GHG reductions across global operations. We leveraged scenario models embedded in the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and examined growth projections based on methodologies recommended for analysis by SBTi as being relevant for our business operations. The results of the scenario analysis and modelling indicated that a ~30-50% reduction range of our absolute, company-wide Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions from 2019-2030 would achieve reductions consistent with the SBTi framework. To be as ambitious as possible, and to aim to keep global warming to 1.5°C, we choose to go forward with a 50% emissions reduction from our global operations from 2019-2030, which can be considered an annual ambition of 4.55% reduction. This target fits with our long-term business planning horizon and will allow Starbucks to align both short- and medium-term efforts to support this goal, while meeting SBTi's time horizon criteria. The results of our scenario analysis have since informed our business objectives and strategy, with our sustainability commitments being governed through our Global Environmental Council with formal review and counsel from our Board of Directors Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Since our carbon goal has been modelled and validated as science-based from the SBTi, we have adjusted our baseline year for all three reduction targets to FY19. Additionally, we have taken significant steps as a company to develop a strategy to meet these 2030 goals: we have set out five key strategies, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values, and informed by comprehensive market research and trials, as well as our scenario analysis: • Expand plant-based menu options • Shift away from single-use to reusable packaging • Invest in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain • Invest in better ways to manage our waste • Innovate to develop more sustainable stores, operations, manufacturing and delivery.

**C3.3**

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy in the products and services area, and have been incorporated into our short-, medium- and long-term objectives. Climate change can influence consumer behavior, global expectations, and compliance regulations. By monitoring market trends, current and emerging regulations, and leading industry innovation, we aim to stay ahead of these market shifts. For example, building on sustainability commitments announced in 2020, we're targeting sustainable dairy as a key driver to achieving our carbon reduction goal, as dairy is the biggest contributor to our carbon footprint. In FY21, Starbucks joined the US Dairy Net Zero Initiative, a partnership of the US dairy community seeking GHG neutrality and improvements in farm water quality. Through a \$10M investment, we're providing more farmers access to effective environmental and economically viable practices and technologies – from feed production to manure handling, cow care and energy efficiency. From a services perspective, packaging enables us to serve our customers. Packaging waste uses natural resources and has consumer use implications on the planet. In 2018, Starbucks committed to contribute \$10M in partnership with Closed Loop Partners to create a consortium and launch the NextGen Cup Challenge. Following testing of a new BioPBS™-lined cup in select markets in 2020, we plan to launch a new cup in 2022 that will meet our goal to include 20% recycled content in hot cups. While we're increasing the amount of recyclable content used to make hot cups, we are also working to develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups by 2022. In 2018, we announced we'll eliminate plastic straws from 32,000+ stores worldwide by 2021, eliminating 1B+ straws a year. We achieved our goal to eliminate plastic straws. This effort does not deter our commitment to accessibility and our responsibility to provide plastic straws for customers who require them. To eliminate traditional plastic straws, we reduced demand, through the rollout of strawless lids, which has ~9% less plastic than historically used for iced beverages. Unlike traditional plastic straws, the strawless lids can be recycled in many markets in the US & Canada. We also introduced alternative material straws mostly made of PLA and PHA.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy in the supply and value chain areas and have been incorporated into our medium- and long-term objectives. As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee, our success is directly linked to the success of the people who produce, distribute, sell, and consume our coffee. While the global challenges of climate change, water scarcity, pollution and waste are only growing stronger, sustainability at Starbucks means building a better future for farmers and their families in coffee-growing regions around the world, and for our partners (employees) and customers in communities we serve. In addition to increased erosion and infestation by pests and coffee rust, coffee farmers are reporting shifts in rainfall and harvest patterns that are hurting their communities and shrinking the available usable land in coffee regions around the world. The potential impact of climate change on farming communities is a key reason addressing our environmental impact is a priority for Starbucks. Climate change has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming. In response, in FY21, we distributed 10 million trees to farmers in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador. Over the past five years, Starbucks has donated nearly 60 million coffee trees to farmers. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can, in turn, help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue. Additionally, more than 30,000 farmers were trained in FY21, enabling us to expand on our work to train 200,000 farmers by the end of 2020. Starbucks operates 10 Farmer Support Centers worldwide, where agronomists and quality experts work alongside coffee farmers to share tools and information to help increase the productivity, quality, and profitability of coffee on their farms and improve their livelihoods. Starbucks also operates a Global Farmer Fund to improve supply chain resiliency and ensure a long-term supply of coffee by addressing the unmet financing needs of farmers.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our R&D strategy and have been incorporated into our medium- and long-term objectives. Investment in climate-related R&D solutions is part of our strategy to stay competitive within a changing world, and to stay resilient against emerging risks. As part of our multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, Starbucks has committed to investing ahead of the growth curve and innovating by testing new technologies that help us learn how to protect our planet and create the best possible experiences for our partners and customers. Building on our long-standing partnership, in FY21, Starbucks and ASU announced the creation of the ASU-Starbucks Center for the Future of People and the Planet – a new research and rapid innovation facility created to find new ways to design, build and operate Starbucks stores. Composed of a dedicated team of scientists, researchers and support staff, including subject-matter experts from Starbucks and ASU, the center's objective is to positively impact the future of our planet. In its first year, the Center has focused on food and wellness, innovation test stores, greener stores and community betterment, with the intent to achieve the following objectives: Build out and open source the Greener Stores program to inspire others to design, build and operate sustainable portfolios of green buildings; Reduce waste, and stimulate sustainable local circular economies, by engaging partners and local communities to co-design, test, and evaluate strategies for stores and sets of stores; Leverage test stores, to explore alternative menu items, including plant-based offerings, which empower customers to make healthy choices that promote wellbeing and sustainability.
Operations	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our operations strategy and have been incorporated into our short-, medium- and long-term objectives. Temperature changes, storms, and other climate events could disrupt our operational capacity. As part of our multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, Starbucks has committed to invest in 100% renewable energy to power global operations by the end of 2020. In FY21, we purchased enough renewable energy to power 100% of company-operated stores in the US, Canada and the UK. Worldwide, 66% of Starbucks operations were powered by renewables, with market constraints in China and Japan challenging our ability to reach our goal of using renewable energy to power 100% of our global operations. As RE100 members, we remain committed to reaching 100% renewable energy globally as access increases in Asian markets. We also have a goal to build and operate 10,000 greener stores globally by 2025. Starbucks has built more than 1,600 LEED-certified stores around the world, and in early FY20, the Shanghai Roastery set a new benchmark in green retail as the first in mainland China's food retail industry to be certified LEED Platinum. Now in partnership with multiple NGOs, we're going beyond LEED, expanding the scope and breadth of our greener store's commitment with an open-source Greener Stores framework for design, construction and operation. We've retrofitted all our stores with LED lights and efficient water filtration systems to lessen our usage of resources. We are reducing store impact and waste by participating in recycling and composting services wherever municipalities make these services available. Through our open-source Starbucks Greener Stores framework, we have created a new benchmark in retail for design, construction, and operation. In FY21, 2,779 Starbucks stores were certified Greener Stores and we opened the 1st Greener Store outside of North America in Shanghai with a focus on circularity. In our manufacturing and distribution operations, climate-related risks are identified and mitigated. Establishing appropriate climate-related goals are delegated to the appropriate business units and facilities. Goals around facility energy performance and overall cost management are part of facility managers' goal sets.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1 Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Access to capital Assets		It is Starbucks core mission to leverage its scale for good. Our investments into our supply chain operations through ethical sourcing, R&D, and efficiency projects are founded on this principle. Additionally, climate-related risks and opportunities make up the underlying foundation of Starbucks's financial planning by virtue of being a company dependent on an agricultural commodity. In January 2020, we announced a multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, giving more than we take from the planet. This means storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste, and replenishing more freshwater than we use. We set reduction targets, pledging to cut our carbon, water, and waste footprints by half, working from a 2019 baseline. Recognizing the energy consumption, and subsequent emissions, associated with our stores, operations, manufacturing, and delivery, Starbucks continued to prioritize diversifying our renewable energy portfolio in the U.S. in FY21. Investment in renewable energy bolsters the resilience and environmental benefits of our operations and local communities. Diversifying energy sources influences capital expenditures and indirect cost planning by requiring upfront costs of investment and assessing the payback period and eventual cost savings of installations. As a case study, in FY21 Starbucks purchased enough renewable energy to power 100% of our company-operated locations in the U.S., Canada and the UK, and 66% of company-operated facilities globally. We invest in clean, green energy to power our stores, reduce our environmental impact, and support access to green power, and continue to use our scale to drive innovation across the renewable energy sector. Our investments in renewable energy have made us a leader in the retail sector for the past two years. Severe weather, extreme temperature, and other climate-related risks could cause significant business disruptions. By diversifying our energy portfolio, Starbucks is mitigating against revenue losses, as well as direct and indirect costs, by supporting the ability of our stores, operations, and communities to bounce back after climate-related events. Expanding our roster of renewable energy projects in the U.S. is a priority for Starbucks. In FY21, we continued to use our scale to drive innovation across the energy sector and support not only our stores but also the communities in which we operate with renewable energy. Starbucks committed to investing nearly \$97 million in up to 23 new community solar projects in New York in partnership with Generate Capital, which will supply solar energy to more than 24,000 households, small businesses, nonprofits, churches, universities, and Starbucks stores. Six of these projects went into service FY21, serving communities that historically do not have access to clean energy. Starbucks also completed the installation of a one-megawatt solar array at the Starbucks Carson Valley Roasting Plant and Distribution Center. On-site solar energy will provide nearly a third of the Roasting Plant and Distribution Center's electricity for the year. In FY21, a combined Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) and Virtual Storage Agreement (VSA) that Starbucks entered came online and is estimated to provide renewable energy for more than 550 stores in California with solar energy and utility-scale batteries. And, in Southwestern Washington, Starbucks supported the development of a new wind project which will provide renewable energy to approximately 140 Starbucks Stores and the company's Kent Roasting Plant, along with numerous communities in Washington. As Starbucks advances its renewable energy strategy, the company will use its scale to drive innovation across the energy sector, applying an environmental and climate justice lens to new investments in the U.S. and Canada. We plan to continue this strategy as we look to demonstrate our commitment to renewable energy and drive additional renewable generation on the grid through additional investment and partnering with developers to bring new projects online. Looking ahead, we are rapidly expanding our roster of renewable energy and decarbonization projects in the US, including a new partnership with Volvo to electrify the driving route from the Colorado Rockies to the Starbucks Support Center in Seattle. As members of the RE100, we remain committed to reaching 100% renewable energy in our global company operations.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

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

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting  
Category 10: Processing of sold products  
Category 11: Use of sold products  
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products  
Category 14: Franchises  
Category 15: Investments

**Base year**

2019

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

349178

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

396487

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

13794671

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

14540335

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

**Target year**

2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

50

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

7270167.5

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

372020

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

474774

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

13859078

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

14705871

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

-2.27692140518083

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this a science-based target?**

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

**Target ambition**

1.5°C aligned

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In January 2020, we announced a multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, giving more than we take from the planet. This means storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste and replenishing more freshwater than we use. We set preliminary 2030 reduction targets, pledging to cut company-wide carbon, water and waste footprints by half, working from a 2018 baseline. Since then, our carbon goal has been validated as science-based from the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), and as part of the validation process we adjusted our baseline year for all three reduction targets to FY19. The SBTi has confirmed that our scope 1 and 2 portion of our 2030 carbon target is aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate.

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

We plan to achieve our 2030 target through the following actions, anticipating variable progress over the next 10 years. In FY21, we were not expecting significant reductions in environmental impacts and progress towards 2030 targets as we focused on identifying and testing innovative solutions to scale across or global operations and we committed to enhancing measurement systems and coordination across Starbucks and our value chain: Diversified Renewable Energy Portfolio: we sourced 100% renewable energy for 9,000+ US, Canada and EMEA company-operated stores since 2015. We rapidly expanded a roster of renewable energy projects in the US, supporting the growth of green energy onto the grid close to the stores that use the energy. Sustainable Coffee: Over the past 5 years, Starbucks donated ~50 million coffee trees that are resistant to coffee rust diseases to farmers as part of its 10-year, 100M tree commitment. This past year we launched pilots in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, and Kenya to reduce water usage by up to 80% in coffee processing through investments in new mills. Looking toward to the company's resource-positive future, we'll continue seeking advancements to reduce carbon and water footprints in green coffee. Sustainably Sourced Dairy: Starbucks announced intent to support the Dairy Net Zero Initiative, a partnership of the US dairy community seeking net zero GHG emissions and improvements in farm water quality. This collaborative effort provides farmers in our supply chain access to effective environmental and economically viable practices and technologies from feed production, to manure handling, cow care, and on-farm energy efficiency. Starbucks is also joining the Farm Powered Strategic Alliance as a founding member, repurposing food waste in Starbucks supply chain into renewable energy via farm-based anaerobic digesters. The process produces low carbon fertilizer that host farms use to support regenerative agriculture practices, while Starbucks, in turn, helps contribute to a low carbon economy. Plant-based Options: Expanding plant-based menu items globally is one way we're pursuing plant positive aspirations. Our aim is to provide our customers a variety of choices as part of their Starbucks experience. Customers globally continue to see new additions to their local



menus. Starbucks joined forces with plant-based innovators so that today nearly all stores across our markets offer plant-based food and beverage menu items.

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

<Not Applicable>

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**C4.2**

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

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

**C4.2a**

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

**Target reference number**

Low 1

**Year target was set**

2015

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: energy carrier**

Electricity

**Target type: activity**

Consumption

**Target type: energy source**

Renewable energy source(s) only

**Base year**

2001

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

0

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

0

**Target year**

2022

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

100

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

66

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

66

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Abs 1: Our aspiration is to become resource positive – storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste, and providing cleaner freshwater than we use. This aspiration is grounded in Starbucks mission. By embracing a longer-term economic, equitable and planetary value proposition for our company, we will create greater value for all stakeholders. As part of our preliminary 2030 targets we've committed to a 50% reduction in carbon emissions in our direct operations and supply chain. Our goal to increase our investment in renewable energy will contribute to our emission reduction target.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

RE100

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In 2015 we joined the RE100 initiative and set a company-wide target to achieve 100% renewable electricity consumption by 2020 in global company operations. By the reporting year, we had achieved 66% renewable electricity consumption, with 100% renewable energy sourcing of company operated facilities in Canada, the U.K., and the U.S. Due to market constraints in China and Japan we were unable to reach our 2020 goal in both 2020 and 2021 and are currently in the process of revising our renewable energy target. As members of the RE100, we remain committed to reaching 100% renewable energy globally as access increases in Asian markets. Each new year after the sunset of the original target in 2020, we endeavor to source 100% renewable energy for the following year. This target is part of our absolute GHG emission reduction target.

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

As members of the RE100, we remain committed to reaching 100% renewable energy globally as access increases in Asian markets. Worldwide, Starbucks purchases enough renewable electricity to power 100% of our company-operated stores in the U.S., Canada and U.K. In FY21, renewable energy powered 66% of company-operated facilities globally compared to 72% in FY20, with market constraints in China and Japan challenging our ability to meet the goal of using renewable energy to power 100% of our operations globally. Recognizing the current challenges Starbucks is facing in Asia, in May 2021, Starbucks Japan committed to transition all 350 free-standing company-operated stores, approximately 20% of its portfolio, to 100%. For stores operating on shared power such as at malls and other commercial facilities, Starbucks continues to work with leasing facilities, licensees and business partners to find carbon-neutral solutions that will take the company closer toward its resource-positive aspirations. As Starbucks advances its renewable energy strategy, the company will use its scale to drive innovation across the energy sector, applying an environmental and climate justice lens to new investments in the U.S. and Canada.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

<Not Applicable>

---

**C4.2b**

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

**Target reference number**

Oth 1

**Year target was set**

2018

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

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

Low-carbon buildings	Other, please specify (Number of greener stores built and operated globally)
----------------------	--

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Base year**

2016

**Figure or percentage in base year**

0

**Target year**

2025

**Figure or percentage in target year**

10000

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

2779

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

27.79

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Abs 1: Our aspiration is to become resource positive – storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste, and providing cleaner freshwater than we use. This aspiration is grounded in Starbucks mission. By embracing a longer-term economic, equitable and planetary value proposition for our company, we will create greater value for all stakeholders. As part of our preliminary 2030 targets we've committed to a 50% reduction in carbon emissions in our direct operations and supply chain. As part of this target we've committed to innovate to develop more eco-friendly stores, operations, manufacturing and delivery.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Through our open-source Starbucks Greener Stores framework, developed in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and in collaboration with other nongovernmental organizations, we have created a new benchmark in retail for design, construction and operation. In FY21, 2,779 Starbucks stores were certified Greener Stores and we expanded the framework to international markets, opening the first Greener Store outside of North America in Shanghai with a focus on circularity. The Shanghai Greener Store has been designed and built to reduce waste, repurpose goods and serve as a platform for future innovation. In FY22, Starbucks will continue the international expansion of this program with Greener Stores opening in Japan, the U.K. and Chile. We aim to build and operate 10,000 Greener Stores globally by 2025. We also saw stores improving their adoption of Greener Store standards, such as energy efficiency and recycling, thanks in part to partners' (employees) growing interest and motivation surrounding sustainability.

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

Starbucks plans to continue to expand its number of Greener Stores within and beyond North America in coming years. In FY21, we opened our first Greener Store outside of North America in Shanghai, China with a focus on circularity. The Shanghai Greener Store has been designed and built to reduce waste, repurpose goods and serve as a platform for future innovation. Starbucks will open two additional experiential Greener Stores, like in Shanghai, designed to immerse customers in Starbucks Planet Positive commitments — the next is planned for Southern California and Starbucks hometown in Seattle, Wash. Looking to the future, Starbucks will extend its commitment beyond company operated stores to licensees, joint venture partners and licensees to innovate and expand sustainability programming to deliver more robust energy, carbon, water, and waste reductions. Over the next year, Starbucks will continue the international expansion of this program with Greener Stores opening in Japan, the UK and Chile. Starbucks is also expanding test and learn capabilities for sustainability with innovation test stores that are part of the ecosystem at the ASU-Starbucks Center for the Future of People and the Planet. The ASU-Starbucks Center, slated to open in December, will include work to inspire others to design, build and operate portfolios of buildings that minimize environmental impacts throughout their life cycle. This includes developing a roadmap for Greener Store education efforts, including a toolkit, and learning library, to be open-sourced and available for Starbucks stakeholders and others via Starbucks Global Academy.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Target reference number**

Oth 2

**Year target was set**

2020

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

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

Waste management	Other, please specify (metric tons of waste sent to landfill, incineration, sewage, litter and mismanaged)
------------------	--

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

890201

**Target year**

2030

**Figure or percentage in target year**

445100

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

808256

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

18.410428194949

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Abs 1

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In January 2020, Starbucks announced our commitment to reduce waste sent to landfill from direct operations and stores (licensed and company operated), inclusive of packaging provided to customers in stores that is disposed of off-site. In FY21, we are reporting progress against our waste target as two metrics: Starbucks diverted 32% of operational waste and 24% of packaging was reusable, recyclable or compostable. Operational waste generated metric is provided in response to this question. Operational waste includes waste generated in direct operation, including company operated stores and manufacturing, and licensed stores. To improve measurement and align to industry standards, our methodology for calculating waste diversion and packaging was updated in FY21. We are reviewing our target going forward. A methodology change was made in the FY19 and FY21 inventories to update operational waste values and classifications to be consistent with internal data tracking and estimation methodology improvements established in FY21. We are not reporting on waste discarded by customers out of stores and instead have expanded our reporting of packaging materials

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

In FY21, our test-and-learn approach included testing a Borrow-A-Cup program in stores in Seattle and Korea, which gave customers the option to receive their beverage in a reusable cup and return it at a participating store's contactless kiosk. International markets also identified key pathways in support of our 2030 waste reduction target. Starbucks EMEA committed to offering a reusable cup share program in all EMEA stores by 2025, and Starbucks South Korea committed to eliminating single-use cups by 2025. In addition, finding better ways to manage waste with more sustainable packaging solutions is a priority to achieve our Planet Positive goals. As we continue our work to shift away from single-use materials, Starbucks is continuing our work to develop compostable and recyclable hot cups in collaboration with Closed Loop Partners and the NextGen Consortium. We are also taking action to shift away from single-use plastics and champion the circular economy through our participation in the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Target reference number**

Oth 3

**Year target was set**

2021

**Target coverage**

Product level

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

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

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Carbon neutral green coffee (coffee at origin), metric tons of GHG emissions associated with carbon from farm to port)
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**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

2259205

**Target year**

2030

**Figure or percentage in target year**

0

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

2046655

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

9.40817677014702

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Abs 1

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

As part of the company's commitment to be a resource positive company, Starbucks announced a new goal to achieve Carbon Neutral Green Coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030. This commitment builds on Starbucks work to source coffee responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet, while we also work to empower farmers, improve their livelihoods, and positively impact their communities, all with the aspiration of ensuring a sustainable future of coffee. Now, in support of the company's path to a Planet Positive future, Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port). With this focus on on-farm activities and land use change, Starbucks is addressing its largest source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee before the rest of the coffee value chain (like transportation, roasting, or packaging). Starbucks will work to meet its 2030 target of carbon neutral green coffee, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee at Origin then compensating for any remaining emissions.

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

These coffee-specific environmental goals are an extension of work underway with C.A.F.E. (coffee and farmer equity) Practices. Evidence shows that farmers participating in the program have higher productivity than the country averages, which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Now, in support of the company's path to a Planet Positive future, Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port). With this focus on on-farm activities and land use change, Starbucks is addressing its largest source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee before the rest of the coffee value chain (like transportation, roasting, or packaging). Starbucks will work to meet its 2030 target of carbon neutral green coffee, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee at Origin then compensating for any remaining emissions, by deploying three primary strategies: • Decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools • Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree vitals • Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes • Starbucks will achieve 50% conservation in water usage by 2030 by: • Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills for C.A.F.E Practices farms • Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient • Developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

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

**Target reference number**

NZ1

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

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

Abs1

**Target year for achieving net zero**

2050

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In July 2020, Starbucks joined Transform to Net Zero as a founding member. The Initiative's objective is to accelerate the transition to a net zero global economy no later than 2050, and as such Starbucks has committed to be Net Zero by 2050.

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

Unsure

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

<Not Applicable>

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

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	412	
To be implemented*	104	
Implementation commenced*	58	
Implemented*	19	
Not to be implemented	15	

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

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

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

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

Please select

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Please select

**Comment**

Starbucks is working to improve tracking of initiatives that drive GHG emission reductions to enable more comprehensively reporting of this information. Announced in 2018, the Greener Stores Framework, co-developed with World Wildlife Fund, is designed to accelerate the transformation of retail towards lower-impact stores that achieve reductions in carbon emissions, water usage and landfill waste. With performance-based standards that incorporate design and extend throughout the life of a store, Starbucks Greener Stores in North America have reduced energy consumption by 30% compared with the company's prior store designs. Additionally, state-of-the-art technologies treat and conserve water, reducing annual water use by more than 30%, saving more than 1.3 billion gallons of water annually. Meanwhile, 90% of company operated stores have adopted waste diversion and circular practices, including recycling, composting, Grounds for Your Garden and Starbucks FoodShare. In FY21, 2,779 Starbucks stores were certified Greener Stores and we expanded the framework to international markets, opening the first Greener Store outside of North America in Shanghai with a focus on circularity. We aim to build and operate 10,000 Greener Stores globally by 2025.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery
---	---------------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

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

Scope 1

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

Please select

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Please select

**Comment**

Starbucks is working to improve tracking of initiatives that drive GHG emission reductions to enable more comprehensively reporting of this information. In our roasting facilities, we're increasing the energy efficiency of Starbucks natural gas usage through green bean preheating. green bean preheating takes waste heat from the exhaust and heats the beans some. Therefore, the roaster does not have to use as much gas to bring the beans to roasting temperature.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

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

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

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

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

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

**Payback period**

Please select

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Please select

**Comment**

Starbucks is working to improve tracking of initiatives that drive GHG emission reductions to enable more comprehensively reporting of this information. We achieved our goal to eliminate plastic straws. This effort does not deter our commitment to accessibility and our responsibility to provide plastic straws for customers who require them to enjoy their favorite beverage. To eliminate traditional plastic straws, we first reduced demand, through the rollout of strawless lids, which we has approximately 9% less plastic than the flat lid and straw historically used for iced beverages. Unlike traditional plastic straws, the strawless lids can be recycled in many markets in the U.S. and Canada. We also introduced alternative material straws mostly made of polylactic acid (PLA) and polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA). While some PLA and PHA straws have been available in international markets, PHA straws were introduced in the U.S. in 2021.

