

CARREFOURSA CARREFOUR SABANCI TİCARET MERKEZİ A.Ş. - Forests 2022

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F0. Introduction

F0.1

(F0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

World's leading retailer Carrefour Group established its first store in 1963 in France. Today, Carrefour Group has more than twelve thousand stores in 30 different countries with more than 300,000 employees. Carrefour Group opened its first store in İçerenköy - Istanbul Turkey where the hypermarket concept met Turkish consumers for the first time in 1993. In 1996 Carrefour Group and Sabancı Holding which is one of the biggest corporations in Turkey established a partnership where the name CarrefourSA was born, and the first CarrefourSA store had been opened in Adana after one year of this partnership. CarrefourSA has 760 stores in 40 cities in Turkey with 10,400 employees. Stores that are run by CarrefourSA are in four different formats: Hyper, Super, Gurme, and Mini. There are also 12 distribution centers throughout the country.

F0.2

(F0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start Date	End Date
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021

F0.3

(F0.3) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

TRY

F0.4

(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	Disclosing	Retailing	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Disclosing	Retailing	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	This commodity is not produced, sourced or used by our organization	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	Not disclosing	Retailing	As CarrefourSA, we focus on disclosing only core commodities of CDP Forests module in 2021.
Other - Coffee	Not disclosing	Retailing	As CarrefourSA, we focus on disclosing only core commodities of CDP Forests module in 2021.

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, a Ticker Symbol	CRFSA

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

Paper

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

Tertiary packaging

Goods not for resale (GNFR)

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

Canada

Finland

Indonesia

Poland

Portugal

Switzerland

Turkey

% of procurement spend

6-10%

Comment

In CarrefourSA, 8% of total procurement spend is associated with timber products. It is mainly used as primary, secondary and tertiary packaging, as raw material in some products and paper used in operations such as cash receipts.

Palm oil

Activity

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Palm oil derivatives

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Brazil
Malaysia
Turkey

% of procurement spend

<1%

Comment

Products including palm oil derivatives only make 0.1% of total procurement spend.

Cattle products**Activity**

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Beef

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Turkey

% of procurement spend

6-10%

Comment

In CarrefourSA, 7% of total procurement spend is associated with cattle products. It is mainly purchased and onward sold as an own-brand product.

Soy**Activity**

Retailing/onward sale of commodity or product