**C4.3c**

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

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	One of the primary functions of the global sustainability team is to facilitate operational functions to support Starbucks sustainability targets. This is done through internal campaigning and engagement. The sustainability team represents as subject matter experts on various projects throughout the company, supporting the integration of sustainability within business units and tracking progress towards our global commitments.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	In the past three years, more and more local governments have begun to regulate foodservice packaging. Starbucks regularly falls under these regulations. Typically, these regulations require compostable packaging and ban non-recyclable single use plastics such as straws, cutlery, and our splash sticks. Wherever these ordinances exist, Starbucks makes the necessary packaging changes to comply. Starbucks is currently affected by packaging laws in more 80 local markets. Efforts to reduce single-use plastic, particularly cup waste, are not new to Starbucks. We have offered the option for customers to enjoy their beverage in For Here Ware or to BYOC (bring your own cup) for a discount since the 1980s. In FY21, after removing the option from our stores due to COVID-19, we proudly reintroduced personal reusable cups and For Here Ware in most markets, though less than 1% of beverages sold were in reusable cups. <sup>22</sup> We continue to conduct consumer and market research to better understand how best to incentivize the use of reusables towards our goal to double the use of reusable cups from 2016-2022. In FY21, our test-and-learn approach included testing a Borrow-A-Cup program in stores in Seattle and Korea, which gave customers the option to receive their beverage in a reusable cup and return it at a participating store's contactless kiosk. International markets also identified key pathways in support of our 2030 waste reduction target. Starbucks EMEA committed to offering a reusable cup share program in all EMEA stores by 2025, and Starbucks South Korea committed to eliminating single-use cups by 2025.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Starbucks has partnered with Arizona State University to launch a sustainability focused education course, free to all partners (employees). The course, called Greener Apron, is a deeply informative education course about sustainability as a concept. The course is designed to give all partners the tools they need to champion sustainability in their stores, homes and communities. It covers a range of sustainability topics and offers practical steps toward taking better care of the planet. It has four modules; 1) Introduction to sustainability 2) Sustainability at Starbucks 3) Greener Aprons: Becoming Resource Positive and 4) Test your Sustainability Knowledge. The course is full of videos and content developed in collaboration with leading academics, NGO leaders, and Starbucks executives. Employees are awarded a pin upon completion of the course and passing a final test with a score of 80%. As of the end of FY20, more than 38,000 partners worldwide have now enrolled in the course. Starbucks actively engages in promotional campaigns to create awareness of the initiative as well as encourage completion of the course. Empowering our Partners with the education of sustainability creates champions for reducing our environmental impact across our operations.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	The energy management team develops capital and expense requirements to drive towards our energy reduction and renewable energy goals throughout our store portfolio.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Since 2017, Starbucks has been executing on direct investments and long-term contracts to diversify our renewable energy program. These investments and contracts are overseen by the renewable energy steering committee. A priority in FY20 was expanding our roster of renewable energy projects in the U.S., supporting the growth of green energy onto the grid close to the stores that use the energy. We used our scale to drive innovation across the energy sector and support not only our stores but also the communities around our stores: In FY21, a combined Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA) and Virtual Storage Agreement (VSA) that Starbucks entered came online and is estimated to provide renewable energy for more than 550 stores in California with solar energy and utility-scale batteries. And, in Southwestern Washington, Starbucks supported the development of a new wind project which will provide renewable energy to approximately 140 Starbucks Stores and the company's Kent Roasting Plant, along with numerous communities in Washington. As Starbucks advances its renewable energy strategy, the company will use its scale to drive innovation across the energy sector, applying an environmental and climate justice lens to new investments in the U.S. and Canada.

**C4.5**

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

Yes

**C4.5a**

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

**Level of aggregation**

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify (Greener Store Framework, WWF)

**Type of product(s) or service(s)**

Buildings construction and renovation	Other, please specify (low carbon, water, and waste stores)
---------------------------------------	---

**Description of product(s) or service(s)**

Announced in 2018, the Greener Stores framework, co-developed with World Wildlife Fund, is designed to accelerate the transformation of retail towards lower-impact stores that achieve reductions in carbon emissions, water usage and landfill waste. With performance-based standards that incorporate design and extend throughout the life of a store, Starbucks Greener Stores in North America have reduced energy consumption by 30% compared with the company's prior store designs. That equals the electricity use of more than 30,000 homes per year. Additionally, state-of-the-art technologies treat and conserve water, reducing annual water use by more than 30%, saving more than 1.3 billion gallons of water annually. Meanwhile, 90% of company operated stores have adopted waste diversion and circular practices, including recycling, composting, Grounds for Your Garden, and Starbucks FoodShare. Key to our Greener Stores framework are efforts to accelerate the clean energy transition through onsite solar, and new innovative renewable energy investments and contracts. In FY21, Starbucks completed the installation of a 1-megawatt solar array at the Starbucks Carson Valley Roasting Plant and Distribution Center, one of the largest in the world supplying Starbucks products domestically and internationally. Across Starbucks roasting plants, as current roasters reach end of life, the company is replacing them with new roasters that are 40% more energy efficient.

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

No

**Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Functional unit used**

<Not Applicable>

**Reference product/service or baseline scenario used**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions**

<Not Applicable>

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

**C5. Emissions methodology**

**C5.1**

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

No

**C5.1a**

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

**Row 1**

**Has there been a structural change?**

No

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**C5.1b**



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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	A methodology change was made in the FY19 and FY21 inventories to include the scope 1, 2 and select scope 3 emissions of our global licensed stores' in category 14, instead of category 3 as in prior years. The select scope 3 emissions include the emissions from these licensed stores' purchases of food, beverage ingredients, and packaging not purchased through Starbucks Corporation as these are covered in category 1. Due to data availability, purchases by Licensed Stores are often estimated.

**C5.1c**

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	SBUX base year for the GHG, water, and waste inventories is FY2019. SBUX will follow the guidelines in the Climate Leaders Design Principles for adjusting the base year GHG inventory. The base year inventory will be adjusted in response to any structural or methodology changes, if the resulting adjustment is more than 1% of base year reported metrics, whether it be emissions, water, or waste. Adjustments less than this threshold are considered insignificant and will be decided case by case.

**C5.2**

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

**Scope 1**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

349178

**Comment**

**Scope 2 (location-based)**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

877440

**Comment**

**Scope 2 (market-based)**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

396487

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

8143957

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

250223

**Comment**

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

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

164059

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

589987

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

287716

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

26008

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

583742

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

Starbucks does not have significant upstream leased assets.

**Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

Downstream transportation impacts are minimal and not calculated.

**Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

42055

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

77718

**Comment**

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

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

155748

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

Starbucks does not act as a lessor.

**Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

3330106

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 15: Investments**

**Base year start**

October 1 2018

**Base year end**

September 30 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

143350

**Comment**

**Scope 3: Other (upstream)**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3: Other (downstream)**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

C5.3

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**(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.**

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

C6. Emissions data

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C6.1

---

**(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**

**Reporting year**

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

372020

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

C6.2

---

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

**Row 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

**Scope 2, market-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**

The Market-based calculation approach applies the renewable energy purchases against same-market usage as per the Scope 2 and RE:100 recommended methodology. All licensed stores are considered in Scope 3.

C6.3

---

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

**Reporting year**

**Scope 2, location-based**

923483

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

474774

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**C6.4**

---

**(C6.4) 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?**

No

**C6.5**

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**(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**

**Purchased goods and services**

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

8128362

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Hybrid method  
Spend-based method

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

68

**Please explain**

Emissions were calculated using quantities and weight of purchased materials for the top categories' coffee, dairy, food, ingredients for beverages, packaging, and others. For purchased goods and services, the databases used include World Food Life Cycle Database and Ecoinvent 3.8 life cycle database. The data was primarily gathered on a weight-basis, when weight data was not available spend data and EEIO factors were used. Regionalized, production-specific emission factors from 2020 data were used for green coffee factors. Quantis LUC methodology and calculations were held constant from the 2020 inventory and are based on NCS guidelines uses FAOSTAT data as an input to calculate LUC based on land use and crop area at country level. This data is collected every year from 1990 to the most recent year available for each crop and country. Land Use Change is limited to the available data for specific sourcing countries for each commodity purchased. The computations were carried out in Excel. Starbucks is continuously striving to increase data quality and GHG emissions accuracy for scope 3.

**Capital goods**

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

211674

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Spend-based method

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

0

**Please explain**

For capital goods, each spend category is mapped to a US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) category for all purchases outside of China. For purchases made by SBUX China, spend categories are mapped to a Chinese Environmentally Extended Input-Output (CEEIO) database category.

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

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

203417

### Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

57

### Please explain

Upstream emissions are calculated for fuel use and transmission and distribution losses. These emissions are calculated by using Scope 1 and 2 emissions as input data, which represent both direct and indirect emissions modelled for company-operated locations across markets for retail, non-retail, and other facilities across relevant markets. Emissions from licensed stores have been reallocated to Scope 2 Category 14 Franchises. Emission factors for US electricity and fuel use are from USEPA eGrid 2020 and Argonne Labs GREET 2020 model. Emission factors for non-US electricity and fuel use are from Defra 2021 Version 1.0 and Ecoinvent life-cycle database v3.5.

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

676195

### Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

92

### Please explain

Emission factors for truck, rail, ocean and aircraft transport per ton-mile are reliant on 2019 GLEC Framework T&D emission factors. If fuel consumption quantity data is available and ton-mile data is not available, emission factors for mobile combustion per gallon are reliant on EPA emission factor hub - EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Sep 2021. If neither ton-mile nor fuel consumption quantity data is available, the emission is calculated based on total T&D spend and the emission factors are reliant on USEEIO database. From port to Starbucks distribution centers, the primary calculation of CO<sub>2</sub>e is provided by Starbucks logistic partners and divided between transportation modes (i.e., air, intermodal, LTL, Ocean, TL, TL/LTL Mix). For delivery from distribution centers to stores, fuel consumption or ton-mile or total spend data were obtained for each market region. The computations were carried out in Excel. Transportation and distribution emissions from licensed store markets were calculated in cat 14 Franchise since the cost is paid by the licensees, instead of Starbucks.

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

283847

### Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

49

### Please explain

Data was provided for the US, Canada, UK, China, and Japan for company owned store waste operations as well as non-retail operations for operated facilities, for landfill, recycling, composting, and incineration. Data gaps were filled by extrapolating actual data based on sales per region. GHG emissions from all solid waste were calculated based on emission factors from EPA WARM. GHG emissions for wastewater were calculated using a US wastewater LCA factor from Gabi. Packaging waste emissions were estimated using Ecoinvent emission factors.

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

3766

### Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method

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

54

### Please explain

Air Travel (except Japan, China), Hotel Stay, Train Travel emission calculation is calculated by Starbucks travel service agency Egencia based on DEFRA methodology with a CO<sub>2</sub> reporting methodology document provided. Rental car emission in the US and Canada, Japan business travel and China air flight emissions are processed and calculated in different process: for air travel, if distance and cabin class information are available, Defra emission factor was applied to quantify the emissions from different cabin classes; for other travel modes, if only expense data is available, spend based method was applied to estimate the emissions.

## Employee commuting

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

619526

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

### Please explain

A list of employee headcount by region is collected and used to calculate employee commuting impacts based on publicly available commuting data. Average commuting distance and percentage of employees per transportation mode were pulled from various country-specific transportation/commuting data sources in different regions. We assume two trips per day and estimate an average km by mode. The number of commuting days per year was assumed to be 231 days (365 days excluding weekends, minus holidays (10), sick days (5), vacation (15)). USCAN emission factors were sourced from the US EPA Emission Factor Hub. In the international markets, Bus, rail, motorbike used Defra emission factor and the car travel emission factor was adjusted based on US car commuting emission factors for international fuel economy. The computations were carried out in Excel.

## Upstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Emissions from upstream leased assets are included in our scope 1 and 2 inventory.

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Downstream transportation impacts are minimal and were not calculated separately.

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

46498

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

28

### Please explain

This category includes scope 1 and 2 emissions from all downstream contract manufacturing partner companies that occur during processing activities of Starbucks sold products during the reporting year (e.g. roasting, grinding, flavoring, and packaging of coffee). This includes the electricity, natural gas, and other fuel use (e.g., diesel, propane) at each contract manufacturing facility. This utility data is then allocated to Starbucks based on the percentage of each respective company's business that Starbucks represents (% based on square footage, sales, etc.). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the Starbucks allocated consumption values by the appropriate emission factor (EPA eGRID for US electricity, International Energy Agency 2013 Edition for international electricity, EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories for natural gas and fuel).

## Use of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

78339

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

### Please explain

This category calculates the emissions from electricity used in customers' homes to brew Starbucks at-home coffee and tea. Electricity use is estimated based on total at-home coffee and tea sales in the reporting year (in kilograms of coffee/tea) and brewing assumptions from a lifecycle assessment of coffee brewing methods (kWh per g coffee, Humbert et al. 2009). The total electricity required to brew at-home coffee and tea are broken out by region based on coffee and tea sales volumes by region in the reporting year. Finally, the appropriate regional emission factors (lb CO<sub>2</sub>e/MWh, IEA 2013 Edition) are applied to the regional electricity requirements for coffee and tea at-home brewing to calculate emissions.

## End of life treatment of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

155004

### Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

### Please explain

This category calculates the emissions associated with the disposal of the packaging of Starbucks products sold in retail stores. This includes products sold in both company-owned stores and licensed stores. All retail store primary packaging is considered "out of store" waste for the purposes of this category (no assumption is made regarding the % of packaging disposed of in-store by customers). Packaging weight data is obtained from the procurement team that includes weight by material type and region. Assumptions are made regarding littering rates and the disposal method by material type and region (European Commission, 2018 and World Bank What a Waste 2.0 report). Emissions are calculated by multiplying the packaging weight (short tons) by region, material, and disposal method by the appropriate EPA WARM emission factor (mt CO<sub>2</sub>e/short ton material). Total short tons of littered and mismanaged waste are assigned to the Landfilled WARM disposal method category to calculate emissions associated with littered and mismanaged waste.

## Downstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Starbucks does not act as a lessor.

## Franchises

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

2308317

### Emissions calculation methodology

Franchise-specific method

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

5

### Please explain

According to the GHG protocol, this category calculates emissions from the operation of franchises not included in scope 1 or scope 2. A franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category applies to franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments, such as royalties for the use of trademarks and other services). For SBUX, LS, JV, and FR are considered as Franchises. Franchisors should account for emissions that occur from the operation of franchises (i.e., the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of franchisees) in this category. Franchisees may optionally report upstream scope 3 emissions associated with the franchisor's operations (i.e., scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of the franchisor) in category 1 (Purchased goods and services). For SBUX, below is a list of different sections of franchises' emissions calculations. The boundary of category 14. Franchises emissions calculation: • Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and indirect water usage associated with the franchises (LS, JV, and FR stores). • Purchased Goods & Services emissions associated with the franchises (LS, JV, and FR stores). • Upstream Transportation & Distribution emissions associated with the franchises (LS, JV, and FR stores). • Operational Waste emissions associated with the franchises (LS, JV, and FR stores) It is assumed that franchisees all use electricity and water for their operation. For franchisees with missing natural gas data, if they are located in a country with climate zone equals for higher than 4, it is assumed that they would consume natural gas. Missing values are estimated based on USCAN retail average electricity, natural gas, and water usage per sf.



## Investments

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

1144133

### Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

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

0.01

### Please explain

Investment emissions are calculated via the "Global Carbon Accounting Standard", from here on called "the Standard". The Standard was developed through a multi-stakeholder process under the leadership of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). The Standard proposes a bottom-up, transparent and harmonized approach for assessing financed emissions of different asset classes. - Pepsi JV and Starbucks AiNi Group JV: Calculated, allocated, and included these emissions using JV percent ownership and (1) revenue and EEIO emission factors for Pepsi JV and (2) energy usage data and emission factors for Ai Ni Group JV. - Valor Siren Venture Fund I: Used an average price-to-earnings ratio (based on publicly avail info) to estimate revenues earned from this investment. Estimated revenue is multiplied by an average EEIO emissions factor to estimate total emissions.

## Other (upstream)

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

All relevant emissions are captured in other categories.

## Other (downstream)

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

All relevant emissions are captured in other categories.

## C6.7

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### (C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

## C6.10

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**(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.**

**Intensity figure**

0.0000291

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

846794

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

2910000000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

12

**Direction of change**

Increased

**Reason for change**

In FY21, net revenues increased due to economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. While our GHG emissions from FY21 also increased as a result of increase in business activity and updated GHG calculation methodologies, those results are not uniform. Scope 2 emissions increases in FY21 can be attributed to an increase in the number of stores in China and Japan, increasing our electricity usage in these regions. We do not currently purchase renewable energy in these regions due to market constraints.

**C7. Emissions breakdowns**

**C7.1**

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

Yes

**C7.1a**

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	111569	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	54	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	185067	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	75329	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

**C7.2**

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	35
Canada	14212
China	35401
Colombia	0.1
Costa Rica	99
Indonesia	1
Japan	32703
Netherlands	1975
Switzerland	367
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1
United States of America	285966
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	1259

**C7.3**

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

By activity

### C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary combustion	110553
Process Gases	185001
Mobile Combustion	1136
Refrigerants	75329

### C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	319	0
Brazil	0.06	0.06
Canada	16113	0
China	404844	404713
Colombia	0.17	0.17
Costa Rica	6.76	6.76
Ethiopia	0.02	0.02
Guatemala	35.52	35.52
Indonesia	9.1	9.1
Japan	66785.69	66785.69
Mexico	1.23	1.23
Netherlands	2890.88	3218.72
Rwanda	2.33	2.33
Switzerland	761.39	0
United Republic of Tanzania	1.06	1.06
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4410.36	0
United States of America	427302.62	0

### C7.6

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

By activity

### C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Corporate Jet & Hanger	57	0
Farmer Support Center	181	181
GSC	35243	3219
Office	10701	5056
Retail	877300	466317

### C7.9

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

Decreased

### C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	174004	Increased	28	Increased electricity consumption from more retail stores in China and Japan. We currently do not source renewable energy in Japan and only source a very small amount of renewable energy in China. The numerator is 174,004 metric tons CO2e and the denominator is the combined scope 1 and scope 2 market-based emissions from 2020: 626,690 metric tons CO2e. We arrived at 28 percent by dividing the increase by the denominator [(174,004 /626,690)*100%=28%].
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	46100	Increased	7	Increase was due to multiple sources. There was increase of Fugitive Emissions (Process Gases + Refrigerants) and emissions from electricity due to business recovery from COVID. The numerator is 46,100 metric tons CO2e and the denominator is the combined scope 1 and scope 2 market-based emissions from 2020: 626,690 metric tons CO2e. We arrived at 7 percent by dividing the decrease by the denominator [(46,100 /626,690)*100%=7%].

## C7.9b

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

Market-based

## C8. Energy

### C8.1

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

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

### C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

### C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	614057	614057
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1323497	667656	1991153
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	1323497	1281713	2605210

**C8.2b**

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

**C8.2c**

**(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

**Sustainable biomass**

**Heating value**

Please select

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Other biomass**

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Coal**

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Oil**

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

7202

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Gas**

**Heating value**

LHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

606855

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

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

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Total fuel**

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

614057

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**C8.2g**

**(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.**

**Country/area**

Austria

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

1366.9

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

0

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

1366.9

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

No

**Country/area**

Brazil

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

0.78

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

0

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

0.78

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Yes

---

**Country/area**

Canada

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

116198.27

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

0

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

116198.27

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

No

---

**Country/area**

China

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

525872.7

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

0

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

525872.7

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

No

---

**Country/area**

Colombia

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

1.54

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

0

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

1.54

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Yes

---

**Country/area**

Costa Rica

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

105.51

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

0

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

105.51

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

No

---

**Country/area**

Ethiopia

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

2.3

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

0

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

2.3

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**



Yes

---

**Country/area**

Guatemala

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

123.23

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

0

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

123.23

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Yes

---

**Country/area**

Indonesia

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

12

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

0

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

12

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Yes

---

**Country/area**

Japan

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

133941.71

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

0

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

133941.71

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

No

---

**Country/area**

Mexico

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

2.72

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

0

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

2.72

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

Yes

---

**Country/area**

Netherlands

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

7125.48

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

0

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

7125.48

**Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

No

---

**Country/area**

Rwanda

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

8.09

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

0

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

8.09

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

---

**Country/area**

Switzerland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

3265.8

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

0

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

3265.8

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

---

**Country/area**

United Republic of Tanzania

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

3.69

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

0

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

3.69

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Yes

---

**Country/area**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

18917.2

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

0

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

18917.2

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

---

**Country/area**

United States of America

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

1184205.3

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

0

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

1184205.3

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

---

## C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

Canada

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

116198

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

116198

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

Canada

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

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

China

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

170

**Tracking instrument used**

GEC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

170

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

China

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

2018

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2022

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Other, please specify ( China General Certification Center)

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Biomass (34%), Wind (34%), Off-shore wind (14%), landfill gas (7%), biodegradable (4%), photovoltaic (4%), hydropower (1%), biogas (1%))

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

18917

**Tracking instrument used**

REGO

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

18917

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

139135

---

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

139135

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

17786

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

17786

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2018

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

15426

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

15426

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2018

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

98902

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

98902

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

42213

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

42213

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2019

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

No brand, label, or certification

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

6948

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

6948

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2018

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

70182

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

70182

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2017

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Other, please specify (Onsite Solar )

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

40

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

40

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

Starbucks-owned generation

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

20630

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

20630

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)****Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

28102

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

28102

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)****Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

20102

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

20102

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

90234

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

90234

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

---

2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

17925

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

17925

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Direct procurement from an offsite grid-connected generator e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

27951

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

27951

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

2020

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar)

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

35000

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

---



35000

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Wind

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

410169

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

410169

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar )

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

123538

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**

123538

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**

United States of America

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

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**

Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**

United States of America

**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

6089

**Tracking instrument used**

US-REC

---

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**  
6089

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**  
United States of America

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

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**  
2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**  
Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**  
United States of America

**Sourcing method**  
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. Green Tariffs)

**Renewable electricity technology type**  
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar )

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**  
15518

**Tracking instrument used**  
US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**  
15518

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**  
United States of America

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

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**  
2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**  
Green-e

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of renewable electricity consumption**  
United States of America

**Sourcing method**  
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

**Renewable electricity technology type**  
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar )

**Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**  
5802

**Tracking instrument used**  
US-REC

**Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)**  
5802

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed**  
Canada

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

**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**  
2021

**Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase**  
Green-e

**Comment**

---

C8.2j

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**(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.**

**Country/area of generation**

United States of America

**Renewable electricity technology type**

Solar

**Facility capacity (MW)**

0.1

**Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)**

40

**Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)**

0

**Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)**

40

**Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)**

0

**Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)**

0

**Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)**

0

**Type of energy attribute certificate**

US-REC

**Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

40

**Comment**

**C8.2k**

**(C8.2k) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.**

Starbucks’ renewable electricity sourcing strategy is focused on making direct investments in new projects within the communities in which it operates, geographically pairing generation with consumption and creating opportunities for increased partner, customer, and community engagement. Starbucks’ direct investments include long-term financial commitments (PPAs and VPPAs), Tax Equity investments, and company-owned on-site solar installations. As Starbucks embarks on the next chapter of its renewable energy strategy, the company will build on its existing footprint by expanding into new markets and will use its scale to drive innovation across the energy sector, applying a climate justice lens to new investments. Starbucks’ long-term green tariff commitments further support the development of new renewable generation by partnering with local utilities to bundle locally generated clean energy and EACs. Starbucks grades its potential renewable energy projects against an emissionality and environmental and community impact framework.

Indirectly, Starbucks supports renewables development through its regionally directed and technology specific unbundled EAC procurement. Unbundled EAC procurement continues to represent a smaller proportion of Starbucks’ broader renewable energy portfolio as it grows its direct investments, though is still an essential component of supporting its 100% renewable energy claim in North American and U.K. company operations. Starbucks is also an active educator of new renewable energy buyers and vocally demonstrates thought leadership across industry circles. Starbucks has consistently been a top purchaser of renewable energy on the EPA’s National Top 20 Retail list and won a 2021 EPA Green Power Leadership award for its industry leadership.

Starbucks Farmer Support Centers located in Brazil, China, Colombia, Guatemala, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, Rwanda, and Tanzania are not included in its RE100 commitment.

**C8.2l**

**(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?**

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	Yes, in specific countries/areas in which we operate	<Not Applicable>

**C8.2m**

**(C8.2m) Provide details of the country-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.**

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Japan	Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market Regulatory instability	Volatile EAC pricing and procurement uncertainty in the multi-price auction market. Evolving regulatory and market structures (METI). Limited availability of offsite projects.
China	Lack of electricity market structure supporting bilateral PPAs Prohibitively priced renewable electricity Regulatory instability	Regulatory complexity and difficulty in finding and signing bilateral PPAs. Multiple challenges across sourcing and transacting direct investments, including supply chain traceability issues. . Sourcing compliant GECs within RE100 framework (no double counting).

**C9. Additional metrics**

**C9.1**

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

**C10. Verification**

**C10.1**

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

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

**C10.1a**

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

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Moderate assurance

**Attach the statement**

Starbucks\_2021 Verification Report.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Page 1-3

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

**C10.1b**

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

**Scope 2 approach**

Scope 2 market-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Moderate assurance

**Attach the statement**

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**Page/ section reference**

Page 1-3

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

**C10.1c**

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

**Scope 3 category**

Scope 3: Business travel

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Moderate assurance

**Attach the statement**

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**Page/section reference**

Page 1-3

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

**C10.2**

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

Yes

**C10.2a**

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Progress towards Starbucks commitment to build and operate 10,000 Greener Stores globally by 2025)	Third-party verification is conducted by SCS Global to ensure that the Greener Stores program is independently verified to address climate change, demonstrate leadership, integrity and transparency.	Starbucks has partnered with SCS and WWF to develop our Greener Stores program. By 2025, we are committed to having 10,000 certified Greener Stores. One initiative of the Greener Stores standard is that facilities will have an energy management system or equivalent building management systems. The standard currently only applies to U.S. company-operated stores with 100% of U.S. stores participating in Greener Stores and verified. We're working to expand and adapt our Greener Stores standard globally.

**C11. Carbon pricing**

## C11.1

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### (C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

## C11.2

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### (C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

## C11.3

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

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

## C12. Engagement

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### C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

### C12.1a

---

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

##### Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

##### Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

##### % of suppliers by number

##### % total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

##### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Starbucks is on a journey to bring a new paper cup liner to market that is both recyclable and compostable. This type of breakthrough innovation, in order to get to scale, will require the partnership of our full cup value chain, from paper board manufacturer to cup converter. The NextGen Cup Challenge, in partnership with OpenIDEO, is the first initiative in this journey. The NextGen Cup Challenge will be open to supply chain leaders, innovators and solution providers that have promising solutions to recovery of single use cups, with a focus on the fiber based hot and cold cup, starting with creating a fully recyclable and/ or compostable cup in North America. While NextGen intends to work on the entire cup system, including cups, lids and straws, its first challenge will focus on the fiber-based hot and cold cup, as this is the most significant challenge faced by the industry. Each year, an estimated 600 billion paper and plastic cups are distributed worldwide. Most of these are not recyclable or compostable. The NextGen Cup Consortium and Challenge launched in 2018 to bring together entrepreneurs, industry, and recyclers to identify and commercialize the next generation of recyclable and/or compostable cups. Closed Loop Partners, Starbucks, and McDonald's invite the industry to join this effort to identify a global solution to this shared challenge.

##### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Starbucks as founding member of the NextGen Consortium, is now engaging our incumbent supply base to partner in bringing the new winning technologies of NextGen to market. This project will be successful once these new recyclable and compostable liners have been scaled to market and coffee cups are widely acceptable material in recycling streams. In 2020, Starbucks identified one of the cup solutions ready to introduce into the hands of partners and customers to test the overall experience in stores. We plan to launch a new cup in the fall of 2022 that will meet our goal to include 20% recycled content in our hot cups. Currently, our hot cups contain 10% recycled content. While we are increasing the amount of recyclable content used to make hot cups, we are also working to develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups by 2022. In FY21 and FY22 to date, seven new markets in the U.S. have joined the list of major markets where Starbucks hot cups are recyclable. We recognize that some of these efforts may be delayed or change because of operational challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, these shifts will not deter our longer-term objectives for reusables.

##### Comment

Starbucks is currently working with Closed Loop Partners, the Consortium and other businesses on continuing to test and validate the recyclability of the various challenge winners. We are also continuing the work with key stakeholders in the recycling industry to advocate for increasing the overall recyclability of cups and ensure they are ultimately accepted within municipalities. The journey to find a more sustainable cup solution is part of Starbucks aspiration to be resource positive, giving more than it takes from the planet. In addition to market testing, the company continues to evaluate a variety of NextGen Cup Challenge winning concepts and cup technologies, as well as plans to learn from other reusable and recyclable innovations to find the best sustainable solutions for its business, partners (employees) and customers.

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##### Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

#### Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

#### % of suppliers by number

#### % total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

#### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Starbucks is committed to making coffee the world's first sustainable product and to subsequently improve the lives of at least 1 million people in coffee communities around the world. Starbucks is dedicated to helping farmers overcome the challenges facing coffee communities. We are committed to buying 100 percent ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. To improve productivity and sustainability, we share our research and resources through our Farmer Support Centers—located in coffee-producing countries around the world. They're open to farmers regardless of whether they sell to us. Thanks to the support of our customers, we're also donating millions of disease-resistant trees to help farmers fight threats like coffee leaf rust. And through our Global Farmer Fund program, we're investing \$100 million toward financing for farmers, allowing them to renovate their farm or pursue more sustainable practices. Now we're collaborating with the industry to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product, as a founding member of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge. In addition to our ethical sourcing program for purchasing coffee, we are focused on providing holistic support to farmers and their communities to ensure a sustainable future of coffee for all. We have invested more than \$150 million to date to increase the prosperity and resilience of the farmers and workers who grow coffee around the world by investing in coffee communities, sharing technical coffee knowledge, and innovating with new agricultural approaches. All these programs directly support improving farmer livelihoods and ensuring a long-term supply of high-quality coffee for the industry.

#### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We know that the most pressing issues in coffee can't be solved by one company alone, and that the best solutions require everyone coming together to collaborate in bringing about a better future for farmers. Our journey of ethical sourcing requires looking beyond our own supply chain. After achieving our 99% ethically sourced milestone, Starbucks asked "what's next, and how can we work with the whole sector to get to 100% sustainable coffee?" Starbucks is a founding member, alongside a growing coalition of industry leaders, of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge, a call to action led by Conservation International to make coffee the world's first sustainable agriculture product. The challenge is convening the sector to sustain the future supply of coffee while ensuring the prosperity and well-being of farmers and workers and conserving nature. The Sustainable Coffee Challenge is a joint initiative of over 100 partners working together to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product. Members include coffee producers, retailers, traders, roasters, importers, industry associations, governments, donor agencies and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are building a sustainability roadmap for achieving a fully sustainable coffee sector. In 2017 the Sustainable Coffee Challenge launched its first action networks to coordinate industry action and investment. By launching Collective Action Networks, the Challenge will advance sharing of experience and collaboration to significantly advance our progress toward sustainable coffee production. One of the first Action Networks tackles the issue around aging trees and a focus to support tree replacement or rehabilitation. Starbucks commitment to providing 100 million trees to farmers by 2025 has a cumulative effect when added to the work of The Sustainable Coffee Challenge who is working on an industry wide effort to re-plant 1 billion coffee trees.

#### Comment

From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. In FY20, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits of our coffee production, resulting in expiration for farms whose verification ended in FY20 and were not audited. This resulted in 94.6% of our coffee coming in FY21 from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. In 2020, Starbucks launched a Digital Traceability tool transforms each bag of coffee beans into a digital passport, launching coffee lovers on a virtual expedition to meet farmers, roasters and baristas and to explore coffee-growing regions around the world. The new traceability tool, developed in partnership with Microsoft, is valuable to farmers as well, who are proud of the coffee they grow but who don't always know the final destination of their green coffee beans after they harvest and sell them. In FY21, more than 33,000 bags of coffee were traced using the traceability tool online, and the tool was accessed by nearly 170,000 unique visitors, raising awareness for farmers, C.A.F.E. Practices and Starbucks ongoing commitment to transparency.

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#### Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

#### Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

#### % of suppliers by number

#### % total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

#### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The journey to produce ethically sourced tea begins with tea farmers. Like most tea companies, we do not produce our own tea or own the factories that process teas into specialty black, oolong, white and green teas. We purchase or source tea from the farmers worldwide who have generations of technical expertise and equipment to produce top quality teas. At tea origin, we make purchasing decisions based on a vetting approach that includes economic accountability and transparency, social responsibility, environmental leadership and quality.

#### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

For more than 10 years, we have partnered with the Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP) to ensure our tea products are produced with sustainable practices and under safe, transparent and humane working conditions. In an effort to collaborate and strengthen collective action industry-wide, we are members of the Ethical Tea Partnership and the U.S. Tea Association. We believe together we can unlock the potential tea has to improve the lives of tea workers and their communities. Sourcing certified tea is a key aspect of our ethical sourcing approach. In FY21, Global Coffee, Tea & Cocoa, the company's global coffee sourcing team, sourced 99.9% of tea from Rainforest Alliance Certified farms. Farms, forest communities, and businesses that participate in Rainforest Alliance's certification program are audited against rigorous sustainability standards based on the triple bottom line: environmental, economic and social well-being. In addition to our global coffee sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase tea. Moving forward, we are working with regional markets to verify their purchases using a consistent set of ethical sourcing guidelines and expect to provide reporting on those efforts in coming years.

#### Comment

We are evolving and improving our ethical sourcing standard by working closely with local and international organizations including NGOs, government organizations and certifiers to ensure our approach is comprehensive to positively impact the natural environments of tea production and the next generation of tea farmers. For 14 years, we have supported Mercy Corps' Community Health and Advancement Initiative (CHAI) Project to provide youth vocational training, health services and water access improvements to more than 100,000 people from 39 rural communities in the Darjeeling and Assam regions in India and in Guatemalan cardamom-growing villages. In 2018, we announced our goal to empower and advance economic opportunities for 250,000 women and their families in coffee and tea communities through The Starbucks Foundation. In 2022, the Starbucks Foundation announced that it reached the milestone of helping to empower 250,000 women and girls. The Foundation is furthering its goal, announcing plans to impact 1 million additional women and girls in these communities by 2030. It's part of Starbucks People Positive aspirations focused on enhancing the well-being of all who connect with Starbucks. As with the initial investments, the next phase of support will focus on the same three pillars: promoting economic opportunity and empowerment, advancing women's leadership and increasing access to clean water, sanitization and hygiene.

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**Type of engagement**

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

**Details of engagement**

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

**% of suppliers by number****% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)****% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5****Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

Just as with its coffee, Starbucks goal is for the products it sells to be produced under high quality and ethical standards. Recognizing this responsibility, Starbucks looks for opportunities to collaborate with suppliers to address changes at the industry level. In 2020, Starbucks announced intent to support the Dairy Net Zero Initiative, a partnership of the U.S. dairy community seeking to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions and improvements in water quality on farms. In FY21, Starbucks officially joined the This collaborative effort is intended to provide farmers in Starbucks supply chain access to effective environmental and economically viable practices and technologies from feed production, to manure handling, cow care, and on-farm energy efficiency.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

NZI was founded by dairy organizations representing farmers, cooperatives and processors including Dairy Management Inc., the Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy, Newtrient, National Milk Producers Federation, U.S. Dairy Export Council and International Dairy Foods Association. It will help U.S. dairy farms of all sizes and geographies implement new technologies and adopt economically viable practices. Through foundational science, on-farm pilots and development of new product markets, NZI aims to knock down barriers and create incentives for farmers that will lead to economic viability and positive environmental impact. The initiative is a critical pathway to reach U.S. dairy's environmental stewardship goals, developed by dairy industry leaders and farmers, through the Innovation Center, to achieve carbon neutrality, optimized water usage and improved water quality by 2050.

**Comment**

In FY21, Starbucks joined the U.S. Dairy Net Zero Initiative, a partnership of the U.S. dairy community seeking to enable progress toward the industry's goals of achieving greenhouse gas neutrality and improvements in water quality on farms. Through a \$ 10 million investment, Starbucks is providing more farmers access to effective environmental and economically viable practices and technologies – from feed production to manure handling, cow care and on-farm energy efficiency. Starbucks also joined the Farm Powered Strategic Alliance as a founding member, repurposing food waste in Starbucks supply chain into renewable energy via farm-based anaerobic digesters. The process produces low carbon fertilizer that host farms use to support regenerative agriculture practices, while Starbucks, in turn, helps contribute to a low carbon economy. "We share Starbucks commitment to creating a more sustainable planet for future generations and look forward to partnering with them to reach net zero carbon emissions for dairy," said Mike Haddad, chairman, Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy. "This partnership reinforces the critical role dairy plays in sustainable diets, and Starbucks participation in the Net Zero Initiative will help enable, advance and scale new technologies on dairy farms of all sizes across the country."

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

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services
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**% of customers by number****% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5****Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**

Starbucks launched its 'GOOD GOOD' Movement in 2020 (FY21), inspiring Chinese customers to explore new lifestyles that are good for the planet, starting with the market-wide offering of a plant-based food and beverage menu in partnership with plant-based innovators. The 'GOOD GOOD' movement is an opportunity for Starbucks to bring plant-based and sustainable option to its second largest market: we've already opened 5,000 stores in 200 cities in mainland China, employing nearly 60,000 partners. This enables us to achieve our promise everyday through our stores. The effort highlights Starbucks conviction to live up to its responsibility as a force for good and use its scale to drive positive change. Starbucks invites new generations of Chinese consumers to effect real change by taking simple actions in their daily lives to make the world better. As a leading innovator in the industry, Starbucks is committed to constantly reimagining its menu to offer a range of food and beverage choices for customers. The company also continues to explore creative new solutions with customers beyond its menu to create a positive impact on the environment and support their lifestyles. The launch of this new platform in China marks another step towards Starbucks global aspiration to become a resource positive company, giving more than it takes from the planet. As part of its 'GOOD GOOD' movement, Starbucks will be rolling out a range of new sustainable packaging in its stores across the Chinese mainland, including coffee ground straws – the first major food and beverage retail chain in the market to do so at scale. Together with the launch of reusable for-here cold beverage cups and to-go wooden flatware, it marks the latest of Starbucks continuous efforts to reduce environmental impact at every stage of the coffee journey 'from bean to cup'. To be launched concurrently in Starbucks stores in Shanghai are specially designed reusable for-here cold beverage cups made from food contact resin, which customers can choose to replace single use plastic cups in-store. Developed by Starbucks China's R&D team, the new cup had undergone rigorous testing for durability, and is able to withstand over 1,000 times of thorough washing and sanitizing. It was first piloted in Guangzhou and Hainan province last December and will be rolled out to the rest of the market by the end of the year.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Measures of success of this engagement campaign include: # of strategic partnerships, # of plant-based menu options, # of tons of sustainable packaging use, # of tons of mitigated waste. Culinary experts from Starbucks created three delicious new dishes inspired by modern, international favorites and designed with the palates of Chinese consumers in mind. Starbucks has partnered with Beyond Meat, Inc. to provide even more choices to consumers through innovative new plant-based offerings. Starbucks is also introduced oatmilk to all stores in China with Oatly, to offer more non-dairy choices for customers. The menu continues to be refreshed, most recently with the launch of two 'GOOD GOOD' limited time offer beverages in March FY21 – the new Oatmilk Velvet Latte, and the return of seasonal favorite Berries Oatmilk Black Tea Macchiato. Packaging for the new menu items is made from compostable, plant-based material which has received OK Compost HOME and INDUSTRIAL certifications, widely recognized international standards. Products also feature a thoughtfully designed sleeve using materials recycled from milk cartons that opens up to form a meal mat, reducing the need for cleaning up. A handle is integrated into the packaging design to remove any need for secondary packaging. Reusable serve ware will continue to be provided for all in-store consumption. The sustainable packaging and reusable initiatives are estimated to eliminate a total of over 500 tons of plastic and 350 tons of waste per year when fully rolled out. On top of sustainable packaging innovations, Starbucks will continue to promote waste reduction by offering a 4RMB discount for customers who bring their own tumblers/cups. Additionally, as part of this commitment, the company announced plans to build a Coffee Innovation Park in China by 2022, which aims to become the most energy, water and waste efficient roasting operations for Starbucks around the world. In 2019, Starbucks eliminated plastic straws from all of its stores in the Chinese mainland, saving about 200 tons of plastic waste annually. It then accelerated the rollout of new waste sorting stations and completed installation in over 80



**Type of engagement & Details of engagement**

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts
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**% of customers by number**

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

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**

As part of our multi-decade aspiration to be a resource-positive company, Starbucks has committed to shift away from single-use to reusable packaging and identify better ways to manage our waste. Also, as part of this aspiration Starbucks is investing in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain. Each year, an estimated 600 billion paper and plastic cups are distributed globally and though Starbucks cups only account for an estimated 1 percent of that total, the company is not leaving the problem-solving to others. In 2018 Starbucks committed to contribute \$10M in partnership with Closed Loop Partners to create a ground-breaking consortium and launch the NextGen Cup Challenge. In 2020, we began in-market testing of a new BioPBS™-lined cup in select markets. This is the first step in the development of a global end-to-end solution that would allow cups around the world to be diverted from landfills and recycled or composted. Through the NextGen Cup Challenge, the consortium will award accelerator grants to entrepreneurs working on ideas that could lead to the development of more sustainable cup solutions and, invite customer and industry participation and partnership on the way to identifying a global solution. On its journey to develop a more recyclable and compostable hot cup solution by 2022, Starbucks announced details for in-market testing of a more sustainable cup technology from the NextGen Cup Challenge. We plan to launch a new cup in the fall of 2022 that will meet our goal to include 20% recycled content in our hot cups. We recognize that some of these efforts may be delayed or change because of operational challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, these shifts will not deter our longer-term objectives for reusables.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

We measure the success of campaign and efforts to increase the use of reusable cups by progress against goal to double the use of reusable cups from 2016-2022. These indicators include: % of beverages sold in reusable cups, # of pilots, # of markets where hot cups are recyclable. Efforts to reduce single-use plastic, particularly cup waste, are not new to Starbucks. We have offered the option for customers to enjoy their beverage in For Here Ware or to BYOC (bring your own cup) for a discount since the 1980s. In FY21, after removing the option from our stores due to COVID-19, we proudly reintroduced personal reusable cups and For Here Ware in most markets, though less than 1% of beverages sold were in reusable cups. We conduct consumer/market research to understand how to incentivize the use of reusables towards our goal to double the use of reusable cups from 2016-2022. International markets also identified key pathways in support of our 2030 waste reduction target. Starbucks EMEA committed to offering a reusable cup share program in all EMEA stores by 2025, and Starbucks South Korea committed to eliminating single-use cups by 2025. In partnership with Closed Loop Partners and the NextGen Consortium, we worked in FY20 toward our goal to develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups. Currently, our hot cups contain 10% recycled content. While we are increasing the amount of recyclable content used to make hot cups, we are also working to develop 100% compostable and recyclable hot cups by 2022. In FY21 and FY22 to date, 7 new markets in the US have joined the markets where Starbucks hot cups are recyclable. In Canada, stores are funding in-store recycling where possible. We're also shifting away from single-use plastics and champion the circular economy through our participation in the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy Global Commitment. We committed: • Take action to help eliminate problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging by 2025. • Take action to move from single use towards reuse models where relevant by 2025. • Take action for 100% of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025. • Use 5-10% recycled content across all plastic packaging by 2025. In our effort to eliminate one billion plastic straws a year, we are on track to meet our 2021 goal. In FY21, we also achieved our goal to eliminate plastic straws.

**Type of engagement & Details of engagement**

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

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

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**

80% of Starbucks beverages are enjoyed on the go, presenting a significant challenge of how to make choosing reusables as convenient as possible. Beginning in 2016, we committed to doubling the use of reusable cups by 2022. Reusable cups are an important component of our overall waste reduction strategy. Since 1985 we've rewarded our customers with a discount when they bring in personal cups or tumblers or use for-here serve ware available in our stores. In 2013 we launched a \$2 reusable cup in the U.S. and Canada, and a £1 cup in the United Kingdom. In 2021, Starbucks launched a "Borrow A Cup" trial program in five Seattle stores. Each borrowed cup replaces up to 30 disposable cups. Also in FY21, our test-and-learn approach included testing a Borrow-A-Cup program in stores in Seattle and Korea, which gave customers the option to receive their beverage in a reusable cup and return it at a participating store's contactless kiosk. Customers can order their hot or cold beverage in a newly designed reusable cup in-person or online at a participating Starbucks Café or Drive-Thru. Customers simply tell their barista they would like their drink in a reusable cup and then pay a \$1 refundable deposit. When customers are done, they scan their cup at a participating store's contactless return kiosk located in the lobby or drive-thru and drop the cup in the designated opening in the kiosk. Then, they scan their Starbucks App to receive a \$1 credit to their Starbucks Rewards account, in addition to 10 Bonus Stars. Starbucks continues to observe elevated cleaning and sanitizing protocols that meet or exceed public health guidelines and can help to reduce the spread of COVID-19. For the Borrow a Cup program, Starbucks has partnered with GO Box, a reuse system operator and service provider, to collect borrowed cups from stores daily, professionally clean and sanitize them using commercial dishwashing equipment, and put them back into circulation within 48 hours. Starbucks partnered with Ridwell, which offers a home pick-up service for reusable and hard to recycle items. Ridwell customers can place their reusable cup from the Starbucks Borrow A Cup program in a custom, reusable cup bag and place it in their Ridwell bin for easy pickups from their front door.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Measures of success for our reusable cup efforts include: % of beverages sold in reusable cups, # of tons of waste mitigated, # of strategic partnerships, # of markets with reusable cup share programs. COVID-19 safety measures challenged our ability to allow customers and partners to use personal cups and "for here" ware in our stores, but we reintroduced them in most markets in FY21. In FY21, less than 1 % of beverages sold were in reusable cups, either a customer's personal cup or "for here" ware, in company-operated stores in Canada, EMEA, Japan and the U.S. We continue to conduct consumer and market research to better understand how best to incentivize the use of reusables towards our goal to double the use of reusable cups from 2016-2022. Meanwhile, we tested single-use cup fees in UK and Germany. The two-month borrow-and-return trial run in five Seattle stores as part of Starbucks ongoing commitment to reducing single use cup waste and goal to reduce waste by 50% by 2030. Beginning June 22, 2021, Starbucks is safely reintroducing personal reusable cups across company operated stores in the U.S. As part of Starbucks ongoing commitment to prioritizing partner and customer safety, the company developed a completely contactless, new method – eliminating any shared touch points between the customer and Starbucks partners (employees). Starbucks EMEA has announced they will offer a reusable cup share program in all Europe, Middle East and Africa stores by 2025. In July, Starbucks South Korea will launch Borrow A Cup program in stores and recently committed to eliminating single-use cups by 2025.

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

In 1994, Starbucks partnered with PepsiCo to develop the North American Coffee Partnership (NACP) as a joint venture to bring ready-to-drink coffee products to global supermarkets and convenience stores. The NACP now has approximately 97 percent market share in ready-to-drink coffee, which is one of the fastest growing liquid refreshment beverage categories in the U.S. The same sustainability challenges that face Starbucks, threaten the longevity of the NACP: from single-use packaging and vulnerability to extreme weather events, to shifting climates and crop disease. Starbucks and PepsiCo collaborate to make their ready-to-drink lines as sustainable as possible.

These efforts include utilizing Hacienda Alsacia, Starbucks Costa Rican coffee farm. Purchased in 2013, Hacienda Alsacia is a 240-hectare coffee farm in Costa Rica that serves as a global Research and Development facility and working farm for Starbucks. For the last five years, Hacienda Alsacia has been an innovation hub for Starbucks, and the NACP, helping to better understand challenges coffee farmers face and determining best practices and solutions. Hacienda Alsacia is the first of 9 Farmer Support Centers Starbucks operates in key coffee producing countries around the world, from Costa Rica to Rwanda. Farmers get free access to the latest findings of our top agronomists, including new disease-resistant trees, and advanced soil management techniques. Currently the agronomist team is working to develop new varieties of Arabica coffee trees that are able to resist and withstand common consequences of climate change, such as coffee leaf rust. Starbucks has been distributing these seeds to other coffee farms, even those that don't supply Starbucks or the NACP, with the goal to help farmers become more profitable and improve their crop quality, ensuring the future of high quality, sustainable coffees for everyone for years to come.

In 2018, a senior director of marketing at PepsiCo, who works within the NACP, travelled to Hacienda Alsacia for a Starbucks Origin Experience. While there, she was able to see firsthand how the coffee was harvested and the fragile ecosystem that the NACP relies on. The trip also included visits to the coffee pickers' housing and the local schools and recreational camps that workers' children attend depending on the season, all provided under Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practices. Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program that measures farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, all designed to promote transparent, profitable and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmers and workers their families and their communities. C.A.F.E. Practices has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee and positively impact the lives and livelihoods of coffee farmers and their communities. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers' rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits. As a result of her visit, the senior director of marketing was able to include educational information on the environmental and social aspects of the NACP in advertising and messaging materials.

The NACP takes additional steps towards embracing sustainable practices outside of Hacienda Alsacia in a variety of ways, such as placing production sites close to dairy farms so that transportation carbon footprints remain minimal and pledging to support sustainable packaging. PepsiCo has pledged to drastically reduce their use of virgin plastic by 2025, while Starbucks has committed to reduce waste by 50% by 2030.

**C12.2**

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

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

**C12.2a**

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

**Climate-related requirement**

Other, please specify (Zero Deforestation requirement )

**Description of this climate related requirement**

From 2015-2019, 99% of our coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by CAFE Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the program promotes transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while protecting the well-being of farmers, workers, families and communities. Forest and land stewardship is a key component to our CAFE Practice certification program. Forest issues incorporated into our strategies include forest conservation, replenishment, and crop yield and quality. Deforestation is a no tolerance indicator; when notified we take immediate action to investigate, which may lead to suspending the commercial relationship with a farm until clarified. Based on our investigation we may ask our supplier to work with a farm to address issues including developing a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. Implementing a corrective action plan and the actual correction of any zero tolerance criteria is evaluated by a 3rd-party. In FY21, due to COVID restrictions, auditors were unable to complete all the necessary in-person/on-farm audits to renew active status. As a result, 95% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from CAFE Practice-verified farms. From 2014-2018, at least 99.6% of CAFE Practices farms have not converted forest into coffee production (since 2004), ensuring farmers are not expanding production at the cost of forests.

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

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

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Certification

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

Suspend and engage

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**C12.3**

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

**Row 1**

**Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers  
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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

Yes

**Attach commitment or position statement(s)**

12.3 We Are Still In \_ Who\_s In.pdf

**Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy**

Starbucks has reaffirmed its commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement by joining the 'We Are Still In' campaign and by joining the Science Based Targets initiative with an ambitious 1.5 °C company-wide GHG emission reduction target. Starbucks is committed to being actively involved in the communities we serve. This commitment extends to our approach to public policy. We believe we have a responsibility to advocate policies that support the health of our business, our partners (employees) and communities we are part of. Starbucks Government Affairs team has increasingly emphasized the development, analysis, and management of climate-related public policy initiatives and activities, which are critical for informing direction for the Company's public policy and government relations objectives, stakeholder engagement, and policy interests. In an effort to better communicate these activities, Starbucks adopted a policy to provide more transparency about our corporate political contributions and expenditures. We believe this policy will serve Starbucks interests in promoting public policies of concern to the company and educating elected and public officials about our business, while providing important information to our partners, customers, and shareholders. Starbucks is committed to conducting business ethically, with integrity, and in accordance with the law. Part of that commitment includes compliance with rules, regulations, and standards governing our interaction with the government, including our disclosure and accountability regarding political contributions and expenditures.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**C12.3a**

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

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

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

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

Resilience to climate change must be prioritized by the federal government and at every level beyond the federal government. The signatories of We Are Still In share a commitment to elevating the attention and resources directed towards building climate resilience and enhancing the economic and environmental sustainability of the supply chains that power the US economy. They also recognize that action towards meeting both the short and long term goals under the Paris Agreement must ensure the safety and prosperity of American communities and competitiveness.

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Global

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

We Are Still In is as a joint declaration of support for climate action, signed by more than 3,750 CEOs, mayors, governors, college presidents, businesses and others. The organizations they represent comprise the largest and most diverse coalition of actors ever established in pursuit of climate action, specifically in support of climate action to meet the Paris Agreement.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

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

WWF focuses on several issues critical to U.S. policymakers, including species conservation, ocean policy, natural resource management, climate change and international development assistance. WWF works to gain a better understanding of global conservation problems and provides new tools to help policymakers solve them. Starbucks is also a Principal Member of WWF's initiative, ReSource: Plastic. As part of WWF's vision of No Plastic in Nature by 2030, the Principal Members leverage their unique position to help drive large-scale transformative change, by improving their own plastic pollution footprint as well as influencing other key stakeholders like governments and consumers to do the same.

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Global

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

We partner with WWF to secure transformative change at all levels of government in the U.S. and overseas. WWF partners with and advocates for the U.S. government, foreign governments and international institutions to protect wildlife and their habitats.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Other, please specify (Conservation + Preservation)

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

Starbucks and Conservation International have been working closely for the last 20 years to support ethically sourced coffee around the world, from creating the C.A.F.E Practices program and developing farmers loans, to designing digital traceability and assessing impact. In partnership with Conservation International, we support sound conservation policies regarding ocean health, wildlife tracking, marine resources, forest conservation, sustainable agriculture, fresh water and other crucial issues.

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Global

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

We partner with Conservation International to support education and advocacy in support of protecting nature as a source of food, fresh water, livelihoods and a stable climate. Together, we work to raise awareness about the importance of natural resource conservation.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Renewable energy generation

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

We partner with RE100 to communicate the compelling business case for renewables to companies, utilities, market operators, policymakers and other key influencers.

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Global

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

We partner with RE100 to communicate the compelling business case for renewables to companies, utilities, market operators, policymakers and other key influencers.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Renewable energy generation

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

Starbucks is a founding member of Ceres' Policy Network BICEP, which advocates for policies across all levels of government to advance renewable energy and fuel efficiency standards, implement sustainable transportation policies, invest in clean power sources, and achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

National

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

United States of America

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

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

Starbucks is a founding member of Ceres' Policy Network BICEP, as well as a member of the Ceres Company Network, which provides company members with access to experts and a range of peers and stakeholders, including investors and policymakers, to gain various perspectives and guidance in sustainability.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

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

Starbucks and The Starbucks Foundation are working with Ocean Conservancy to leverage their employee network and community partnerships in the global effort towards a plastic-free ocean. Given their commitments to promote recycling and decrease waste within their business, Starbucks joined the Trash Free Seas Alliance® to contribute policy support and upstream solutions that can further reduce the amount of plastic entering our ocean. As a partner of the Ocean Conservancy, Starbucks helps back the fight for marine debris funding, promotes ocean acidification research, and supports key provisions of the Magnuson Stevens Act.

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

Global

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

We have been strategic partners with the Ocean Conservancy since 2018 as a Living Waters Partner for the International Coastal Cleanup. Starbucks contributes as part of the global movement to keep the world's beaches, waterways and the ocean clean, healthy and thriving.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**C12.3b**

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

**Trade association**

Other, please specify (Retail Industry Leaders Association)

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

Consistent

**Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?**

We are attempting to influence them to change their position

**State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)**

RILA and its members firmly believe that, in order to protect communities and economies around the world from the most disruptive impacts of climate change, effective and pragmatic public policy by the appropriate branches of U.S. government and regulatory agencies is necessary. Therefore, RILA and its members are ready and eager to partner with all relevant U.S. policymakers and government officials, including the SEC, as they look to take proactive actions consistent with their scope of authority in the important fight against climate change. RILA and its members fully support the SEC's goals of providing investors with "consistent, comparable, and reliable— and therefore decision-useful—information" about the actual and potential impacts of climate change on an issuer's business and the U.S. and global environment in which it operates when such information is material to an issuer, or to an investor's investment or voting decisions. As a member Starbucks has been involved and provided input into RILA's development of comment to the SEC regarding proposed climate change disclosure requirements.

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

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**C12.4**

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

**Publication**

In mainstream reports

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

SBUX-2022-Proxy-Statement.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Pages 14-23, 31-41

**Content elements**

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emission targets

Other metrics

**Comment**

Also see our Annual Report and GESI reports.

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**Publication**

In mainstream reports

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

Starbucks-Fiscal-2021-Annual-Report.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Pages 2-22, 40-41, 86

**Content elements**

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

**Comment**

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**Publication**

In voluntary sustainability report

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

Starbucks-2021-Global-Environmental-and-Social-Impact-Report.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Planet: 31-41 Supporting documents, starting page 48

**Content elements**

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

**Comment**

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## C15. Biodiversity

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### C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, board-level oversight	The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for providing leadership with respect to the corporate governance of Starbucks Corporation. This includes the responsibility to annually review and assess the effectiveness of the Company's environmental and social responsibility policies, goals and programs through the annual global environmental and social impact report and make recommendations as deemed appropriate based on such review and assessment. An example of a biodiversity-related decision made by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee in 2020 was the approval to expand our enterprise water target. In January 2020, Starbucks set an ambitious goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations, as part of the company's multi-decade commitment to become a resource positive company. In August 2021, Starbucks expanded this goal to include global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. In addition, Starbucks will also prioritize action in high-risk basins to support watershed health and actively address ecosystem resilience and water equity. Together, with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and by leveraging their risk assessment tool, we have prioritized the highest risk basins where immediate action is needed to build climate resilience and support long-term water security. Starbucks will begin with projects in the highest risk basins, based on the water issues and risks faced by communities and landscapes in areas where Starbucks sources and operates. Initially, this will include: Magdalena (Colombia), the Basin of the Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiá rivers (Brazil), Yangtze (China), Mexico City (Mexico), San Joaquin (US), Rio Bravo (US and Mexico), and Mississippi (US).	<Not Applicable>

**C15.2**

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Other, please specify (Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices )	Other, please specify (UN Water Resilience Coalition)

**C15.3**

**(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?**

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only	<Not Applicable>

**C15.4**

**(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?**

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Livelihood, economic & other incentives

**C15.5**

**(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?**

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify (Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, Coffee Farmer and Equity (CAFE) Practices is a verification program that measures coffee-growing farms against economic, social and environmental criteria.)

**C15.6**

**(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).**

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Governance Risks and opportunities	SBUX-2022-Proxy-Statement.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities	Starbucks-2021-Global-Environmental-and-Social-Impact-Report.pdf

## C16. Signoff

### C-FI

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

### C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP, Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

## SC. Supply chain module

### SC0.0

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

### SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

### SC1.1

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

### SC1.2

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

### SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Please select	



SC1.4

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

Please select

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

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(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Submit your response

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In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

W0. Introduction

W0.1

**(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.**

Starbucks is the premier roaster, marketer, and retailer of specialty coffee in the world. Beginning in 1971, we were a roaster and retailer of whole bean and ground coffee, tea, and spices with a single store in Seattle’s Pike Place Market. Today, we are privileged to connect with millions of customers every day with exceptional products and more than 34,000 retail stores in 84 markets. Formed in 1985, Starbucks Corporation’s common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (“NASDAQ”) under the symbol “SBUX.” Our objective is to maintain standing as one of the most recognized and respected brands in the world. To achieve this, we are focused on streamlining the business, driving growth in the U.S. and China, and expanding our global reach through the Global Coffee Alliance. Guided by our Mission and Values, our long-term plan for growth with focus and discipline is built on the belief that the pursuit of profit is not in conflict with the pursuit of doing good. Our employees, who we call partners, are at the heart of the Starbucks Experience. Beginning in 1991, we turned Starbucks employees into partners by providing the opportunity to share in the financial success of the company through Starbucks stock. Our collective efforts to build a more open, equitable and inclusive company enable us to learn, adapt, and grow. It is in our collective efforts that will determine our place as a great and enduring company, one that recognizes our responsibility as more than just making a profit.

At Starbucks, our vision to date regarding the health of the environment has been simple: sustainable coffee, served sustainably. Grounded in a history of sustainable leadership as we celebrated our 50th anniversary in fiscal 2021, we look to the future under the leadership of our chief sustainability officer with a heightened sense of urgency and conviction. We must challenge ourselves, think bigger, partner with others and do much more to take care of the planet we share. We realize the climate crisis is inextricably intertwined with the other historic crises we are grappling with, among them a global pandemic, economic inequality, and systemic racism. We agree with scientific experts who say without drastic action from everyone – governments, companies, all of us – trying to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the future will become increasingly difficult and costly. The impacts of climate change will take a toll on our supply chains, our business and more importantly, the lives of everyone involved, including coffee farmers, our suppliers, Starbucks partners (employees), customers and the members of every community we serve. We also know that leadership in sustainability takes commitment, investment, innovation, partnership, and time. For these reasons, in FY21, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values, and informed by comprehensive market research and trials, Starbucks finalized 2030 environmental goals to cut our carbon, water and waste footprints by half, working from a FY19 baseline. Since that time, Starbucks carbon goal has been validated as science-based from the Science Based Targets Initiative (“SBTi”). The SBTi has confirmed that the scope 1 and scope 2 portions of our 2030 carbon target are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate. Starbucks also expanded its goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations to include global operations, agricultural supply chain and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. Together, we are building Starbucks to be a great enduring company by staying true to our Mission & Values while boldly reimagining the future -- for our partners, our customers, and for our planet.

Starbucks 2021 Fiscal Year began September 28, 2020, and ended October 3, 2021.

W0.2

**(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	October 1 2020	September 30 2021

W0.3

**(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

- Austria
- Canada
- China
- Italy
- Japan
- Netherlands
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

W0.4

**(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

USD

W0.5

**(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.**

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

**W0.6**

**(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?**

No

**W0.7**

**(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?**

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US8552441094

**W1. Current state**

**W1.1**

**(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.**

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	Direct Operations: Freshwater is primarily used in our retail products, manufacturing, and sanitation and hygiene processes. It is considered vital to our operations because it is a key ingredient in our beverages and a necessity for operating our stores and other direct operations. We expect future water dependency in our direct operations will decrease as we strive towards our goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water withdrawal from our direct operations. Indirect Operations: Freshwater is primarily used in the operations of our licensed stores and throughout our supply chain, including in retail products, manufacturing, and sanitation and hygiene processes, as well as in the agricultural process of coffee and other commodities. Freshwater is important in the indirect operations of our licensed stores and in our supply chain, especially in the cultivation of coffee and other agricultural commodities which our Company relies on. We expect future freshwater dependency to increase in our indirect operations as droughts and increased temperatures begin to increasingly impact the sensitive bioregions our key commodities are grown in.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Not very important	Important	Direct Operations: We do not currently use recycled, brackish, and/or produced water in our store operations so it is considered not very important to the success of our business. However, within our direct operations, Evolution Fresh reuses some processed water to provide an initial rinse to fruit and vegetables. We expect future recycled, brackish, or produced water dependency to increase as we continue with our goal to build and operate 10,000 stores in the Greener Stores framework, which highlights water efficiency and innovation, globally by 2025. Indirect Operation: In our indirect operations, water is an important input to coffee and other agricultural commodity production, and water recycling can support conservation efforts. The primary use of recycled, brackish, and produced water in our indirect operations is put towards irrigation and water efficiency efforts. We expect future recycled, brackish, or produced water dependency to increase as operations as droughts and increased temperatures begin to increasingly impact the sensitive bioregions our key commodities are grown in. We plan to continue to invest in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain.

**W1.2**

**(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?**

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	We track our water withdrawals monthly through water bills. Where stores are not sub-metered or directly billed to us, we estimate our water use for those stores.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Starbucks water withdrawals are from third-party sources, such as municipal water supplies. We track our water withdrawals by source monthly through water bills. Where stores are not sub-metered or directly billed to us, we estimate our water use for those stores.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Water withdrawal quality is regularly measured and monitored via our water utility providers. Utility providers are responsible for providing good quality fresh water that meets or exceeds local regulatory requirements and Starbucks' product quality standards.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Stores/facilities receive water bills from the local municipal suppliers, tracking water withdrawal from the municipal supply. As with households, stores do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume. We track our water discharge by source monthly through water bills. Where stores are not sub-metered or directly billed to us, we estimate our water discharge for those stores.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems. As with households, stores/facilities do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume. We track our water discharge by source monthly through water bills. Where stores are not sub-metered or directly billed to us, we estimate our water discharge for those stores.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems who are responsible for treatment methods applied before returning to the environment. Water discharge from 100% of our sites goes to local treatment facilities on a regular basis.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	Less than 1%	Where applicable, manufacturing facilities track discharged water/effluents, including Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD).
Water discharge quality – temperature	Not relevant	The temperature of water discharge quality is not relevant to our regularly measured and monitored water aspects because Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems who are responsible for temperature of the water when released back to the environment. It is not expected that this water aspect will become relevant in the future.
Water consumption – total volume	Not monitored	Total volume of water consumption is not monitored. We currently do not track how much of our water goes into beverages. It is not expected that this water aspect will become monitored in the future.
Water recycled/reused	Less than 1%	Some process water reclamation quantities in manufacturing facilities are monitored.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Starbucks recognizes access to clean and safe water as universal right that is critical to the health and safety of our communities. Our C.A.F.E. Practices program and other supplier management programs require WASH services for their employees and is confirmed in regular compliance audits. All our stores and facilities, including manufacturing, provide WASH services for partners (employees) and customers.

**W1.2b**

**(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?**

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	24177	Higher	Water use in our direct operations increased by approximately 30% in FY21 compared to FY20. At this stage in our journey towards significant operational withdrawal reductions, an increase between FY21 and FY20 is expected, especially as business activity in FY20 was reduced as a result of COVID. While we begin to resume normal operations following the pandemic, we expect operational water withdrawals to increase. However, looking towards our long-term 2030 goals, we expect withdrawals to peak during recovery and then decrease as we make progress on our goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations through water efficiency upgrades and improvements to our measurement systems.
Total discharges		Please select	Stores/facilities receive water bills from the local municipal suppliers, tracking water withdrawal from the municipal supply. As with households, stores do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume.
Total consumption		Please select	Total volume of water consumption is not monitored. We currently do not track how much of our water goes into beverages. It is not expected that this water aspect will become monitored in the future.

**W1.2d**

**(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.**

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	26-50	This is our first year of measurement	WRI Aqueduct	Starbucks used WRI Aqueduct to measure the baseline water stress at company-owned facilities and licensed stores, following corporate water stewardship best practice. WRI Aqueduct measures overall water risk by location; including water stress, riverine flood risk, coastal flood risk, drought risk and other physical, regulatory, and reputational indicators. In this assessment, water stressed areas were defined as areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress. Annual water withdrawals for each location were measured or estimated. The sum of water withdrawals for areas with high or extremely high baseline water stress was divided by the total company water withdrawal to determine the percent withdrawn from water stressed areas.

**W1.2h**

**(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.**

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities. We do not directly withdraw water from fresh surface water sources.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities. We do not directly withdraw water from brackish surface water or seawater sources.
Groundwater – renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Renewable groundwater is not considered relevant to our water withdrawal data as Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Non-renewable groundwater is not considered relevant to our water withdrawal data as Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Starbucks withdraws water strictly from local water utilities or similar relevant entities. We do not directly withdraw water from produced/entrained water sources.
Third party sources	Relevant	24177	Higher	Water use in our direct operations increased by approximately 30% in FY21 compared to FY20. At this stage in our journey towards significant operational withdrawal reductions, an increase between FY21 and FY20 is expected, especially as business activity in FY20 was reduced as a result of COVID. While we begin to resume normal operations following the pandemic, we expect operational water withdrawals to increase. However, looking towards our long-term 2030 goals, we expect withdrawals to peak during recovery and then decrease as we make progress on our goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations through water efficiency upgrades and improvements to our measurement systems.

**W1.2i**

**(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.**

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Third-party destinations	Relevant		Please select	Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems. As with households, stores/facilities do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume.

**W1.2j**

**(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.**

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Secondary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant		Please select	Please select	Starbucks facilities are connected to third-party sewer systems. As with households, stores/facilities do not measure actual sewer discharges to sanitary sewer, so we are billed for discharge at the withdrawal volume.
Other	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	

**W1.3**

**(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.**

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	2906060000	24117	1204984.03615707	In 2020, Starbucks set an ambitious goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations. In 2021, we expanded this goal to include global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished. We expect long-term revenue and income growth; revenue should stay consistent or increase. We anticipate our total water withdrawal efficiency to increase alongside our stewardship and growth targets.

## W1.4

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### (W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

## W1.4a

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### (W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

#### Row 1

##### % of suppliers by number

76-100

##### % of total procurement spend

1-25

#### Rationale for this coverage

We require our coffee suppliers to report on water management on the farm and processing mills under our C.A.F.E. Practices sourcing program because water usage and quality has a direct impact on the unique ecosystems that are suitable for growing coffee. Suppliers are incentivized to report as Starbucks is committed to 100% ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. Those that fail to report or be successfully audited risk losing their supplier relationship with Starbucks, the world's largest coffeehouse company. Starbucks pays premiums that support farmer profitability above commercial market price. These premiums are driven by the fact we buy premium quality coffee that is verified as ethically sourced by C.A.F.E. Practice standards. We also pay additional premiums to reward supply chains that reach the highest performance level and show continuous improvement in C.A.F.E. Practices.

#### Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the C.A.F.E. Practices program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. We request information on water management, quality, and availability. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers' rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits. In a published 2018 review of the program for data from 2011-2015 we found at least 92 percent of stand-alone mills processed waste in a way as to not contaminate the local environment in each of the analysis years by maintaining buffer zones alongside all water bodies. This report is updated every 5 years. This information is used to guide Company sustainability goals and targets, as well as the modification of any supply chain policies. We are continuously improving this program by working with groups such as Conservation International to measure the true impact our purchasing programs have on participating farmers, producers, and communities touched by our business. In addition, when Starbucks is notified of zero tolerance violations, we take immediate action, conducting an investigation which could lead to suspending the commercial relationship with a farm until the case has been clarified. Based on our investigation we may ask our supplier to work with a farm to address any issue including the development of a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction of any zero tolerance criteria is then re-evaluated by an approved third-party verification organization. Success is measured by the productivity of participating farmers and the percentage of certified suppliers. Evidence shows that farmers participating in the program have higher productivity than the country averages. which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. In FY21, 94.96% of our coffee sourced was verified under C.A.F.E. Practices.

#### Comment

We engage with all of our coffee suppliers on C.A.F.E Practices. Although, in FY21 only 94.86% of our coffee was verified C.A.F.E. Practices, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program.% of supplier by number represents % of coffee suppliers engaged.

## W1.4b

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#### (W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

##### Type of engagement

Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

##### Details of engagement

Water management and stewardship action is integrated into your supplier evaluation

Offer financial incentives to suppliers reducing your operational water impacts through the products they supply to you

Offer financial incentives to suppliers improving water management and stewardship across their own operations and supply chain

##### % of suppliers by number

76-100

##### % of total procurement spend

1-25

##### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Traditional coffee processing is water intensive. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices is a coffee verification program that is used by Starbucks to ensure ethical sourcing of coffee since 2004. For the past 20 years Starbucks and Conservation International (CI) have worked together to promote cultivation of coffee in a manner that protects biodiversity and improves the livelihood of coffee farmers. The partnership is focused on supporting growers of shade coffee in areas of high biodiversity and promoting the use of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.

##### Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The C.A.F.E. Practices environmental leadership portion of verification evaluates coffee farms on soil, water and biodiversity conservation practices and good environmental management. Our measures of success are the productivity of participating farmers and the percentage of certified suppliers. Evidence shows that farmers participating in the program have higher productivity than the country averages, which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. In FY21, 94.86% of our coffee sourced was verified under C.A.F.E. Practices. Other measures of success include the extent of wet mill best practices of participating farms and investment in water efficiency innovation. On mills, the program evaluates water and energy conservation as well as waste management and good labor practices. 95% is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices large and medium farms maintaining buffer zones alongside all water bodies in the period 2014-2018. 92.5% is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices wet mills managing solid wastes in a way that do not contaminate the local environment. 90.1% is the annual average of C.A.F.E. Practices wet mills composting by-product. Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for C.A.F.E. Practice farms. Over the last year, Starbucks contracted more than 1,200 eco-mills that have been distributed to coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya, and Rwanda. The result has been up to 80% water savings in coffee processing where installed. Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient. Through Starbucks Tryer Center, we are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. Meanwhile, through our Farmer Support Centers, we are conducting research and gathering insights from farmers to inform future machine design and operations.

##### Comment

C.A.F.E. Practice certified coffee is sold by farmers at a premium compared to untraceable and non-verified coffee. We engage with all of our coffee suppliers on C.A.F.E. Practices. Although, in FY21 only 94.86% of our coffee was verified C.A.F.E. Practices, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. % of supplier by number represents our coffee suppliers.

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#### W1.4c

##### (W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

As part of our FY18 environmental baseline report, we identified that 98% of our water is embedded in our indirect activities and purchases. In 2020, we announced that we would conserve or replenish 50% of the water withdrawn from our operations and coffee production by FY30 compared to FY19. In 2021, we expanded this goal to include global operations and licensed stores, agricultural supply chain, and packaging.

Our methods of engagement with our value chain range from developing farmer support initiatives to leading industry-wide collaboration. Starbucks was a founding member of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge (SCC) in 2015 as part of an industry collaboration to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product. The challenge is convening the sector to sustain the future supply of coffee while ensuring the prosperity and well-being of farmers and workers and conserving nature. The SCC is a joint initiative of over 155 partners working together to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product. Members, which represent the partners that are engaged with our value chain, include coffee producers, retailers, traders, roasters, importers, industry associations, governments, donor agencies and other NGOs that are building a roadmap for achieving a fully sustainable coffee sector. The SCC's vision, and measures of engagement success, are embedded within the following sustainable practices: Ensure coffee contributes to improved income and profitability for the 25 million coffee producers, workers and their families; Implement sustainable agricultural practices to triple productivity on existing 10 million hectares of coffee to sustain supply and enable the sector to meet rising consumption and the growing demand for coffee in a socially and environmentally responsible way; Prevent the clearing of one additional hectare of high conservation-value forest or depleting other natural resources for enhanced coffee production.

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#### W2. Business impacts

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##### W2.1

##### (W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

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##### W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

No

### W3. Procedures

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#### W3.3

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(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

#### W3.3a

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(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

**Value chain stage**

Direct operations

**Coverage**

Full

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

**Frequency of assessment**

Annually

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Tools on the market

Other

**Tools and methods used**

WRI Aqueduct

External consultants

**Contextual issues considered**

Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials

Status of ecosystems and habitats

**Stakeholders considered**

Customers

Employees

Local communities

NGOs

Regulators

Suppliers

Water utilities at a local level

Other water users at the basin/catchment level

**Comment**

In 2021, Starbucks conducted a baseline water stress assessment to identify water risks at company-owned facilities and licensed stores. The scope was global and comprehensive of store operations, manufacturing, distribution, and corporate facilities. The assessment addresses current and future issues with water, including water stress, riverine flood risk, coastal flood risk, drought risk and other physical, regulatory, and reputational indicators.

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**Value chain stage**

Supply chain

**Coverage**

Full

**Risk assessment procedure**

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

**Frequency of assessment**

Every three years or more

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

More than 6 years

**Type of tools and methods used**

Tools on the market

Other

**Tools and methods used**

WWF Water Risk Filter



External consultants

#### Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level  
Water quality at a basin/catchment level  
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level  
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials  
Water regulatory frameworks  
Status of ecosystems and habitats

#### Stakeholders considered

Customers  
Employees  
Local communities  
NGOs  
Regulators  
Suppliers  
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

#### Comment

In 2020, Starbucks partnered with World Wildlife Fund to conduct a comprehensive water risk assessment of all key commodities. The scope was global and comprehensive of store operations, manufacturing, and agricultural supply chains. Through our partnership with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), we're leveraging WWF's Water Risk tool to map our highest risk basins and better understand the challenges in those basins across origin countries and store communities, helping ensure long-term access to freshwater. The report addresses all current and future issues with water, including climate change, drought, scarcity, and quality. Conservation International (CI) conducts Impact Assessments about the impacts of CAFE Practices. The Impact Assessment focuses on global participation and performance in C.A.F.E Practices. While C.A.F.E. Practices includes over 200 indicators, Key Performance Indicators have been identified as critical topics to demonstrate performance and impact of the program in three key categories Economic, Environmental, and Social. Regional findings and observations in the program are also included to understand context differences and associated challenges. CI's latest Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practices Impact Assessment covers 2014-2018.

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#### Value chain stage

Other stages of the value chain

#### Coverage

Full

#### Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as a standalone issue

#### Frequency of assessment

Every three years or more

#### How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

#### Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market  
Other

#### Tools and methods used

WWF Water Risk Filter  
External consultants

#### Contextual issues considered

Water availability at a basin/catchment level  
Water quality at a basin/catchment level  
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials  
Status of ecosystems and habitats

#### Stakeholders considered

Customers  
Employees  
Local communities  
NGOs  
Regulators  
Suppliers  
Other water users at the basin/catchment level

#### Comment

In 2020, Starbucks partnered with World Wildlife Fund to conduct a comprehensive water risk assessment. The scope was global and comprehensive of store operations, manufacturing, and agricultural supply chains. The report addresses all current and future issues with water, including climate change, drought, scarcity, and quality across all of our commodities. We have prioritized the highest risk basins where immediate action is needed to build climate resilience and support long-term water security. Starbucks will begin with projects in the highest risk basins, based on the water issues and risks faced by communities and landscapes in areas where Starbucks sources and operates. Initially, this will be including Magdalena (Colombia), the Basin of the Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiá rivers (Brazil), Yangtze (China), Mexico City (Mexico), San Joaquin (US), Rio Bravo (US and Mexico), and Mississippi (US).

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### W3.3b

**(W3.3b) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.**

Starbucks Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular meetings, general oversight of executives’ management of relevant risks. Starbucks Risk Committee maintains the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This includes a review of enterprise risks assessments and risk-mitigation activities managed by designated risk owners. As a part of ERM, designated risk owners debrief the Audits and Compliance Committee within the Board quarterly.

Annually we conduct an ERM assessment to prioritize and assess key enterprise risks. This includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, and mitigation activities. The relevant functional areas evaluate water-related risks and develop strategies to address risk drivers that may pose a threat to our core business. Risk evaluation is done together with relevant business units and functions during the annual strategic planning cycle. Starbucks updates sustainability targets and goals in a 5-year cadence, or more frequently as needed, to ensure we continue to address the most relevant issues and maintain our leadership position in sustainability. Water-related risks are viewed in the context of the market and stakeholders, from employees and water utilities to suppliers and impacted local communities. Identified water risks not only impact the material wellbeing of our supplier and direct operations, but everyone that relies on those basins.

Emerging impacts of climate change have been identified to pose a risk to our supplier and direct operations. In response, we worked with WWF and Quantis to quantify our global operational and supply chain footprint in 2019. WWF’s comprehensive physical, regulatory, and reputational risk Water Risk Filter focused on the impacts of water issues on our key commodities, including the projected change in water discharge and drought. Results show that water usage in dairy and nut farming and dairy manure management are significant drivers for water risk. The analysis illustrates consistently high-risk basins in the US across food commodities, with our greatest water risks linked to agricultural practices, suggesting risks to suppliers, local communities, and other water users related to our agricultural supply chain. Beverages are the top contributor to water withdrawal due to their water intense process, which impacts our local employees and their water utilities.

Resulting from our footprints, we announced an aspiration to become resource positive. In FY20, we set a 2030 target for 50% of water withdrawal for direct operations and coffee production be conserved or replenished with a focus on communities and basins with high water risk. In 2021, Starbucks expanded this goal, increasing the projected water conserved/ replenished. Also in 2021, we updated our global footprints for FY19 and FY21, based on improved data and methodology. We conducted a baseline water stress assessment on company-owned retail, corporate, manufacturing, distribution facilities, and licensed stores using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Aqueduct measures overall water risk by location; including water stress, riverine flood risk, coastal flood risk, drought risk + other physical, regulatory, and reputational indicators. Water stressed areas were defined as areas with high/extremely high baseline water stress that have potential challenges with water availability at a basin level.

Identifying the areas of water stress that affects water availability and quality at the local level allows us to target water conservation and reduction initiatives. We’ll improve watershed health in high-risk basins, such as water availability, quality, access and climate impact projects. Water challenges differ across communities, and we commit to addressing improvements through inclusive engagement with communities and stakeholders via hyper local approaches. Starbucks will begin with projects in the highest risk basins, based on the water issues and risks of communities and landscapes where we source and operate. Initially, this include: Magdalena, Colombia; Piracicaba/Capivari/Jundiá river basin, Brazil; Yangtze, China; Mexico City, Mexico; San Joaquin, US; Rio Bravo, US/Mexico; and Mississippi, US.

With the results of our water-related assessments and partnerships, we’ll achieve our updated target by expanding water conservation and replenishment to include agricultural supply chains, global operations, and packaging, investing in watershed health improvements in highest risk basins, promoting equity and resiliency through WASH, and collaborating for sustainable change. We evaluated current/anticipated risk impacts to our coffee supply and determined no quantifiable risk at this time. We’ll monitor risks throughout our commodity supply chains and will continue to support farmers and their communities with the resources to mitigate and adapt to emerging changes.

**W4. Risks and opportunities**

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**W4.1**

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**(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

No

**W4.1a**

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**(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Starbucks evaluates climate-related risks based the financial and strategic consequences that could negatively affect our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations or the trading price of our common stock. Our risk team conducts financial material assessments when identifying core enterprise risks. For CDP reporting purposes, Starbucks defines a substantive or strategic financial impact to be risks that, should they occur or continue to occur, would impact our business, financial condition, operations, and the trading price of our common stock in a material and adverse way, such as impacting a significant number of stores in a region, as well as changes which would require significant capital investment. For example, drought conditions in Brazil have and, given continued drought conditions, are predicted to continue to impact coffee prices. Because of the significance of coffee beans to our operations, combined with our ability to only partially mitigate future price risk through purchasing practices and hedging activities, increases in the cost of high-quality arabica coffee beans could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. In addition, if we are not able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to any of the above factors or due to a worldwide or regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfill the demand for our coffee, which could have a material adverse impact on our business operations and financial performance.

While the financial impact of such events has not been significant enough to deem them a financial risk, we recognize global water challenges across local communities and aim to provide good community water stewardship to mitigate additional risk. Traditional coffee processing is water intensive. In FY21, Starbucks announced a goal to conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50%. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain to separate coffee fruit from coffee beans, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. In FY21, Starbucks contracted more than 1,200 eco-mills for coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya and Rwanda. The result has been up to 80% water savings in coffee processing where installed. As part of Starbucks long-term water strategy, we are developing water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on prioritizing action in high-risk basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity.

## W4.2b

**(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?**

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	We rely on local municipal water systems for water to operate our stores and are a relatively small proportion of each system's customer base. Any operational supply risk would be due to a risk of supply to the municipality, and we do not have specific information on risk to this level of detail.

## W4.2c

**(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?**

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	We have evaluated the risk that current and anticipated water-related climate impacts pose to our coffee supply and determined there is not quantifiable risk at this time. The key risks considered were storms, changing rainfall patterns, climate change, etc. and their impact on coffee supply. However, modelling of impact of climate change (such as in the IPCC Fourth Assessment estimates for 2050) indicates that impacts are projected to materialize slowly, which we believe will allow us to adapt and mitigate. Climate change is compounding many issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region and also effect water. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is always assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. Over the last year, Starbucks launched programs in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, and Kenya to focus on on-farm carbon mitigation in our supply chain, leveraging precision agronomy to support better soil health and fertilizer management. In addition to investing in new, water-conserving wet mills, Starbucks worked with farmers to gather more than 23,000 soil and foliar samples to inform soil health. Based on the success of these initial pilots, Starbucks expanded the program to Colombia and launching a new, holistic sustainability project with 100 small-holder farmers in Nariño, Colombia. Over a five-year period, the Nariño project will combine the best of Starbucks knowledge and resources on regenerative agriculture, precision agronomy and farm economics. Farmers will receive hands-on support including customized, in-depth agricultural and business education and training to best manage their crops and land. They will also receive new equipment and facilities to optimize for reduced water use and carbon emissions and new, climate-resistant coffee seedlings to replace unproductive trees. This project and partnership with Starbucks will help farmers increase their productivity, quality and profitability while decreasing the environmental footprint generated from coffee growing and processing.

## W4.3

**(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

## W4.3a

**(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

### Type of opportunity

Resilience

### Primary water-related opportunity

Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

### Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

We work with our coffee, cacao, and tea farmers to support water efficiency and watershed protection as a strategic effort to ensure the sustainability and longevity of the commodities that our core business line relies on. For example, C.A.F.E. Practices, our guide for coffee farmers and processors, includes strategies to protect water resources and reduce usage. C.A.F.E. Practices ensures that all coffee is grown and processed in a manner that not only minimizes impacts, but also contributes positively to the environment. Many of the coffee growing regions overlap with areas rich in biodiversity—called Key Biodiversity Areas. By encouraging sustainable farming, Starbucks helps to alleviate pressures on these valuable habitats while supporting still livelihoods. Specific to water, this requires water use and conservation as well as water body protection. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Over the last year, Starbucks purchased more than 1,200 eco-mills that have been distributed to coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya, and Rwanda. The result has been up to 80% water savings in coffee processing where installed. Through Starbucks Tryer Center, we are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. Meanwhile, through our Farmer Support Centers, we are conducting research and gathering insights from farmers to inform future machine design and operations. As part of Starbucks long-term water strategy, the company will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on communities and basins with high water risk.

### Estimated timeframe for realization

More than 6 years

### Magnitude of potential financial impact

Medium

### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Explanation of financial impact

While we do not have the potential financial impact figure at this time, Starbucks plans to work with existing industry stakeholders to maximize the impact of its efforts while right sizing its financial commitment to the coffee, cocoa, and tea industries' long-term resilience. Better water management will provide resilience to our farmers if water availability declines. This would help to mitigate price increases related to short supply of coffee as a result of climate change.

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### Type of opportunity

Efficiency

### Primary water-related opportunity

Improved water efficiency in operations

### Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Store operational water savings projects have been being implemented since 2008 when we began removing dipperwells in favor of a metered version. Reducing water usage in stores is considered a strategic opportunity as it will save money and increase brand reputation as a leader in water stewardship. Seeking methods to reduce water use and increase efficiency drive innovation such as development of improved spoon rinsing fixture (vs dipper wells), low flow toilets, faucet aerators, and high efficiency dishwashers. In 2018, Starbucks committed to design, build and operate 10,000 "Greener Stores" globally by 2025. Through our open-source Starbucks Greener Stores framework, developed in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and in collaboration with other nongovernmental organizations, we have created a new benchmark in retail for design, construction and operation. In FY21, our third year of certifying stores, we had 2,779 stores certified and we expanded the framework to international markets. With performance-based standards that incorporate design and extend throughout the life of a store, "Starbucks Greener Stores" focus on deploying technologies and practices that ultimately deliver 30 percent water savings and 25 percent avoided energy over historic store design practices. We opened the first Greener Store outside of North America in Shanghai with a focus on circularity. In FY22, Starbucks will continue the international expansion of this program with Greener Stores opening in Japan, the U.K. and Chile.

### Estimated timeframe for realization

4 to 6 years

### Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Explanation of financial impact

Starbucks does not have a financial figure to disclose for this opportunity, however, we recognize efficiency efforts as a mean to reduce energy and water consumption to lessen environmental impact and encourage cost savings.

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### Type of opportunity

Products and services

### Primary water-related opportunity

Increased sales of existing products/services

### Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

Starbucks method of supporting global access to water and sanitation presents a strategic opportunity to benefit from increased sales of existing products while giving back to communities. Ethos Water began as a social venture startup with the goal of providing people in developing countries with access to clean water. For every bottle of Ethos® water sold in the United States, 5 cents (.10CN in Canada) is directed to the Ethos® Water Fund to help finance water programs around the world, including humanitarian programs in coffee-growing communities, providing clean, safe water to those in need. The Starbucks Foundation also supports water initiatives and projects in coffee growing regions. Donation drives customer purchase of Ethos Water, and funding of water projects in coffee, tea, and cacao source regions increases brand value and social license to operate both in source regions and Ethos sales regions. Also, Starbucks announced in 2018 a partnership with Nobel Prize laureate Malala Yousafzai's organization, Malala Fund to promote girls' education and expand leadership opportunities for young women in coffee and tea growing communities in India and Latin America. Projects include improving access to education and agricultural training, microfinance and microcredit services, improving biodiversity conservation, and increasing levels of health, nutrition and water sanitation and access to clean water through the Ethos® Water Fund. The Starbucks Foundation aims to promote leadership opportunities for women and families in coffee, tea and cocoa growing communities to break down barriers to education, clean water and sanitation, and economic opportunities. We reached our target of advancing leadership and economic opportunities for 250,000 women and families in origin communities by 2025 in March 2022. For World Water Day 2020, The Starbucks Foundation awarded a grant to Planet Water Foundation to provide access to clean, safe drinking water and handwashing stations for communities in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. This grant was made possible through contributions from the sales of Ethos Water in Starbucks stores.

### Estimated timeframe for realization

4 to 6 years

### Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

### Explanation of financial impact

Since 2005, The Starbucks Foundation has made \$38M in grants to non-profit organizations working to provide access to clean, safe water and related programs, which

have impacted over 500,000 people around the world. The Starbucks Foundation's Origin Grants help these communities continue to break down barriers to education, promote clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and create economic opportunities for women and girls.

## W6. Governance

### W6.1

#### (W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy, but it is not publicly available

### W6.1a

#### (W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of water-related standards for procurement</p> <p>Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Company water targets and goals</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p> <p>Other, please specify (Building and Design Standards)</p>	<p>In January 2020, we announced a bold aspiration to be a resource positive company— storing more carbon than we emit, eliminating waste, and providing cleaner freshwater than we use. This aspiration is grounded in Starbucks mission to acknowledge and address our business dependency and impact on our planet's resources, including water. By embracing a longer-term economic, equitable and planetary value proposition for our company, we will create greater value for all stakeholders. We set a target for 50% of our water withdrawal for direct operations and coffee production will be conserved or replenished by FY30 compared to FY19 with a focus on communities and basins with high water risk. In March 2021, to protect the resiliency of this supply chain, the people that make it possible, and the planet we all share, Starbucks set goals to achieve carbon neutral green coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030. In August 2021, Starbucks expanded this goal to include global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. Traditional coffee processing is water intensive. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks CAFE Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Starbucks will achieve 50% conservation in water usage in coffee at origin by 2030 by: Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for CAFE Practice farms; Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient; and Developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities. Starbucks has also joined the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate, a CEO-led coalition, as well as the Water Resilience Coalition to elevate our corporate water agenda and partner with other leading companies on collective action projects in key basins around the world. Starbucks operational water policy encompasses Water Supply, Waste Water Disposal, and Water Treatment Standards, as well as commitments to water efficiency and WASH practices, on a company-wide level. According to Starbucks water policy, all consumed water must: Be potable; Meet Starbucks water safety and testing standards; Meet Starbucks water quality standards.</p>

### W6.2

**(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

**W6.2a**

**(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.**

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for providing leadership with respect to the corporate governance of Starbucks Corporation. This includes the responsibility to annually review and assess the effectiveness of our environmental and social responsibility (including water-related issues) policies, goals and programs through the annual Global Social Impact Performance Report and make recommendations based on such review and assessment." An example of a water-related decision made by the NCGC in 2021 was the finalization of 2030 environmental goals to cut our water footprint by half, working from a FY19 baseline. These commitments were publicly announced in FY20 but were refined in FY21 through counsel with our NCGC based on market research, trials, and data rebaselining. Based on this refinement, in 2021, Starbucks formally expanded this goal to include global operations licensed stores, agricultural supply chain, and packaging.

**W6.2b**

**(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.**

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy	The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks, including water-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. Starbucks chief executive officer (ceo) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors. As the highest management-level position with responsibility for water-related issues, the ceo meets monthly with the chief sustainability officer (cso) to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. The ceo relays the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight to the Board. Starbucks ceo has tasked the Environmental Council and the Global Sustainability Task Force with actualizing the company's sustainability initiatives, the progress of which is overseen by the cso. The ceo meets with the cso monthly to discuss global sustainability strategies and updates on ESG issues across the organization. The ceo is updated on water-related issues, including risk management components, sporadically throughout these regular meetings. The Environmental Council and Global Sustainability Task Force, which are tasked with the developing and realizing sustainability initiatives by the ceo, also create content for regular updates to leadership. The ceo then shares these progress updates with the Board. In FY21, the ceo announced the finalization of Starbucks' long-term ESG strategy. Also in FY21, Starbucks joined the UN CEO Water Mandate and Water Resilience Coalition.

**W6.2d**

**(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?**

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	We value directors with experience in environmental and climate change topics strengthens the board's oversight and assures that strategic business imperatives and long-term value creation for shareholders are achieved within a responsible and sustainable business model. We also seek directors with domestic and international experience in corporate responsibility, sustainability, and public policy to help us address significant public policy issues, adapt to different business and regulatory environments, and facilitate our work with various governmental entities and non-governmental organizations all over the world. Within our board of directors nominated for election at our 2022 Annual Meeting, four of our nominees have identified key experience, qualifications, and attributes in environmental or water reduction experience including having cultivated packaging and recycling initiatives, overseeing environmental sustainability efforts, managing environmental impact, and addressing corporate and environmental responsibility including water-related issues.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**W6.3**

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

**Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)**

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

**Responsibility**

Assessing future trends in water demand  
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities  
Managing water-related risks and opportunities

**Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues**

Annually

**Please explain**

Starbucks chief executive officer (ceo) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors. As the highest management-level position with responsibility for water-related issues, the ceo meets monthly with the chief sustainability officer (cso) to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. Overseeing all of Starbucks sustainability programs for integrity, effectiveness, and impact, the cso regularly updates the ceo with the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight for the ceo to bring to the Board's attention.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Starbucks seeks to incentivize meaningful and significant water-related action by offering monetary rewards. The vast majority of executive officer compensation is variable and tied to our financial results or the performance of our stock price, or both. Non-financial individual performance goals for our executive officers also include consideration of performance against certain environmental, social and governance (ESG) metrics. Starbucks individual performance factor (IPF), part of the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan, is weighted at 30% of the target value of each annual cash incentive award with a payout between 0-200% of target based on an assessment of individual performance against certain strategic, operational, leadership, and ESG goals, as recommended by the Compensation Committee and authorized by the board.

W6.4a

**(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?**

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - product-use	Starbucks ceo is responsible for tasking the Global Environmental Council with realizing the company's sustainability initiatives, as well as overseeing ESG efforts on a company-wide level. Starbucks ceo has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors and is compensated based on an assessment of individual performance against certain strategic, operational, leadership, and ESG goals, as recommended by the Compensation Committee and authorized by the board. In FY21, the ceo was compensated through a cash bonus for his role in launching the Narino Columbia coffee supply chain pilot, teaching 100 local farmers the latest climate and water education, soil, and fertilizer analysis techniques and coffee cultivation and business practices, including the incorporation of new technologies like eco-pulpers that use less water in the coffee-production process. His individual performance factor also incorporated progress toward Starbucks' long-term sustainability goals, including to conserve or replenish 50% of water withdrawals by 2030. In addition to progress against the efforts above, the ceo contributed to implementing on farm "precision agronomy" programs, the Greener Stores certification program, and the construction of the world's most environmentally sustainable coffee roasting plant underway on China Innovation Park, all of which feature water conservation and consumption reduction efforts.
Non-monetary reward	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction of water withdrawals Reduction in consumption volumes Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Improvements in efficiency - supply chain Improvements in efficiency - product-use Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program Supply chain engagement Increased access to workplace WASH Implementation of water-related community project	The cs0 reports directly to the evp, chief marketing officer, and oversees and coordinates the efforts of the Environmental Council (EC), through the ceo's directives to actualize the company's sustainability initiatives. The cs0 meets with the ceo once a month to provide updates on the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight for the ceo to bring to the Board's attention. The cs0 is scheduled to formally report to the Board at least once a year. The cs0 is rewarded with non-monetary rewards based on water-related management and progress towards and achievement of water-related goals through achievement of personal and professional development goals.

**W6.5**

**(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?**

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

**W6.5a**

**(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?**

Starbucks is committed to being actively involved in the communities we serve, extending to our approach to public policy. We have a responsibility to advocate policies that support the health of our business, our partners and communities we are part of. Starbucks Government Affairs team has increasingly emphasized the development, analysis, and management of water-related public policy initiatives and activities, which are critical for informing direction for the Company's public policy and government relations objectives and stakeholder engagement. In an effort to better communicate these activities, Starbucks adopted a policy to provide more transparency about our corporate political contributions and expenditures. This policy will serve Starbucks interests in promoting public policies of concern to the company and educating elected and public officials about our business, while providing important information to our partners, customers, and shareholders. Starbucks is committed to compliance with rules, regulations, and standards governing our interaction with the government, including our disclosure and accountability regarding political contributions and expenditures. The company's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, responsible for the review of the Company's environmental and social responsibility policies and programs, is tasked with reviewing corporate contributions and payments on an annual basis to ensure alignment with Starbucks policy and values.

**W6.6**

**(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?**

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

SBUX-2022-Proxy-Statement.pdf

**W7. Business strategy**



W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Starbucks recognizes the need to incorporate water-related issues into our long-term business objectives to ensure the sustainability and longevity of the crops, regions, and communities our business relies on. Water issues such as availability, quality, and access are all included in our considerations, by way of consumption and sanitation best-practices. For an example of how these aspects are integrated into our strategic business plan, in FY21, we formalized a target to conserve or replenish water in global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging by 50% by FY30 compared to FY19. To achieve 50% conservation in water usage, we plan on conserving water by directly investing in ecological wet mills, investing to make current water processing infrastructure more efficient, and developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities: • In FY21, Starbucks contracted more than 1,200 eco-mills for coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya, and Rwanda. The result has been up to 80% water savings in coffee processing where installed. • We are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. Through our Farmer Support Centers, we are conducting research and gathering insights from farmers to inform future machine design and operations. • As part of Starbucks long-term water strategy, the company will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on communities and basins with high water risk.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	Water-related issues are integrated into our strategy for achieving long-term objectives (of 5-10 years) to ensure the sustainability and longevity of our key commodities. Water issues incorporated include water conservation, replenishment, erosion and drought prevention, and maintain adequate availability, quality, and access. As an example of how these issues are integrated into our strategy for achieving long-term objectives, water Stewardship is a key component to our C.A.F.E. Practice certification program for coffee. C.A.F.E. Practices focused on supporting growers of shade coffee in areas of high biodiversity and promoting the use of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices and ensuring a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Traditional coffee processing is water intensive. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Verified farms also maintain buffer zones along water bodies, implement erosion prevention practices, and prevent deforestation, all of which promote a healthy ecosystem and protect local watersheds.
Financial planning	No, water-related issues were reviewed but not considered as strategically relevant/significant	21-30	We have evaluated the risk that current and anticipated water-related climate impacts pose to our coffee supply and determined there is not quantifiable risk at this time, therefore, water-related issues are not considered strategically relevant in our financial planning. The key risks considered were storms, changing rainfall patterns, climate change, etc. and their impact on coffee supply. As water scarcity continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, Starbucks is assessing the implications of climate change on its core commodity. It has yet to have macro-economic impacts on the cost of coffee, but Starbucks recognizes the impact climate change is having on coffee farming. While water-related issues are present, our modelling of impact of climate change (such as in the IPCC Fourth Assessment estimates for 2050) indicates that impacts are projected to materialize slowly, which we believe will allow us to adapt and mitigate within our financial planning. Starbucks focuses efforts to protect the cost of coffee through on-the-groundwork such as distributing 10 million coffee rust-resistant trees to farmers in FY21 and training more than 200,000 farmers to help increase the productivity, quality and profitability of coffee on their farms and ensure a sustainable future for coffee since 2004.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

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

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

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

Please explain

Our direct operations rely on adequate freshwater suppliers for our retail products, manufacturing, and sanitation and hygiene processes to meet the needs of our partners (employees), customers, and communities.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities, including water shortages and rainfall pattern changes, and the effects vary by region. As climate change continues to make it more challenging to grow coffee and reduces the area of land suitable for growing coffee, we are assessing the implications of climate change on our core commodity. We have evaluated the risk that current and anticipated water-related climate impacts pose to our coffee supply and determined there is not quantifiable risk at this time. The key risks considered were storms, changing rainfall patterns, climate change, etc. and their impact on coffee supply. However, modelling of impact of climate change indicates that impacts are projected to materialize slowly, which we believe will allow us to adapt and mitigate.

W7.3a

**(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.**

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related	The Water Risk Filter overall risk is a comprehensive risk layer that follows the UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate framework and is composed of three risk types: physical, regulatory, and reputational. These risk types have different weightings, according to a variety of 25 industry sectors available in the Water Risk Filter. In average, the weighting distribution is 60% for physical, 20% for regulatory, and 20% for reputational. The results of this scenario analysis show that water usage in dairy and nut farming, and dairy manure management, are significant drivers for water risk. Starbucks' assessment incorporated direct and supplier operations, specifically across key commodities, through 2050.	Starbucks has engaged with WWF to perform a comprehensive risk assessment of the impacts of water risk on its key commodities, including the projected change in water discharge and drought by 2050 were included in the analysis. The analysis illustrates consistently high-risk basins in the US across food commodities, with Starbucks greatest water risks being linked to agricultural practices. Refreshments, including coffee and tea, are the top contributor to water withdrawal due to its water intense process. The map filter showed that various coffee sourcing regions throughout Central and South America and Asia are vulnerable to various risks, including flooding, water quality, and periodic drought. Tea was also shown to be sourced from high risk areas in China, specifically in the Yangtze River Basin.	In response to the water-related risks identified in our analysis, Starbucks has publicly committed to water conservation over the next ten years. With 200,000 wet mills in Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practice supply chain, Starbucks has an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Starbucks will achieve 50% conservation in water usage by 2030 by: Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for C.A.F.E. Practice farms; investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient; and developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities. Starbucks will continue to monitor and improve water management techniques for C.A.F.E. Practices for both coffee farmers and wet mill processors. With growing and processing coffee, the program promotes sustainable agricultural practices including measures to protect water quality, improve soil health, preserve biodiversity, reduce agrochemical use, and conserve water and energy.

**W7.4**

**(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?**

Row 1

**Does your company use an internal price on water?**

No, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

**Please explain**

Our direct operations are not considered water intensive and while we do track water rates to properly budget for water costs and examine where we have stores or manufacturing in areas of scarcity or poor quality in our risk assessment, we have not set an internal price on water.

**W7.5**

**(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?**

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable >	Important but not an immediate business priority	As one of our critical strategies to cutting our water and carbon footprints in half by 2030, offering low water and carbon plant-based alternatives has been a top priority for Starbucks in recent years. We look forward to continue working with industry partners, suppliers, and consumers to expand our plant-based offerings. Under our commitment to conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030, we are working with our supply chain to produce low water impact coffee as well. In FY21, we reduced our indirect water consumption by 12.5%, signaling progress towards our 2030 goals. As we continue towards our planet positive goals we anticipate offering low water impact coffee in coming years.

**W8. Targets**

**W8.1**

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Company-wide targets and goals Activity level Specific targets and/or goals Site/facility specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Starbucks uses financial risk and science-based assessments to guide our approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and goals. Starbucks Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks, including water-related issues. Starbucks Risk Committee, chaired by the cfo, develops views on the core enterprise risks that are tracked under an internal risk register, alongside the enterprise risk management (ERM) program. Annually, Starbucks conducts an ERM assessment led by internal audits to re-evaluate and re-baseline all identified risks. This assessment includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, as well as the understanding of mitigation pathways. Most identified risks have a second line team that performs regular risk assessments at the functional level. The Sustainability team, EC, and GSTF evaluate water-related risks and develop strategies to address emerging factors that pose a threat to our core business as part of the company-wide risk identification and management process. Risk evaluation is done together with the business units during the annual strategic planning cycle. The status of our mitigations initiatives to address identified risks are reported annually to the risk committee. During each cycle, and throughout the year, we collaboratively discuss how the future sustainability goals will evolve. Starbucks updates sustainability targets and goals in a 5-year cadence, or more frequently as needed, to ensure we continue to address the most relevant issues and maintain our leadership position in sustainability. In 2021, Starbucks confirmed its aspiration to become resource positive, along with new sustainability targets. The goal setting process, refinement and monitoring was led by our ceo and cso, working in concert with teams across our business. The process was informed by a comprehensive, data-driven environmental footprint of carbon emissions, water use and waste in Starbucks global operations and supply chain, recent risk evaluation performed by internal sustainability stakeholders, and a water strategy stakeholder dialogue facilitated by Ceres. These targets were then approved by Starbucks leadership and Board of Directors.

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

**Target reference number**

Target 1

**Category of target**

Water withdrawals

**Level**

Company-wide

**Primary motivation**

Reduced environmental impact

**Description of target**

By 2030, 50% of our water withdrawal for global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging will be conserved or replenished with a focus on communities and basins with high water risk.

**Quantitative metric**

Absolute reduction in total water withdrawals

**Baseline year**

2019

**Start year**

2020

**Target year**

2030

**% of target achieved**

11

**Please explain**

In January 2020, Starbucks set an ambitious goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations, as part of our commitment to become a resource positive company. In August 2021, Starbucks expanded this goal to include global operations, agricultural supply chain, and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. In addition, Starbucks will also prioritize action in high-risk basins to support watershed health and actively address ecosystem resilience and water equity. In FY21, total water withdrawals decreased by 11% in FY21. Water withdrawals decreased in FY21 because of shifts in agricultural commodities purchased due to changing customer preferences, continued impacts from COVID-19, and improvements to measurement processes.

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**Target reference number**

Target 2

**Category of target**

Water use efficiency

**Level**

Company-wide

**Primary motivation**

Reduced environmental impact

**Description of target**

Design, build and operate 10,000 "Greener Stores" globally by 2025.

**Quantitative metric**

Other, please specify (Number of greener stores built)

**Baseline year**

2016

**Start year**

2018

**Target year**

2025

**% of target achieved**

28

**Please explain**

In 2018, Starbucks committed to design, build and operate 10,000 "Greener Stores" globally by 2025. "Starbucks Greener Stores" framework, co-developed by World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and audited and verified by SCS Global Services, will be built upon comprehensive performance criteria that help ensure the company's approach to designing, building, and operating its company-owned stores sets a new standard for green retail. With performance-based standards that incorporate design and extend throughout the life of a store, "Starbucks Greener Stores" will focus on deploying technologies and practices that ultimately deliver 30 percent water savings. In FY21, 2,779 Starbucks stores were certified Greener Stores and we expanded the framework to international markets, opening the first Greener Store outside of North America in Shanghai with a focus on circularity. In FY22, Starbucks will continue the international expansion of this program with Greener Stores opening in Japan, the UK and Chile.

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W8.1b

**(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.**

**Goal**

Engagement with suppliers to help them improve water stewardship

**Level**

Brand/product

**Motivation**

Reduced environmental impact

**Description of goal**

As part of Starbucks long-term water strategy, the company will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on communities and basins with high water risk. This goal is important to Starbucks because we have an opportunity to conserve water by ensuring farmers have access to more environmentally friendly machines, which also standardizes quality and increases processing efficiency for farmers. Farmers will receive hands-on support including customized, in-depth agricultural and business education and training to best manage their crops and land. They will also receive new equipment and facilities to optimize for reduced water use and carbon emissions and new, climate-resistant coffee seedlings to replace unproductive trees. This project and partnership with Starbucks will help farmers increase their productivity, quality and profitability while decreasing the environmental footprint generated from coffee growing and processing.

**Baseline year**

2020

**Start year**

2020

**End year**

2030

**Progress**

Since this goal and its implementation are very new, our current measures of success include the number of participating farms and the number of soil samples gathered. Over the last year, Starbucks launched programs in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, and Kenya to focus on on-farm carbon mitigation in our supply chain, leveraging precision agronomy to support better soil health and fertilizer management. In addition to investing in new, water-conserving wet mills, Starbucks worked with farmers to gather more than 23,000 soil and foliar samples to inform soil health. Based on the success of these initial pilots, Starbucks has expanded the program to Colombia and launching a new, holistic sustainability project with 100 small-holder farmers in Nariño, Colombia. Over a five-year period, the Nariño project will combine the best of Starbucks knowledge and resources on regenerative agriculture, precision agronomy and farm economics. As the program matures, measures of success will include the number of active ecological wet mills, crop yields, and estimated water savings per farm and across the programs.

**W9. Verification**

**W9.1**

**(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?**

Yes

**W9.1a**

**(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?**

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	Water withdrawals: 1.2b 1.2h 1.3	AA1000AS	Under our commitment to be planet positive, 50% of water withdrawals will be conserved or replenished across Starbucks direct operations, stores, packaging and agricultural supply chain, prioritizing action in high risk water basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity. Accurate water withdrawal data is critical to achieving this goal. In order to complete this moderate assurance of Starbucks' FY2021 Water Withdrawals Inventory, Burns & McDonnell utilized the AA1000AS Quality Assurance Standard and obtained, analyzed and verified data related to our 2021 water withdrawals.
W8 Targets	8.1a, Target 1	AA1000AS	Under our commitment to be planet positive, 50% of water withdrawals will be conserved or replenished across Starbucks direct operations, stores, packaging and agricultural supply chain, prioritizing action in high risk water basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity. Accurate water withdrawal data is critical to achieving this goal. In order to complete this moderate assurance of Starbucks' FY2021 Water Withdrawals Inventory, Burns & McDonnell utilized the AA1000AS Quality Assurance Standard and obtained, analyzed and verified data related to our 2021 water withdrawals.

**W10. Sign off**

**W-FI**

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

**W10.1**

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP, chief sustainability officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

## W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

## SW. Supply chain module

### SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	

### SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

### SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	Please select	

### SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

### SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

### SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

## Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

F0. Introduction

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F0.1

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**(F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.**

Starbucks is the premier roaster, marketer and retailer of specialty coffee in the world. Beginning in 1971, we were a roaster and retailer of whole bean and ground coffee, tea and spices with a single store in Seattle’s Pike Place Market. Today, we are privileged to connect with millions of customers every day with exceptional products and more than 34,000 retail stores in 84 markets. Formed in 1985, Starbucks Corporation’s common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (“NASDAQ”) under the symbol “SBUX.” Our objective is to maintain standing as one of the most recognized and respected brands in the world. To achieve this, we are focused on streamlining the business, driving growth in the U.S. and China, and expanding our global reach through the Global Coffee Alliance. Guided by our Mission and Values, our long-term plan for growth with focus and discipline is built on the belief that the pursuit of profit is not in conflict with the pursuit of doing good. Our employees, who we call partners, are at the heart of the Starbucks Experience. Beginning in 1991, we turned Starbucks employees into partners by providing the opportunity to share in the financial success of the company through Starbucks stock. Our collective efforts to build a more open, equitable and inclusive company enable us to learn, adapt, and grow. It is in our collective efforts that will determine our place as a great and enduring company, one that recognizes our responsibility as more than just making a profit.

At Starbucks, our vision to date regarding the health of the environment has been simple: sustainable coffee, served sustainably. Grounded in a history of sustainable leadership as we celebrated our 50th anniversary in fiscal 2021, we look to the future under the leadership of our chief sustainability officer with a heightened sense of urgency and conviction. We must challenge ourselves, think bigger, partner with others and do much more to take care of the planet we share. We realize the climate crisis is inextricably intertwined with the other historic crises we are grappling with, among them a global pandemic, economic inequality and systemic racism. We agree with scientific experts who say without drastic action from everyone – governments, companies, all of us – trying to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the future will become increasingly difficult and costly. The impacts of climate change will take a toll on our supply chains, our business and more importantly, the lives of everyone involved, including coffee farmers, our suppliers, Starbucks partners (employees), customers and the members of every community we serve. We also know that leadership in sustainability takes commitment, investment, innovation, partnership and time. For these reasons, in FY21, rooted in science, grounded in Starbucks Mission and Values and informed by comprehensive market research and trials, Starbucks finalized 2030 environmental goals to cut our carbon, water and waste footprints by half, working from a FY19 baseline. Since that time, Starbucks carbon goal has been validated as science-based from the Science Based Targets Initiative (“SBTi”). The SBTi has confirmed that the scope 1 and scope 2 portions of our 2030 carbon target are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate. Starbucks also expanded its goal to conserve or replenish 50% of water used in green coffee production in our direct operations to include global operations, agricultural supply chain and packaging, increasing the projected water conserved or replenished and addressing some of the biggest impacts on Starbucks water footprint. Together, we are building Starbucks to be a great enduring company by staying true to our Mission & Values while boldly reimagining the future -- for our partners, our customers, and for our planet.

Starbucks 2021 Fiscal Year began September 28, 2020, and ended October 3, 2021.

F0.2

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**(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	October 1 2020	September 30 2021

F0.3

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**(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

USD

F0.4

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**(F0.4) Select the forest risk commodity(ies) that you are, or are not, disclosing on (including any that are sources for your processed ingredients or manufactured goods); and for each select the stages of the supply chain that best represents your organization's area of operation.**

	Commodity disclosure	Stage of the value chain	Explanation if not disclosing
Timber products	Disclosing	Retailing	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Disclosing	Retailing	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	Not disclosing	Retailing	Cattle products represent less than one percent of Starbucks procurement spend. The spend on cattle products in food is extremely small and is a very limited food offering.
Soy	Not disclosing	Retailing	Soy represents less than one percent of Starbucks procurement spend. Starbucks offers Soy milk as a non-dairy milk alternative. Relative to our total revenue it is a very small percentage.
Other - Rubber	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Disclosing	Trading Retailing	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Disclosing	Trading Manufacturing	<Not Applicable>

## F0.5

**(F0.5) Are there any parts of your direct operations or supply chain that are not included in your disclosure?**

No

## F0.6

**(F0.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.?)**

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US8552441094

## F1. Current state

### F1.1

**(F1.1) How does your organization produce, use or sell your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

#### Timber products

##### Activity

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

##### Form of commodity

Primary packaging  
Secondary packaging

##### Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

##### Country/Area of origin

Unknown origin

##### % of procurement spend

<1%

##### Comment

Starbucks uses timber products in furniture and store finishes, as well as in paper packaging including cups. Procurement spend represents purchase of primary packaging. It is not possible to isolate spend on wood products for furniture and finishes or secondary packaging. Focus in the CDP response will be on use of timber products in primary paper packaging. Country of origin information is reported for our hot cup paper fiber sources. We are currently reassessing how we track the country of origin of hot cup paper fiber to ensure it is a fair representation of the paper packaging we purchase. Other categories of paper packaging and wood are not quantified in a manner to report country of origin



## Palm oil

### Activity

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

### Form of commodity

Crude palm oil (CPO)  
Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)  
Refined palm oil  
Palm oil derivatives

### Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

### Country/Area of origin

Unknown origin

### % of procurement spend

<1%

### Comment

We use a very small amount of palm oil derivatives in some ingredients. Starbucks does not directly buy palm oil so we are constantly improving our communication with suppliers to ensure they are aware of our RSPO commitment. RSPO certification includes Mass Balance, Identity Preserved and Segregated but countries of origin not currently known for our ingredients. We are working to continuously improve our understanding of our supply chain. We publicly report our progress towards 100% RSPO by completing RSPO's ACOP found at [www.rspo.org](http://www.rspo.org)

## Other - Cocoa

### Activity

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

### Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Cocoa beans)

### Source

Trader/broker/commodity market

### Country/Area of origin

Please select

### % of procurement spend

<1%

### Comment

Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Purchasing for cocoa was taken in-house by Starbucks to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced.

## Other - Coffee

### Activity

Using as input into product manufacturing  
Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

### Form of commodity

Other, please specify (Green coffee beans)

### Source

Contracted suppliers (processors)

### Country/Area of origin

Please select

### % of procurement spend

### Comment

As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee sourced from more than 400,000 farmers, Starbucks knows our success — and that of the industry at large — is directly linked to the success of the people who produce our coffee and the land on which it grows. We are committed to sourcing coffee responsibly, for the betterment of both people and the planet. From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the C.A.F.E. Practices program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. As a result, 94.86% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms.

## F1.2

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**(F1.2) Indicate the percentage of your organization’s revenue that was dependent on your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies) in the reporting year.**

	% of revenue dependent on commodity	Comment
Timber products	<1%	Starbucks uses paper packaging to provide our products to our customers as well as timber in the construction of new stores. We do not sell paper packaging products directly. Packaging is part of our cost of goods sold. We therefore do not know the percentage of revenue depend on this commodity and have selected <1%.
Palm oil	<1%	Starbucks uses a limited amount of Palm Oil in some food ingredients. It is incorporated into our cost of goods sold. We therefore do not know the percentage of revenue dependent on this commodity and have selected <1%.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Please select	This information is confidential. Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder.
Other - Coffee	Please select	This information is confidential. Starbucks is the premier roaster, marketer and retailer of specialty coffee in the world, operating in 81 markets. We purchase and roast high-quality coffees that we sell, along with handcrafted coffee, tea and other beverages and a variety of high-quality food items through company-operated stores. We also sell a variety of coffee and tea products and license our trademarks through other channels such as licensed stores, as well as grocery and foodservice through our Global Coffee Alliance with Nestlé S. A.

**F1.5**

**(F1.5) Does your organization collect production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

	Data availability/Disclosure
Timber products	Consumption data available, disclosing
Palm oil	Consumption data available, disclosing
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Data available, but not disclosing
Other - Coffee	Data available, but not disclosing

**F1.5a**

**(F1.5a) Disclose your production and/or consumption figure, and the percentage of commodity volumes verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free.**

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Data type**

Consumption data

**Commodity production/ consumption volume**

2393.22

**Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume**

Metric tons

**Data coverage**

Partial commodity production/consumption

**Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?**

Yes

**% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free**

62.26

**Please explain**

Data provided for direct operations only representing company owned or operated stores. Data is reported for calendar year 2021.

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Data type**

Consumption data

**Commodity production/ consumption volume**

100926

**Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume**

Metric tons

**Data coverage**

Partial commodity production/consumption

**Have any of your reported commodity volumes been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free?**

No, but we are planning to verify volumes as deforestation- and/or conversion-free in the next two years

**% of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

Starbucks has a goal to reduce waste sent to landfill, incineration and drainage by 50% by FY30 compared to FY19. This includes materials not recycled, composted or avoided through circularity approached. This goal applies to our owned operations and licensed stores globally, and includes packaging given to customers in stores, but discarded offsite. The consumption data reported here is related only to primary paper packaging and is inclusive of our licensees primary paper packaging. Global data is estimated based on U.S. packaging assortment and extrapolated based on sales. Data represents packaging materials used in our direct operations and licensed stores and all other packaging materials purchased by Starbucks Corporation. Packaging materials purchased by channel business partners for use in products they sell with our brand on it and not sold in a Starbucks retail store is excluded. This aligns with our GHG Inventory and Ellen MacArthur Foundation Global Commitment reporting boundaries. Starbucks branded products sold outside of our stores is part of a licensed model of the Global Coffee Alliance with Nestlé, while our global ready-to-drink businesses operate under collaborative relationships with PepsiCo and others. The Starbucks branded packaging used by Channel Development business partners are part of their commitments and reporting.

**F1.5b**

**(F1.5b) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate the percentage of the production/consumption volume sourced by national and/or sub-national jurisdiction of origin.**

**F1.5c**

**(F1.5c) Why is your organization not disclosing production and/or consumption data for your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Data considered confidential	Providing sourcing data will place Starbucks at a disadvantageous position with suppliers
Other - Coffee	Data considered confidential	Providing sourcing data will place Starbucks at a disadvantageous position with suppliers

**F1.5e**

**(F1.5e) How does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?**

**Does your organization produce or consume biofuel derived from palm oil?**

No

**Data type**

<Not Applicable>

**Volume produced/consumed**

<Not Applicable>

**Metric**

<Not Applicable>

**Country/Area of origin**

<Not Applicable>

**State or equivalent jurisdiction**

<Not Applicable>

**% of total production/consumption volume**

<Not Applicable>

**Does the source of your organization's biofuel material come from smallholders?**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

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**F1.6**

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**(F1.6) Has your organization experienced any detrimental forests-related impacts?**

No

**F1.7**

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**(F1.7) Indicate whether you have assessed the deforestation or conversion footprint for your disclosed commodities over the past 5 years, or since a specified cutoff date, and provide details.**

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?**

Yes, we monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in our supply chain

**Coverage**

Please select

**Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?**

Please select

**Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)**

**Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint**

---

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?**

Yes, we monitor deforestation/conversion footprint in our supply chain

**Coverage**

Partial consumption volume

**Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?**

Other, please specify (2014-2018)

**Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)**

0

**Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint**

From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the C.A.F.E. Practices program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. Forest and land stewardship is a key component to our C.A.F.E. Practice certification program for coffee. Forest issues incorporated into our strategies include forest conservation, replenishment, and crop yield and quality. Deforestation is a no tolerance indicator; When Starbucks is notified of zero tolerance violations, we take immediate action, conducting an investigation which could lead to suspending the commercial relationship with a farm until the case has been clarified. Based on our investigation we may ask our supplier to work with a farm to address any issue including the development of a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction of any zero tolerance criteria is then re-evaluated by an approved third-party verification organization. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. As a result, 94.86% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. From 2014-2018, at least 99.6% of C.A.F.E. Practices farms have not converted forest into coffee production (since 2004), which is important ensure farmers are not expanding production at the cost of forests.

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## F2. Procedures

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### F2.1

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#### (F2.1) Does your organization undertake a forests-related risk assessment?

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

### F2.1a

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#### (F2.1a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing forests-related risks.

##### Timber products

##### Value chain stage

Supply chain

##### Coverage

Partial

##### Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

##### Frequency of assessment

Annually

##### How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

##### Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

##### Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities

Quality of forests risk commodities

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Regulation

Climate change

Impact on water security

Tariffs or price increases

Loss of markets

Brand damage related to forests risk commodities

Corruption

Social impacts

##### Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Regulators

Suppliers

##### Please explain

Starbucks Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of environmental risks, including forest-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. Starbucks Risk Committee, chaired by the CFO and General Counsel, maintains the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This includes a review of enterprise risk assessments and risk-mitigation activities managed by designated risk owners. As a part of the ERM framework, designated risk owners debrief the Audits and Compliance Committee within the Board on a quarterly basis on major or emerging risks. Annually, Starbucks conducts an ERM risk assessment to prioritize and assess key enterprise risks. This assessment includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, as well as the understanding of mitigation activities. The results of this assessment are rolled up into an overall summary and provided to the ELT and the Board. Starbucks Global Social Impact strategy and commitments are integral to our overall business strategy. As a result, we believe we deliver benefits to our stakeholders, including employees, business partners, customers, suppliers, shareholders, community members and others.

**Palm oil****Value chain stage**

Supply chain

**Coverage**

Partial

**Risk assessment procedure**

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

**Frequency of assessment**

Annually

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

> 6 years

**Tools and methods used**

Internal company methods

External consultants

**Issues considered**

Availability of forest risk commodities

Quality of forests risk commodities

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Regulation

Climate change

Impact on water security

Tariffs or price increases

Loss of markets

Brand damage related to forests risk commodities

Corruption

Social impacts

**Stakeholders considered**

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Regulators

Suppliers

**Please explain**

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## Other - Cocoa

### Value chain stage

Supply chain

### Coverage

Partial

### Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

### Frequency of assessment

Annually

### How far into the future are risks considered?

> 6 years

### Tools and methods used

Internal company methods

### Issues considered

Availability of forest risk commodities

Quality of forests risk commodities

Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats

Regulation

Climate change

Impact on water security

Tariffs or price increases

Loss of markets

Brand damage related to forests risk commodities

Corruption

Social impacts

### Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level

Regulators

Suppliers

### Please explain

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**Other - Coffee**

**Value chain stage**

Supply chain

**Coverage**

Partial

**Risk assessment procedure**

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

**Frequency of assessment**

Annually

**How far into the future are risks considered?**

> 6 years

**Tools and methods used**

Internal company methods

**Issues considered**

- Availability of forest risk commodities
- Quality of forests risk commodities
- Impact of activity on the status of ecosystems and habitats
- Regulation
- Climate change
- Impact on water security
- Tariffs or price increases
- Loss of markets
- Brand damage related to forests risk commodities
- Corruption
- Social impacts

**Stakeholders considered**

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Local communities
- NGOs
- Other forest risk commodity users/producers at a local level
- Regulators
- Suppliers

**Please explain**

Starbucks Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of environmental risks, including forest-related issues. A fundamental part of risk oversight is not only understanding the material risks a company faces and the steps management is taking to manage those risks, but also understanding what level of risk is appropriate for the company. Starbucks Risk Committee, chaired by the CFO and General Counsel, maintains the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. This includes a review of enterprise risk assessments and risk-mitigation activities managed by designated risk owners. As a part of the ERM framework, designated risk owners debrief the Audits and Compliance Committee within the Board on a quarterly basis on major or emerging risks. Annually, Starbucks conducts an ERM risk assessment to prioritize and assess key enterprise risks. This assessment includes facilitated discussions with relevant stakeholders for each risk that focuses on the alignment of risk drivers and gaps, as well as the understanding of mitigation activities. The results of this assessment are rolled up into an overall summary and provided to the ELT and the Board. Starbucks Global Social Impact strategy and commitments are integral to our overall business strategy. As a result, we believe we deliver benefits to our stakeholders, including employees, business partners, customers, suppliers, shareholders, community members and others.

**F2.2**

**(F2.2) For each of your disclosed commodity(ies), has your organization mapped its value chains?**

	Value chain mapping	Primary reason for not mapping your value chain	Explain why your organization does not map its value chain and outline any plans to introduce it
Timber products	No, but we plan to map the value chain within the next two years	Important, but not an immediate business priority	Starbucks use of timber is small relative to the industry.
Palm oil	No, but we plan to map the value chain within the next two years	Important, but not an immediate business priority	Starbucks use of Palm Oil is very limited.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes, we have mapped the entire value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**F2.2a**



**(F2.2a) Provide details of your organization’s value chain mapping for its disclosed commodity(ies).**

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Scope of value chain mapping**

Tier 1 suppliers

**% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)**

**Description of mapping process and coverage**

In FY21, Global Coffee, Tea and Cocoa, the company’s global coffee sourcing team, purchased 10 million kilograms of segregated cocoa beans from the Ivory Coast through our Tier 1 supplier, Cargill. We continue to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our app

**Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)**

**Your suppliers’ production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)**

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Scope of value chain mapping**

Tier 1 suppliers

Smallholders

**% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)**

**Description of mapping process and coverage**

As part of C.A.F.E. Practice verification program, third party organizations, approved and overseen by SCS Global Services, conduct inspections at farms and facilities within the supply chain to evaluate performance against more than 200 indicators. This includes 22 zero-tolerance indicators. If non-compliance is identified, we work with suppliers to address issues including the development of a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction. First, Starbucks evaluates the coffee quality, and suppliers agree to provide economic transparency down to producer level even before any business is conducted. This is a pre-requisite to doing business with Starbucks. Suppliers then submit a formal application to Starbucks detailing the entire coffee supply chain and committing to implement C.A.F.E. Practices guidelines. Third party organizations, approved and overseen by SCS Global Services, conduct inspections at farms milling facilities and warehouses within the supply chain to evaluate performance against more than 200 indicators in the scorecard. Detailed verification reports are submitted to Starbucks to assign the C.A.F.E. Practice status. Once approved, suppliers are responsible for upholding C.A.F.E. Practices. Suppliers are invited to work with our Farmer Support Center on their continuous improvement work plans to improve their status in C.A.F.E. Practices. To maintain an active status in the program, each supply chain is required to undergo reverification regularly, with frequency dictated by their performance in the program.

**Your own production and primary processing sites: attach a list of facility names and locations (optional)**

**Your suppliers’ production and primary processing sites: attach a list of names and locations (optional)**

**F3. Risks and opportunities**

**F3.1**

**(F3.1) Have you identified any inherent forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

	Risk identified?
Timber products	No
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	No
Other - Coffee	Yes

**F3.1a**

**(F3.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Starbucks evaluates climate-related and other environmental risks based the financial and strategic consequences that could negatively affect our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations or the trading price of our common stock. Our risk team conducts financial material assessments when identifying core enterprise risks. We regularly evaluate climate-related topics and trends, including those in our Global Environmental and Social Impact Report and other public statements, to identify those that may be either quantitatively or qualitatively material for inclusion in our SEC filings. Given the size of our consolidated financial results, the quantitative threshold is quite high. While all of our people- and planet-positive initiatives are important to Starbucks, not all have met disclosure requirements for inclusion in our financial reports. We believe certain aspects of our initiatives, such as reducing waste and water usage, investing in regenerative agriculture and developing more sustainable stores and operations, will help mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, although they have not had a material quantitative impact to our financial performance to date. Also, we have determined that they would not be material through the lens of a reasonable investor evaluating Starbucks for investment purposes. We regularly re-evaluate our disclosures and will change our reporting as the anticipated impacts of these issues to our Company evolve.

For CDP reporting purposes, Starbucks defines a substantive or strategic financial impact to be risks items that, should they occur or continue to occur, would impact our business, financial condition, operations, and the trading price of our common stock in a significant and adverse way, such as impacting a significant number of stores in a region, as well as changes which would require significant capital investment. We review our business annually during development of our operating plan and review progress against this quarterly.

**F3.1b**

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**(F3.1b) For your disclosed forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.**

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Type of risk**

Chronic physical

**Geographical scale**

Farm

**Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Supply chain

**Primary risk driver**

Increased severity of extreme weather events

**Primary potential impact**

Increased operating costs

**Company-specific description**

The supply and price of coffee we purchase can be affected by multiple factors in the producing countries, such as weather, natural disasters, crop disease, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions, and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. Because of the significance of coffee beans to our operations, combined with our ability to only partially mitigate future price risk through purchasing practices and hedging activities, increases in the cost of high-quality arabica coffee beans could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. In addition, if we are not able to purchase sufficient quantities of green coffee due to any of the above factors or to a worldwide or regional shortage, we may not be able to fulfill the demand for our coffee, which could have a material adverse impact on our profitability.

**Timeframe**

1-3 years

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

About as likely as not

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial**

On an ongoing basis, Starbucks hedges its expected coffee exposure through multiple instruments. This mitigates much of the direct financial consequences of short-term disruptions in the coffee supply chain. Our access to and price of high-quality arabica green coffee may be impacted by weather events in producing countries that may be exacerbated by climate change; however, the price and supply of high-quality arabica green coffee is subject to significant volatility and can also be impacted by water supply quality and availability throughout the coffee production chain, natural disasters, crop disease and pests, general increase in farm inputs and costs of production, inventory levels, political and economic conditions and the actions of certain organizations and associations that have historically attempted to influence prices of green coffee through agreements establishing export quotas or by restricting coffee supplies. Due to the number of factors that can impact the supply and price of green coffee, we do not attempt to quantify each factor's impact.

**Primary response to risk**

Promotion of sustainable forest management, including financial incentives

**Description of response**

We take a holistic approach to ethically sourcing coffee through responsible purchasing practices, farmer loans and forest conservation programs. When we buy coffee verified by C.A.F.E. Practices, it helps foster a better future for farmers and a more stable climate for the planet, and it helps create a long-term supply of the high-quality beans we've been carefully blending, roasting and packing fresh for nearly 50 years. Starbucks invests in programs designed to strengthen economic and social development in local communities, while also caring for the environment. In addition to these collaborative relationships and social development investments, we also support communities through farmer loans, growing our farmer support centers and continuously improving and expanding our ethical sourcing programs, such as C.A.F.E. Practices. In deploying this unique set of strategies, Starbucks is improving the resilience of our supply chain and, ensuring the long-term supply of high-quality coffee and other agricultural goods, as well as building stronger, enduring farming communities.

**Cost of response**

**Explanation of cost of response**

We commit to source commodities to ensure our investments address environmental, social, and economic threats to our supply chain to the best of our ability. We commit to source coffee responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet, and a sustainable future of coffee. From 2015-2019, 99% of our coffee was ethically sourced as measured by CAFE Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program which promotes transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmer workers, families and communities. In FY21 due to COVID restrictions, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person/on-farm audits, resulting in expiration for farms whose verification ended in FY20 and were not audited. This resulted in 94.86% of our coffee coming in FY21 from CAFE Practice-verified farms. To invest in regenerative agriculture, reforestation, forest conservation and water replenishment in our supply chain, we launched pilots in FY20 in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda and Kenya to reduce our footprint in green coffee. Alternative coffee processing and new wet mill innovations save up to 80% of water, and precision agronomy practices help reduce our C footprint. In FY21, we sourced 99.9% of tea from Rainforest Alliance Certified farms. Costs to ethically source our commodities from sustainable suppliers is included in our standard cost of business and there are \$0 additional costs associated with responding to this risk.

### F3.1c

**(F3.1c) Why does your organization not consider itself to be exposed to forests-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?**

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Starbucks use of timber is small relative to the industry
Palm oil	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Starbucks use of palm oil is very limited
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	From a procurement standpoint, Starbucks cocoa purchases are a small portion of its procurement spend
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

### F3.2

**(F3.2) Have you identified any forests-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

	Have you identified opportunities?
Timber products	No
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	No
Other - Coffee	Yes

### F3.2a

**(F3.2a) For your selected forest risk commodity(ies), provide details of the identified opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Type of opportunity**

Resilience

**Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Supply chain

**Primary forests-related opportunity**

Improved climate change adaptation

**Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity**

Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree varieties. With Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall carbon emissions. In FY21, we distributed 10 million trees to farmers in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador, and harvested the first crop produced by the first batch of trees donated under this initiative. Over the past five years as part of our 10-year, 100 million-tree commitment, Starbucks has donated nearly 60 million coffee trees to farmers. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can, in turn, help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue. In January 2021, Starbucks launched Starbucks Reserve® Guatemala Huehuetenango coffee. Guatemala's Huehuetenango region is home to extraordinary coffee, a credit that belongs to the communities who have tended these lands for generations. But rampant coffee leaf rust is threatening all they have worked for. Determined to save their livelihoods, six extraordinary farmers have planted a transformative rust-resistant variety: Marsellesa. This bag—from the first full harvest of these new trees—represents hope for the farmers of Latin America and embodies the harmonious connection between soul and soil in Huehuetenango. This coffee is harvested from coffee trees distributed through the Starbucks commitment to donate 100 million trees to farmers by 2025.

**Estimated timeframe for realization**

Current - up to 1 year

**Magnitude of potential impact**

Medium-low

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

No, we do not have this figure

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The financial impact information is confidential. As a company that relies on an agricultural product, we are concerned about the impacts of climate change, especially in the sensitive bioregions where coffee is grown. Climate change is compounding other issues faced by coffee communities (deforestation, water shortages, decreasing yields, rainfall pattern changes) and the effects vary by region.

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**F3.2b**

**(F3.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself to have forests-related opportunities?**

**Timber products**

**Primary reason**

Evaluation in progress

**Please explain**

Starbucks is evaluating forest-related opportunities associated with our primary paper packaging as part of our Planet Positive aspirations.

**Palm oil**

**Primary reason**

Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

**Please explain**

Starbucks use of Palm Oil is very limited.

**Other - Cocoa**

**Primary reason**

Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

**Please explain**

Starbucks cocoa purchases are a small portion of overall procurement spend.

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**F4. Governance**

F4.1

**(F4.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

F4.1a

**(F4.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) (do not include any names) on the board with responsibility for forests-related issues.**

Position of individual	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) is responsible for providing leadership with respect to the corporate governance of Starbucks Corporation. This includes the responsibility to annually review and assess the effectiveness of our environmental and social responsibility policies, goals and programs through the annual Global Social Impact Performance Report and make recommendations based on such review and assessment. An example of a forests-related decision made by the NCGC in 2021 was the finalization of 2030 environmental goals to cut our carbon, water, and waste footprints by half, working from a FY19 baseline. These commitments were publicly announced in FY20 but were refined over the past year through counsel with our NCGC based on market research, trials, and data rebaselining. Since then, the Science Based Targets Initiative validated that our 2030 carbon target scopes 1-2 portions are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, the most ambitious level they validate.

F4.1b

**(F4.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests-related issues.**

	Frequency that forests-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which forests-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy	The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for risk oversight, including, as part of regular board and committee meetings, general oversight of executives' management of risks relevant to the Company. This includes oversight of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks, including forest-related issues. Starbucks chief executive officer (ceo) has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors. As the highest management-level position with responsibility for climate-related issues, the ceo meets monthly with the chief sustainability officer (cso) to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. The ceo relays the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight to the Board. Starbucks ceo has tasked the Environmental Council and the Global Sustainability Task Force with actualizing the company's sustainability initiatives, the progress of which is overseen by the cso. The ceo meets with the cso monthly to discuss global sustainability strategies. The Environmental Council and Global Sustainability Task Force also create content for regular updates to leadership.

F4.1d

**(F4.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests-related issues?**

Row 1

**Board member(s) have competence on forests-related issues**

Yes

**Criteria used to assess competence on forests-related issues**

We value directors with experience in environmental and climate change topics strengthens the board's oversight and assures that strategic business imperatives and long-term value creation for shareholders are achieved within a responsible and sustainable business model. We also seek directors with domestic and international experience in corporate responsibility, sustainability, and public policy to help us address significant public policy issues, adapt to different business and regulatory environments, and facilitate our work with various governmental entities and non-governmental organizations all over the world. Within our board of directors nominated for election at our 2022 Annual Meeting, four of our nominees have identified key experience, qualifications, and attributes in environmental or climate change experience including having cultivated packaging and recycling initiatives, overseeing environmental sustainability efforts, managing environmental impact, and addressing corporate and environmental responsibility.

**Primary reason for no board-level competence on forests-related issues**

<Not Applicable>

**Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on forests-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future**

<Not Applicable>

F4.2

**(F4.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).**

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on forests-related issues	Please explain
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing forests-related risks and opportunities	As important matters arise	The CSO reports directly to the EVP, Chief Marketing Officer, and oversees and coordinates the efforts of the Environmental Council (EC), through the CEO's directives to actualize the company's sustainability initiatives. The EC is comprised of senior leaders across Starbucks whose compensation is tied to performance against organizational sustainability goals, including our greenhouse gas reduction target. Meeting quarterly, the EC also formally reviews Starbucks goals, strategies and progress, discuss trends and emerging topics, and hears from informal advisors who are experts and influencers in the sustainability sector. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has ultimate responsibility for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of the Company's environmental and social responsibility policies, goals and programs, including those related to climate change. The CSO also meets monthly with the CEO to discuss global sustainability strategies and initiatives across the enterprise. The CEO relays the progress of such efforts and key strategic insight to the Board. The CSO is scheduled to formally report to the Board at least once a year.

**F4.3**

**(F4.3) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues?**

	Provide Incentives for management of forests-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Starbucks seeks to incentivize meaningful and significant climate-related action by offering monetary rewards. The vast majority of executive officer compensation is variable and tied to our financial results or the performance of our stock price, or both. Non-financial individual performance goals for our executive officers also include consideration of performance against certain environmental, social and governance (ESG) metrics. Starbucks individual performance factor (IPF), part of the Annual Incentive Bonus Plan, is weighted at 30% of the target value of each annual cash incentive award with a payout between 0-200% of target based on an assessment of individual performance against certain strategic, operational, leadership, and ESG goals, as recommended by the Compensation Committee and authorized by the board.

**F4.3a**

**(F4.3a) What incentives are provided to C-Suite employees or board members for the management of forests-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?**

	Role(s) entitled to incentive?	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Achievement of commitments and targets	Starbucks CEO is responsible for tasking the Global Environmental Council with realizing the company's sustainability initiatives, as well as overseeing ESG efforts on a company-wide level. Starbucks CEO has general charge and supervision of the business and strategic direction of the Company and sits on the Board of Directors and is compensated based on an assessment of individual performance against certain strategic, operational, leadership, and ESG goals, as recommended by the Compensation Committee and authorized by the board. In FY21, the CEO was compensated through a cash bonus for his role in establishing a FY22 dairy farm-level methane reduction pilot program, launching the Narino Clumbia coffee supply chain pilot, re-launching personal cup solutions in all markets except for Canada, increasing plant-based choices, and rolling out plastic-alternative straws. The CEO's individual performance factor also incorporated progress toward Starbucks' long-term sustainability goals. In addition to progress against the efforts above, the CEO contributed to significant process implementing on farm "precision agronomy" programs, the Greener Stores certification program, and the construction of the world's most environmentally sustainable coffee roasting plant underway on China Innovation Park
Non-monetary reward	Please select	Please select	

**F4.4**

**(F4.4) Did your organization include information about its response to forests-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?**

No, and we have no plans to do so

**F4.5**

**(F4.5) Does your organization have a policy that includes forests-related issues?**

Yes, we have a documented forests policy that is publicly available

**F4.5a**

**(F4.5a) Select the options to describe the scope and content of your policy.**

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Description of business dependency on forests Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems	We are committed to pursuing zero net deforestation across our supply chain. Deforestation is having a devastating impact on our planet, destroying habitat, decreasing biodiversity and damaging communities. We are focused on tackling the issue where we have the greatest opportunity to have impact. By taking a targeted approach, we hope to make continuous progress toward eliminating the threat of deforestation posed by some of our key products.

**F4.5b**

**(F4.5b) Do you have commodity specific sustainability policy(ies)? If yes, select the options that best describe their scope and content.**

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Timber products	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems Description of business dependency on forests Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems	We are committed to pursuing zero net deforestation across our supply chain. Deforestation is having a devastating impact on our planet, destroying habitat, decreasing biodiversity and damaging communities. We are focused on tackling the issue where we have the greatest opportunity to have impact. By taking a targeted approach, we hope to make continuous progress toward eliminating the threat of deforestation posed by some of our key products. We are also taking steps to address deforestation in key commodities through our purchasing guidelines and internal processes. We have recently established global sustainable packaging requirements for Starbucks product packaging that prioritizes the use of sustainably source materials certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).
Palm oil	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands and to no exploitation (NDPE) Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems Description of business dependency on forests Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems	While coffee is the commodity in which we can have the greatest impact, we are also taking steps to address deforestation in other key commodities through our purchasing guidelines and internal processes. We are committed to sourcing deforestation free, peat free, and exploitation free palm oil. This approach is consistent with our Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.)— as well as a stronger focus on preserving high carbon stock and remaining peat areas and managing existing plantations on peat according to best practices. As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. Only palm oil with a traceability level of Mass Balance, Segregation, or stronger is acceptable.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>



	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	Company-wide	<p>Commitment to eliminate deforestation</p> <p>Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement</p> <p>Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of business dependency on forests</p> <p>Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems</p> <p>Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy</p> <p>Description of forests-related standards for procurement</p>	<p>We are committed to pursuing zero net deforestation across our supply chain. While coffee is the commodity in which we can have the greatest impact, we are also taking steps to address deforestation in other key commodities through our purchasing guidelines and internal processes. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa.</p>

	Do you have a commodity specific sustainability policy?	Scope	Content	Please explain
Other - Coffee	Yes	Company-wide	Commitment to eliminate conversion of natural ecosystems Commitment to eliminate deforestation Commitment to protect rights and livelihoods of local communities Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to transparency Commitment to stakeholder awareness and engagement Recognition of the overall importance of forests and other natural ecosystems Description of business dependency on forests Recognition of potential business impact on forests and other natural ecosystems Description of forest risk commodities, parts of the business, and stages of value-chain covered by the policy List of timebound commitments and targets Description of forests-related standards for procurement	We are committed to pursuing zero net deforestation across our supply chain. Understanding the link between agricultural production and deforestation, our C.A.F.E. Practices ethical coffee sourcing program includes a zero-tolerance standard for the conversion of natural forest. As a result, Conservation International reported that at least 99.6% of C.A.F.E. Practices farms have not converted forest into coffee production (since 2004) in the period 2014–2018, which is important ensure farmers are not expanding production at the cost of forests. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. As a result, 94.86% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms.

#### F4.6

**(F4.6) Has your organization made a public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation from its direct operations and/or supply chain?**

Yes

#### F4.6a

**(F4.6a) Has your organization endorsed any of the following initiatives as part of its public commitment to reduce or remove deforestation and/or forest degradation?**

Other, please specify (We Mean Business; UN Global Compact)

#### F4.6b

**(F4.6b) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and actions.**

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Criteria**

No conversion of natural ecosystems  
Zero net deforestation

**Operational coverage**

Supply chain

**% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment**

91-99%

**Cutoff date**

No cutoff date

**Commitment target date**

No target date

**Please explain**

Starbucks is committed to 100% ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practices verification process for coffee suppliers has a zero tolerance policy for conversion of natural forest to agricultural production since 2004. From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the C.A.F.E. Practices program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. As a result, 94.86% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. Although we are constantly striving for 100%, the last 1% is where some of our most important work happens, bringing on new farmers and cooperatives to help ensure the long-term future of coffee. See indicator CC-GB 3.1 here:

[https://www.scsglobalservices.com/files/program\\_documents/cafe\\_scr\\_genericv3.4\\_011516.pdf](https://www.scsglobalservices.com/files/program_documents/cafe_scr_genericv3.4_011516.pdf). and CC-GB 3.4 here:

[https://www.scsglobalservices.com/files/program\\_documents/cafe\\_scr\\_genericv3.4\\_011516.pdf](https://www.scsglobalservices.com/files/program_documents/cafe_scr_genericv3.4_011516.pdf).

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Criteria**

Zero net deforestation  
No new development on peat regardless of depth

**Operational coverage**

Supply chain

**% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment**

61-70%

**Cutoff date**

No cutoff date

**Commitment target date**

No target date

**Please explain**

Starbucks is committed to using 100% RSPO certified palm oil in our Starbucks-branded products in company owned stores globally. We are committed to sourcing deforestation free, peat free, and exploitation free palm oil. This approach is consistent with our Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) and Cocoa Practices programs – as well as a stronger focus on preserving high carbon stock and remaining peat areas and managing existing plantations on peat according to best practices. As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress.

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**F5. Business strategy**

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**F5.1**

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**(F5.1) Are forests-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?**

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Starbucks recognizes the need to incorporate forests-related issues into our long-term business objectives to ensure the sustainability and longevity of the crops, regions, and communities our business relies on. Forest issues such as deforestation, crop yield and quality, and land and commodity resilience are all included in our considerations. As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee, sourced from more than 400,000 farmers in 30 countries, Starbucks understands our future is inextricably tied to the future of farmers and their families. The cornerstone of our ethical sourcing approach to buying coffee is Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices, which was one of the coffee industry's first set of ethical sourcing standards when it launched in 2004. Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program that measures farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, all designed to promote transparent, profitable and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmers and workers their families and their communities. C.A.F.E. Practices has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee and positively impact the lives and livelihoods of coffee farmers and their communities. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers' rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	5-10	Forest-related issues are integrated into our strategy for achieving long-term objective to ensure the sustainability and longevity of our key commodities. Forest and land stewardship is a key component to our C.A.F.E. Practice certification program for coffee. C.A.F.E. Practices focused on supporting growers of shade coffee in areas of high biodiversity and promoting the use of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. Forest issues incorporated into our strategies include forest conservation, replenishment, and crop yield and quality. Deforestation is a no tolerance indicator and any farmer who has deforestation on their land since 2004 is excluded from verification. Our 2030 coffee-specific environmental goals are an extension of work underway with C.A.F.E. Practices which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Starbucks will work to meet its 2030 target of carbon neutral green coffee, by deploying three primary strategies: • Equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools - Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, the company is helping farmers understand the specific nutrients and fertilizer needed to increase farm productivity. More than 11,500 soil and foliar samples have been collected to date. With these custom, farm-specific solutions, farmers can target and decrease fertilizer use and increase farm productivity. • Promoting and distributing climate-resilient tree varieties - With Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall carbon emissions. • Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes - Land use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Working in partnership with Conservation International, Starbucks will invest in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, starting in Colombia and Peru.
Financial planning	No, forests-related issues were not reviewed and there are no plans to do so	<Not Applicable>	

**F6. Implementation**

**F6.1**

**(F6.1) Did you have any timebound and quantifiable targets for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of your disclosed commodity(ies) that were active during the reporting year?**

Yes

**F6.1a**

**(F6.1a) Provide details of your timebound and quantifiable target(s) for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of the disclosed commodity(ies), and progress made.**

**Target reference number**

Target 1

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Type of target**

Third-party certification

**Description of target**

100% RSPO-certified palm oil

**Linked commitment**

Other environmental commitments

**Traceability point**

<Not Applicable>

**Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO Identity Preserved  
 RSPO Segregated  
 RSPO Mass Balance

**Start year**

2014

**Target year**

**Quantitative metric**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Target (number)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

62.26

**Please explain**

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase, and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen a decline this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase, and though we do plan to purchase credits to fill that gap (as we always do), we will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure a return to increasing our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to identifying how to return to continuous increases next year.

**Target reference number**

Target 2

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Type of target**

Third-party certification

**Description of target**

Our goal is 100 percent ethically sourced coffee.

**Linked commitment**

Other environmental commitments

**Traceability point**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Third-party certification scheme**

Other, please specify (C.A.F.E Practices)

**Start year**

2004

**Target year****Quantitative metric**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Target (number)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Target (%)**

100

**% of target achieved**

94.86

**Please explain**

Starbucks is committed to 100% ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. This is an ongoing target. Although we are constantly striving for 100%, the last 1% is where some of our most important work happens – bringing on new farmers and cooperatives to help ensure the long-term future of coffee. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits. From 2015 to 2019, 99% of Starbucks coffee was verified as ethically sourced as measured by C.A.F.E. Practices, our ethical sourcing verification program developed in partnership with Conservation International. Measuring farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, the C.A.F.E. Practices program is designed to promote transparent and sustainable coffee growing practices while also helping protect the well-being of coffee farmers and workers, their families and their communities. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. As a result, 94.86% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. In March 2021, to protect the resiliency of this supply chain, the people that make it possible, and the planet we all share, Starbucks set additional coffee-related goals to achieve carbon neutral green coffee and conserve water usage in green coffee processing by 50% by 2030.

## F6.2

**(F6.2) Do you have traceability system(s) in place to track and monitor the origin of your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
Timber products	Yes	We are currently reassessing our traceability systems for primary paper packaging to ensure we are developing appropriate methods to track and monitor these commodities, and report against our planet positive commitments.	Facility Specific supplier(s)	We have recently established global sustainable packaging requirements for Starbucks product packaging. We are working to improve tracking and monitoring of these requirements with suppliers.
Palm oil	Yes	Since Starbucks is not a direct purchaser, each reporting cycle Starbucks deepens our suppliers' awareness of our commitment to RSPO certified sustainable palm oil and palm oil products and the importance of this commitment. We have a third-party reporting platform in use with suppliers. We attempt to trace 100% of the palm oil used in direct operations.	Facility	Starbucks biggest challenges has been in Japan and China. There are many different product specifications involved and relatively low volume available since it is only for the Starbucks business. Starbucks Sourcing teams in both China and Japan continue the education process with suppliers. Perception is that palm oil in general is bad, and therefore, some are eliminating it from ingredient specifications all together instead of solving the root cause of the issues.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable >	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Purchasing for cocoa was taken in-house by Starbucks to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Like coffee and tea, we are dedicated to sourcing cocoa responsibly, for the betterment of people and planet. In FY21, Global Coffee, Tea and Cocoa, the company's global coffee sourcing team, purchased 10 million kilograms of segregated cocoa beans from the Ivory Coast through our Tier 1 supplier, Cargill. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes	The cornerstone of our ethical sourcing approach to buying coffee is Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices, which was one of the coffee industry's first set of ethical sourcing standards when it launched in 2004. Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program that measures farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, all designed to promote transparent, profitable and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmers and workers their families and their communities. C.A.F.E. Practices has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee and positively impact the lives and livelihoods of coffee farmers and their communities. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers' rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services. Starbucks is committed to 100% ethically sourced coffee in partnership with Conservation International. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. As a result, 94.86% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. As a continuation of our ethical sourcing commitment, In 2020, the Starbucks Digital Traceability tool was launched in North American retail stores to transform each bag of coffee beans into a digital passport, launching coffee lovers on a virtual expedition to meet farmers, roasters and baristas and to explore coffee growing regions around the world. In FY21, more than 33,000 bags of coffee were traced using the traceability tool online, and the tool was accessed by nearly 170,000 unique visitors, raising awareness for farmers, C.A.F.E. Practices and Starbucks ongoing commitment to transparency.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>

**F6.2a**

**(F6.2a) Provide details on the level of traceability your organization has for its disclosed commodity(ies).**

Forest risk commodity	Point to which commodity is traceable	% of total production/consumption volume traceable
Timber products	Country	
Palm oil	Country	
Other - Cocoa	Country	
Other - Coffee	Country	100

**F6.3**

**(F6.3) Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)?**

	Third-party certification scheme adopted?	% of total production and/or consumption volume certified
Timber products	Yes	
Palm oil	Yes	62.26
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes	
Other - Coffee	Yes	94.86

**F6.3a****(F6.3a) Provide a detailed breakdown of the volume and percentage of your production and/or consumption by certification scheme.****Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO (any type)

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Identity preservation

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

0.3

**Form of commodity**

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

Refined palm oil

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

6.3

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We are working towards 100% certified RSPO palm oil. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase, and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen a decline this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase, and though we do plan to purchase credits to fill that gap (as we always do), we will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure a return to increasing our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to identifying how to return to continuous increases next year.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO (any type)

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Segregation

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

2.1

**Form of commodity**

Crude palm oil (CPO)

Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

Refined palm oil

Palm oil derivatives

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

51

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We are working towards 100% certified RSPO palm oil. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant

challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains.. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase, and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen a decline this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase, and though we do plan to purchase credits to fill that gap (as we always do), we will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure a return to increasing our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to identifying how to return to continuous increases next year.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Third-party certification scheme**

RSPO (any type)

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Mass balance

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

59.9

**Form of commodity**

Crude palm oil (CPO)  
Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)  
Refined palm oil  
Palm oil derivatives

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

1432.6

**Metric for volume**

Metric tons

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. We are working towards 100% certified RSPO palm oil. We continue to work with our suppliers to meet this objective, especially in areas where the demand for certified palm oil is low (i.e. Asia). Some markets started the process behind other company operated markets and have experienced significant challenges working with second tier suppliers to find availability of certified palm oil from physical supply chains.. We continue to make progress. In prior years we have steadily increased the amount of certified palm oil that we purchase, and have also purchased credits to close the gap between our certified and uncertified supply. We have seen a decline this year in the % of certified palm that we purchase, and though we do plan to purchase credits to fill that gap (as we always do), we will also work through updates to our internal processes, documentation and communication with our suppliers to ensure a return to increasing our percentage of purchased palm oil going forward as we continue to work towards 100% RSPO certified palm in our company-owned supply chain. Continuous improvement is very important at Starbucks and we look forward to identifying how to return to continuous increases next year.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Third-party certification scheme**

FSC (any type)

**Chain-of-custody model used**

<Not Applicable>

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

**Form of commodity**

Primary packaging  
Secondary packaging

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**

**Metric for volume**

Please select

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

We are currently reassessing our systems to track the related % and volumes of FSC certified paper packaging we use to fairly represent this information. We use some FSC paper in various packaging materials. For example, some of our shopping bags are FSC certified in the U.S., and paper straws in Japan use FSC-certified paper.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Third-party certification scheme**

Other, please specify (Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices)

**Chain-of-custody model used**

Not applicable

**% of total production/consumption volume certified**

94.9

**Form of commodity**

Other, please specify (Green Coffee Beans)

**Volume of production/ consumption certified**



**Metric for volume**

Please select

**Is this certified by more than one scheme?**

No

**Please explain**

Purchasing volumes are confidential at this time. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. As a result, 94.86% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. The cornerstone of our ethical sourcing approach to buying coffee is Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices, which was one of the coffee industry’s first set of ethical sourcing standards when it launched in 2004. Developed in collaboration with Conservation International, C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program that measures farms against economic, social and environmental criteria, all designed to promote transparent, profitable and sustainable coffee growing practices while also protecting the well-being of coffee farmers and workers their families and their communities. C.A.F.E. Practices has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee and positively impact the lives and livelihoods of coffee farmers and their communities. The open-sourced program consists of more than 200 indicators – from financial reporting to protecting workers’ rights and conserving water and biodiversity. The program includes a third-party verification process that is overseen by SCS Global Services, responsible for ensuring the quality and integrity of the audits. More information about our C.A.F.E Practices can be found here: <https://stories.starbucks.com/press/2020/cafe-practices-starbucks-approach-to-ethically-sourcing-coffee/>

**F6.4**

**(F6.4) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you have a system to control, monitor, or verify compliance with no conversion and/or no deforestation commitments?**

	<b>A system to control, monitor or verify compliance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Timber products	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, we have a system in place, but for other commitments	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	Yes, we have a system in place for our no conversion and/or deforestation commitments	<Not Applicable>

**F6.4a**

**(F6.4a) Provide details on the system, the approaches used to monitor compliance, the quantitative progress, and the non-compliance protocols, to implement your no conversion and/or deforestation commitment(s).**

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Operational coverage**

Supply chain

**Description of control systems**

Starbucks is a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and is committed to sourcing RSPO certified palm oil. Starbucks does not directly buy palm oil so we are constantly improving our communication with suppliers to ensure they are aware of our RSPO commitment and prepared to complete reporting each year. We have seen improvements in accuracy year over year and will keep working with the third-party and our internal Sourcing organization to continue to make the process easier and achieve greater progress

**Monitoring and verification approach**

Third-party verification

**% of total volume in compliance**

61-70%

**% of total suppliers in compliance**

Please select

**Response to supplier non-compliance**

Retain & engage

**Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers**

Other, please specify (Local supplier engagement)

**Please explain**

Starbucks biggest challenges has been in Japan and China. There are many different product specifications involved and relatively low volume available since it is only for the Starbucks business. Starbucks Sourcing teams in both China and Japan continue the education process with suppliers. Perception is that palm oil in general is bad, and therefore, some are eliminating it from ingredient specifications all together instead of solving the root cause of the issues. Starbucks local sourcing teams have significantly increased supplier education and understanding of palm oil issues and in some markets like Japan, where palm oil is used more widely, we have increased demand for RSPO certified palm oil and derivatives. Starbucks continues to invest in exploring opportunities to advance better social and environmental practices within the palm oil supply chain.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Operational coverage**

Supply chain

**Description of control systems**

The Coffee and Farmer Equity (C.A.F.E.) Practices is a coffee verification program that is used by Starbucks to ensure ethical sourcing of coffee since 2004. The C.A.F.E. Practices Generic and Smallholder Scorecards encompass a comprehensive set of more than 200 social, economic and environmental indicators. This approach takes into account everyone from the farmer to the consumer. Starbucks partners with SCS Global Services to independently verify supplier compliance with C.A.F.E. practices, which include commitments on no deforestation. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. As a result, 94.86% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms.

**Monitoring and verification approach**

Third-party verification

**% of total volume in compliance**

91-99%

**% of total suppliers in compliance**

Please select

**Response to supplier non-compliance**

Suspend & engage

**Procedures to address and resolve non-compliance with suppliers**

Re-integrating suppliers back into supply chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

**Please explain**

C.A.F.E. Practices is a verification program, not a one-time certification system, because we believe there is always more work to do to ensure the long-term supply of high-quality coffee and to positively impact farming communities. We are continuously improving this program by working with groups such as Conservation International to measure the true impact our purchasing programs have on participating farmers and producers. The program allows Starbucks to gain insights into the challenges faced by farmers and supply chain operations in the more than 30 different coffee-producing countries around the world. In addition, when Starbucks is notified of zero tolerance violations, we take immediate action, conducting an investigation which could lead to suspending the commercial relationship with a farm until the case has been clarified. Based on our investigation we may ask our supplier to work with a farm to address any issue including the development of a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction of any zero tolerance criteria is then re-evaluated by an approved third-party verification organization. This process ensures that any infractions are addressed effectively. We believe that our continuous improvement approach is the right approach to promote positive change amongst these suppliers and farms to ensure a positive future for everyone involved in coffee.

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**F6.7**

**(F6.7) Are you working with smallholders to support good agricultural practices and reduce deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems?**

	Are you working with smallholders?	Type of smallholder engagement approach	Smallholder engagement approach	Number of smallholders engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As Starbucks does not purchase timber products directly, our support of smallholders comes in the form of educating our packaging suppliers and asking them to seek out sources. We do not have a separate plan to provide support.
Palm oil	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As Starbucks does not purchase palm oil directly, our support of smallholders comes in the form of educating our suppliers and asking them to seek out sources. We do not have a separate plan to provide support.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As Starbucks does not purchase Cocoa directly, our support of smallholders comes from industry engagement through suppliers, various NGOs and industry associations.
Other - Coffee	Yes, working with smallholders	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Offering on-site technical assistance and extension services Organizing capacity building events Other, please specify (Loans for farmers)	452000	As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee, sourced from more than 400,000 farmers in 30 countries, Starbucks understands our future is inextricably tied to the future of farmers and their families. There were over 452,000 smallholder farms in the C.A.F.E Practices program in 2018. Highest growth category since the start of the program in 2004.

**F6.8**

**(F6.8) Are you working with your direct suppliers to support and improve their capacity to comply with your forests-related policies, commitments, and other requirements?**

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Timber products	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Other	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Other, please specify (Encouraging certification; Encouraging work with multi stakeholder groups)	Please select	Key suppliers undergo key business reviews with a portion of focus on sustainability. Starbucks has established global minimal sustainable packaging requirements, which we're collaborating with suppliers to achieve.
Palm oil	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Other	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Other, please specify (Encouraging certification; encouraging work with multi-stakeholder groups)	Please select	As Starbucks does not purchase palm oil directly, we educate our suppliers and ask them to seek out sources of RSPO-certified palm oil.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits	Please select	Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Purchasing for cocoa was taken in-house by Starbucks to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced
Other - Coffee	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Financial and commercial incentives	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Organizing capacity building events Investing in pilot projects Paying higher prices linked to best agricultural practices Financial incentives for certified products Offering credit lines linked to best agricultural practices Other, please specify (Loans for farmers)	Please select	As a company that buys 3% of the world's coffee, sourced from 400,000+ farmers in 30 countries, Starbucks understands our future is inextricably tied to the future of farmers and their families. Although we are constantly striving for 100% C.A.F.E Practices verified coffee, the last 1% is where some of our most important work happens, bringing on new farmers and cooperatives to help ensure the long-term future of coffee. We continue to work as part of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge to make coffee the world's 1st sustainable agricultural product and improve the lives of at least 1M people in coffee communities around the world. Starbucks Farmer Support Centers at Hacienda Alsacia in Costa Rica and in 8 other coffee-growing countries around the world bring agronomists, researchers and farmers together to share the latest research, information, advice and tools to grow coffee more sustainably and profitably. Farmers can use these trees to replace those declining in productivity from age or disease. Starbucks has a goal of providing 100M trees to farmers by 2025. The Starbucks Global Farmer Fund was founded to improve supply chain resiliency and ensure a long-term supply of coffee by addressing the unmet financing needs of farmers. As of FY20, we have invested \$ 42.9M in the Fund, partnering with Root Capital and ResponsAbility to provide coffee businesses and farmers with access to low-interest loans in regions where traditional banks are not an option due to high interest rates. Loans allow farmers to plant new trees and improve their infrastructure. In addition, we have continued our Emergency Farmer Relief Fund for a second year to further support farmers who were negatively impacted by low global coffee prices. These secondary payments go directly to smallholder farmers in Central America to subsidize their income, helping to offset low prices compared to cost of production. Too often, farmers cannot turn to traditional banks for business lending because of high interest rates. The loans provided through the fund allow farmers to plant new trees, improve their infrastructure and build financial resiliency in the face of shifts in climate and markets. In FY21, Starbucks committed an additional \$50M dollars to double the fund. Since FY18, Starbucks has deployed \$ 54.8M to coffee businesses and farmers through loans.

F6.9

**(F6.9) Are you working beyond your first-tier supplier(s) to manage and mitigate deforestation risks?**

	Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with indirect suppliers	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain
Timber products	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators	We are working with our suppliers to understand their sustainability efforts through key business reviews.
Palm oil	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators	To meet RSPO certification, our suppliers must also work with their supply chains to ensure traceability, etc. Starbucks biggest challenges has been in Japan and China. There are many different product specifications involved and relatively low volume available since it is only for the Starbucks business. Starbucks Sourcing teams in both China and Japan continue the education process with suppliers. Perception is that palm oil in general is bad, and therefore, some are eliminating it from ingredient specifications all together instead of solving the root cause of the issues. Starbucks local sourcing teams have significantly increased supplier education and understanding of palm oil issues and in some markets like Japan, where palm oil is used more widely, we have increased demand for RSPO certified palm oil and derivatives. Starbucks continues to invest in exploring opportunities to advance better social and environmental practices within the palm oil supply chain.
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Other	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Other, please specify (Industry engagement)	Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Purchasing for cocoa was taken in-house by Starbucks to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced.
Other - Coffee	Yes, working beyond first tier	Supply chain mapping Capacity building Other	Supplier questionnaires on environmental and social indicators Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Disseminating technical materials Other, please specify (Paying higher prices linked to agricultural methods)	As a company that buys three percent of the world's coffee, sourced from more than 400,000 farmers in 30 countries, Starbucks understands our future is inextricably tied to the future of farmers and their families. In FY21, due to restrictions caused by COVID-19, auditing teams were unable to complete all the necessary in-person, on-farm audits to renew their active status in the program. As a result, 94.86% of our coffee in FY21 was sourced from C.A.F.E. Practice-verified farms. C.A.F.E Practices include standards. We continue to work as part of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge to make coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product and improve the lives of at least 1 million people in coffee communities around the world. Starbucks Farmer Support Centers at Hacienda Alsacia in Costa Rica and in 8 other coffee-growing countries around the world bring agronomists, researchers and farmers together to share the latest research, information, advice and tools to grow coffee more sustainably and profitably. Starbucks has donated nearly 50 million climate resilient coffee trees like the hybrids created at Hacienda Alsacia. Farmers, whether they grow coffee for Starbucks or not, can use these trees to replace those declining in productivity from age or disease. Starbucks has a goal of providing 100 million trees to farmers by 2025. Supporting Origin Diversity — Through a diversified buying approach, Starbucks is driving demand not just for premium-quality coffee, but premium-quality coffee from a variety of places around the world. This supports smaller coffee communities that have majority smallholder farmers.

**F6.10**

**(F6.10) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) approaches to progress shared sustainable land use goals?**

	Do you engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches?	Primary reason for not engaging in landscape and/or jurisdictional approaches	Please explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches, and describe plans to engage in the future
Row 1	Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional approaches	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**F6.10a**

**(F6.10a) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.**

	Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement	Please explain
Row 1	<p>High commodity sourcing footprint from area</p> <p>High levels of production by independent smallholders</p> <p>Opportunity for smallholder inclusion</p> <p>Opportunity for increased human well-being in area</p> <p>Opportunity to protect natural ecosystems</p> <p>Opportunity to restore natural ecosystems</p> <p>Risk of deforestation/conversion</p> <p>Supply of commodities strategically important</p>	<p>Evidence shows that farmers participating in the C.A.F.E Practices program have higher productivity than the country averages, which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port). 1. Decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools: Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, the company is helping farmers understand the specific nutrients and fertilizer needed to increase farm productivity. With these custom, farm-specific solutions, farmers can target and decrease fertilizer use – which helps to decrease carbon emissions – and increase productivity. 2. Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree varieties: With Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall emissions. 3. Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes: Land use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Starbucks will invest in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, starting in Colombia and Peru. These agroforestry efforts will not only remove carbon, but also will benefit freshwater ecosystems and coffee communities. 4. Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for C.A.F.E. Practice farms: In fiscal 2021, Starbucks contracted more than 1,200 eco-mills for coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya and Rwanda. 5. Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient: Through Starbucks Tryer Center, we are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. 6. Developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities: Starbucks will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on prioritizing action in high-risk basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity.</p>

**F6.10b**

**(F6.10b) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional approaches to sustainable land use during the reporting year.**

**Country/Area**

Guatemala

**Name of jurisdiction or landscape area**

Starbucks coffee-specific environmental goals are an extension of work underway with C.A.F.E. (coffee and farmer equity) Practices. In support of the company’s path to a Planet Positive future, Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port), With this focus on on-farm activities and land use change, Starbucks is addressing its largest source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee.

**Is the landscape defined by administrative boundaries of sub-national governments and does the approach have active government involvement?**

No, the landscape is not defined by administrative boundaries and the approach does not have active government involvement

**Brief description of landscape/ jurisdictional approach**

Starbucks coffee-specific environmental goals are an extension of work underway with C.A.F.E. (coffee and farmer equity) Practices. Evidence shows that farmers participating in the program have higher productivity than the country averages. which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Now, in support of the company’s path to a Planet Positive future, Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what we refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port) – in Guatemala, Mexico, Rwanda, Kenya, and El Salvador. With this focus on on-farm activities and land use change, Starbucks is addressing its largest source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in coffee before the rest of the coffee value chain (like transportation, roasting, or packaging). Starbucks is supporting farmers at origin through the following supporting actions: 1. Decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools. 2. Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree varieties. 3. Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes. 4. Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for C.A.F.E. Practice farms. 5. Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient. 6. Developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities.

**Forest risk commodities relevant to this landscape/jurisdictional approach**

Coffee

**Type of engagement**

Supporter: Implement activities to support at least one goal

**Description of engagement**

Evidence shows that farmers participating in the C.A.F.E Practices program have higher productivity than the country averages, which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port). 1. Decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools: Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, the company is helping farmers understand the specific nutrients and fertilizer needed to increase farm productivity. With these custom, farm-specific solutions, farmers can target and decrease fertilizer use – which helps to decrease carbon emissions – and increase productivity. 2. Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree varieties: With Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall emissions. 3. Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes: Land use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Starbucks will invest in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, starting in Colombia and Peru. These agroforestry efforts will not only remove carbon, but also will benefit freshwater ecosystems and coffee communities. 4. Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for C.A.F.E. Practice farms: In fiscal 2021, Starbucks contracted more than 1,200 eco-mills for coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya and Rwanda. 5. Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient: Through Starbucks Tryer Center, we are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. 6. Developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities: Starbucks will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on prioritizing action in high-risk basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity.

**Goals supported by engagement**

- Carbon removals through restoration
- Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production
- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems
- Landscape conservation
- Landscape restoration
- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices
- Improved productivity
- Improved soil health
- Improved water management practices
- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices

### Company actions supporting approach

Provide information and training on best agricultural management practices  
Support landscape restoration and long-term protection  
Support producers, producer groups, and primary processors to improve agricultural practices and technologies

### Implementation partner(s)

Starbucks knows the most pressing issues in coffee cannot be solved by one company alone, and that the best solutions require everyone coming together to collaborate in providing a better future for farmers. Starbucks is working with Conservation International and others, to advise and evolve its carbon neutral coffee roadmap and measurement methodology. Starbucks will share learnings to help the entire industry. Starbucks has also joined the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate, a CEO-led coalition, as well as the Water Resilience Coalition to elevate our corporate water agenda and partner with other leading companies on collective action projects in key basins around the world.

### Engagement start year

2015

### Engagement end year

Not defined

### Total investment over the project period (currency)

#### Details of your investment

Evidence shows that farmers participating in the C.A.F.E Practices program have higher productivity than the country averages, which has helped Starbucks create a long-term supply of high-quality coffee while positively impacting the lives of coffee farmers and their communities. Starbucks is focusing on its carbon and water footprints at Origin – or what Starbucks refers to as “the first ten feet” (farm to port). 1. Decreasing carbon emissions in Starbucks supply chain by equipping farmers with precision agronomy tools: Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, the company is helping farmers understand the specific nutrients and fertilizer needed to increase farm productivity. With these custom, farm-specific solutions, farmers can target and decrease fertilizer use – which helps to decrease carbon emissions – and increase productivity. 2. Promoting and distributing climate-resistant tree varieties: With Starbucks open-source agronomy approach, the company shares research, seeds, and seedlings with farmers all around the world, helping farmers to adapt to climate change. These climate-resistant varieties are rust-resistant and enable farmers to grow more coffee on the same amount of land, which then helps to reduce overall emissions. 3. Protecting and restoring at-risk forests in key coffee landscapes: Land use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Starbucks will invest in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, starting in Colombia and Peru. These agroforestry efforts will not only remove carbon, but also will benefit freshwater ecosystems and coffee communities. 4. Conserving water by directly investing in new ecological wet mills (eco-mills) for C.A.F.E. Practice farms: In fiscal 2021, Starbucks contracted more than 1,200 eco-mills for coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya and Rwanda. 5. Investing to make current water processing technology and machinery even more efficient: Through Starbucks Tryer Center, we are working with suppliers to explore improvements to existing water processing machinery and technology. 6. Developing water replenishment projects in coffee communities: Starbucks will develop water replenishment projects at Origin, with a focus on prioritizing action in high-risk basins while supporting watershed health, ecosystem resilience and water equity.

#### Type of assessment framework

Other, please specify (C.A.F.E Practices)

#### Is progress monitored and publicly reported on?

Yes, progress is monitored and publicly reported on

#### State the achievements of your engagement so far, and how progress is monitored

Over the last year, Starbucks launched programs in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, and Kenya to test its carbon and water strategies impacting more than 92,000 farms. In addition to investing in new, water-conserving wet mills, Starbucks worked with farmers to gather more than 11,500 soil and foliar samples to inform soil health. Based on the success of these initial pilots, Starbucks is now expanding the program to Colombia and launching a new, holistic sustainability project with 100 small-holder farmers in Nariño, Colombia. Over a five-year period, the Nariño project will combine the best of Starbucks knowledge and resources on regenerative agriculture, precision agronomy and farm economics. Farmers will receive hands-on support including customized, in-depth agricultural and business education and training to best manage their crops and land. They will also receive new equipment and facilities to optimize for reduced water use and carbon emissions and new, climate-resistant coffee seedlings to replace unproductive trees. This project and partnership with Starbucks will help farmers increase their productivity, quality and profitability while decreasing the environmental footprint generated from coffee growing and processing. In fiscal 2021, we distributed more than 10 million trees to farmers in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador. Over the past six years as part of our 10-year, 100 million-tree commitment, Starbucks has donated nearly 60 million coffee trees to farmers. In fiscal 2021, Starbucks contracted more than 1,200 eco-mills for coffee farms in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Kenya and Rwanda. The result has been up to 80% water savings in coffee processing where installed. Through Starbucks Farmer Support Centers and a new soil scanning mobile app, Starbucks collected nearly 23,000 soil samples in Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda and Kenya to date. Starbucks will continue to measure its overall carbon and water footprint and share progress annually in its Global Environmental Social Impact Report. The company is also working with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) to validate the 2030 corporate sustainability goals, inclusive of green coffee.

## F6.11

### (F6.11) Do you participate in any other external activities and/or initiatives to promote the implementation of your forests-related policies and commitments?

#### Forest risk commodity

Timber products

#### Do you participate in activities/initiatives?

Yes

#### Activities

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

#### Country/Area

Not applicable

#### Subnational area

Not applicable

#### Initiatives

Other, please specify (Sustainable Packaging Coalition; The Recycling Partnership, Foodservice Packaging Institute, NextGen Consortium)

#### Please explain

We are an active member of SPC - the Sustainable Packaging Coalition, working with other industry members to elevate the sustainability of our entire paper foodservice packaging from cradle to grave.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Do you participate in activities/initiatives?**

Yes

**Activities**

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

**Country/Area**

Not applicable

**Subnational area**

Not applicable

**Initiatives**

UN Global Compact

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

**Please explain**

As members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), we are engaging the organization and other industry stakeholders regarding sustainable production practices and support efforts. Starbucks is a member of the UN Global Compact – an international network of organizations that supports 10 universal principles.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Cocoa

**Do you participate in activities/initiatives?**

Yes

**Activities**

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

**Country/Area**

Not applicable

**Subnational area**

Not applicable

**Initiatives**

UN Global Compact

Other, please specify (Rainforest Alliance)

**Please explain**

Starbucks purchases cocoa beans for use in its beverage inputs such as mocha powder. Purchasing for cocoa was taken in-house by Starbucks to improve the responsibly sourced nature of the cocoa used within the company's operations. Starbucks continues to source Rainforest Alliance Certified cocoa and to work in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance to leverage their expertise and increase our due diligence and transparency in our cocoa supply chains. We are a member of the World Cocoa Foundation, specifically their Cocoa Forest Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas, International Cocoa Initiative and the Swiss platform for sustainable cocoa and continue to work with others across the industry to evolve and strengthen our approach to responsibly sourced cocoa. In addition to our global sourcing team, Starbucks regional teams also purchase cocoa. Moving forward, we are working to provide additional transparency across all cocoa-based products sourced.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Do you participate in activities/initiatives?**

Yes

**Activities**

Involved in multi-partnership or stakeholder initiatives

**Country/Area**

Not applicable

**Subnational area**

Not applicable

**Initiatives**

Other, please specify (Coffee International and Sustainable Coffee Challenge)

**Please explain**

Starbucks and Conservation International (CI) have been working together for nearly 20 years to promote sustainable coffee production that ensures continued productivity of high quality coffee while improving the livelihoods of producers and conserving nature. Starbucks is one of the founding members of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge, a diverse industry coalition led by Conservation International with the call to action of making coffee the world's first sustainable agricultural product. The Challenge is committed to stimulating demand for sustainable coffee across the value chain, from the policymaking level to the final consumer. By encouraging demand for sustainable coffee, it leads to investments that enable the transition to a sustainable production and ensuring the coffee we drink is a sustainable product.

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**F6.12****(F6.12) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and protection?**

Yes





**(F6.12a) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).**

**Project reference**

Project 1

**Project type**

Reforestation

**Primary motivation**

Voluntary

**Description of project**

In 2017, Starbucks announced a commitment to provide 100 million healthy coffee trees to coffee farmers by 2025. This effort is part of the company's ongoing commitment to provide comprehensive support to farmers around the world which includes open-source agronomy research, farmer financing and access to information. The seedlings will replace trees that are declining in productivity due to age and disease, such as coffee leaf rust which is perpetuated because of a warmer climate.

**Start year**

2017

**Target year**

2025

**Project area to date (Hectares)**

**Project area in the target year (Hectares)**

**Country/Area**

Mexico

**Latitude**

**Longitude**

**Monitoring frequency**

Annually

**Measured outcomes to date**

Other, please specify (Climate resilience)

**Please explain**

In FY21, we distributed more than 10 million trees to farmers in Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador. Over the past six years as part of our 10-year, 100 million-tree commitment, Starbucks has donated nearly 60 million coffee trees to farmers. These new trees are bred to be resistant to coffee rust, a disease associated with climate change, and they're replacing trees declining in productivity, which can, in turn, help farmers improve the quality and yields of their harvest and improve their revenue.

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**Project reference**

Project 2

**Project type**

Reforestation

**Primary motivation**

Voluntary

**Description of project**

Early in FY21, Starbucks launched projects with Conservation International in Huila, Colombia, and San Martin, Peru, to not only remove carbon and support our carbon neutral goals, but to provide freshwater ecosystems benefits and improve biodiversity. In FY21, these projects have resulted in more than 500 hectares of forest in Peru protected or restored with restoration plans underway in Colombia. Over the next five years, we anticipate these projects to conserve or restore more than 6,000 hectares in 16 farming communities across the countries, benefiting both local communities and reducing Starbucks carbon footprint. The projects are also developing carbon measurement and water monitoring protocols, in conjunction with local stakeholders.

**Start year**

2021

**Target year**

Indefinitely

**Project area to date (Hectares)**

500

**Project area in the target year (Hectares)**

**Country/Area**

Colombia

**Latitude**

**Longitude**

**Monitoring frequency**

Annually

**Measured outcomes to date**

Biodiversity  
Carbon sequestration  
Water

**Please explain**

Land-use change and deforestation are the greatest climate risks facing the coffee industry. Over the next five years, we anticipate these projects to conserve or restore more than 6,000 hectares in 16 farming communities across the countries, benefiting both local communities and reducing Starbucks carbon footprint. The projects are also developing carbon measurement and water monitoring protocols, in conjunction with local stakeholders.

## F7. Verification

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### F7.1

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#### (F7.1) Do you verify any forests information reported in your CDP disclosure?

Yes

### F7.1a

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#### (F7.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

##### **Disclosure module**

F6. Implementation

##### **Data points verified**

94.86% ethically sourced coffee purchases as disclosed in the "Targets", and "Certification" sections.

##### **Verification standard**

C.A.F.E Practices. As part of C.A.F.E. Practice verification program, third party organizations, approved and overseen by SCS Global Services, conduct inspections at farms and facilities within the supply chain to evaluate performance against more than 200 indicators. This includes 22 zero-tolerance indicators. If non-compliance is identified, we work with suppliers to address issues including the development of a work plan describing how the issue will be corrected. The implementation of a corrective action plan and the actual correction

##### **Please explain**

A third party verification was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that Moss Adams, the independent accountant, plan and perform the examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Data is in accordance with the criteria, in all material respects. An examination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Data. The verification statement is public and can be found on page 67 of Starbucks FY21 Global Environmental and Social Impact Report (<https://stories.starbucks.com/uploads/2022/04/Starbucks-2021-Global-Environmental-and-Social-Impact-Report-1.pdf>)

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## F8. Barriers and challenges

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### F8.1

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**(F8.1) Describe the key barriers or challenges to eliminating deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems from your direct operations or from other parts of your value chain.**

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Primary barrier/challenge type**

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

**Comment**

Deforestation is having a devastating impact on our planet, destroying habitat, decreasing biodiversity and damaging communities. We are focused on tackling the issue where we have the greatest opportunity to have impact. By taking a targeted approach, we hope to make continuous progress toward eliminating the threat of deforestation posed by some of our key products. A challenge to the effort is that Starbucks represents a small portion of the total global market in these commodities. Ultimately, industry, governments, and the NGO community must partner to address the threat deforestation poses. And consumers play an important role in driving responsible forestry through their paper choices.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Primary barrier/challenge type**

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

**Comment**

We are committed to pursuing zero net deforestation across our supply chain. Deforestation is having a devastating impact on our planet, destroying habitat, decreasing biodiversity and damaging communities. We are focused on tackling the issue where we have the greatest opportunity to have impact. By taking a targeted approach, we hope to make continuous progress toward eliminating the threat of deforestation posed by some of our key products. A challenge to the effort is that Starbucks represents a small portion of the total global market in these commodities. Ultimately, industry, governments, and the NGO community must partner to address the threat deforestation poses. We believe we have a responsibility to participate in this process demonstrate with coffee how to truly advocate for commodity sustainability.

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**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Primary barrier/challenge type**

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

**Comment**

Starbucks biggest challenges to sourcing RSPO certified palm oil has been in Japan and China. There are many different product specifications involved and relatively low volume available since it is only for the Starbucks business. Starbucks Sourcing teams in both China and Japan continue the education process with suppliers. Perception is that palm oil in general is bad, and therefore, some are eliminating it from ingredient specifications all together instead of solving the root cause of the issues. Starbucks local sourcing teams have significantly increased supplier education and understanding of palm oil issues and in some markets like Japan, where palm oil is used more widely, we have increased demand for RSPO certified palm oil and derivatives. Starbucks continues to invest in exploring opportunities to advance better social and environmental practices within the palm oil supply chain.

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**F8.2**

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**(F8.2) Describe the main measures that would improve your organization's ability to manage its exposure to deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems.**

**Forest risk commodity**

Timber products

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Main measure**

Increased demand for certified products

**Comment**

In order to decrease the demand for virgin timber, we are seeking to increase the use of recycled content in our paper foodservice packaging products.

**Forest risk commodity**

Other - Coffee

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Main measure**

Increased demand for certified products

**Comment**

Working in partnership with Conservation International, Starbucks has invested in forest and landscape protection and restoration programs in coffee producing countries, starting in Colombia and Peru. These agroforestry efforts will not only remove carbon and support the carbon neutral pathway, but also will benefit freshwater ecosystems and coffee communities.

**Forest risk commodity**

Palm oil

**Coverage**

Supply chain

**Main measure**

Greater customer awareness

**Comment**

Perception is that palm oil in general is bad, and therefore, some are eliminating it from ingredient specifications all together instead of solving the root cause of the issues.

**F17 Signoff**

**F-FI**

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

**F17.1**

**(F17.1) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP forests response.**

	Job Title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP, chief sustainability officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

**SF. Supply chain module**

**SF0.1**

**(SF0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?**

	Annual revenue
Row 1	

**SF1.1**

(SF1.1) In F6.3 you were asked "Have you adopted any third-party certification scheme(s) for your disclosed commodity(ies)? Indicate the volume and percentage of your certified production and/or consumption". Can you also indicate, for each of your disclosed commodity(ies), the percentage of certified volume sold to each requesting CDP supply chain member?

SF2.1

(SF2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial forests-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SF2.2

(SF2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP supply chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level action to reduce or remove deforestation/forest degradation from your operations or your supply chain?

Please select

SF3.1

(SF3.1) For your disclosed commodity(ies), do you estimate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or supply chain?

**Timber products**

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Please select

Please explain

**Palm oil**

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Please select

Please explain

**Other - Cocoa**

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Please select

Please explain

**Other - Coffee**

Estimate GHG emissions and removals from land use and land use change

Please select

Please explain

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms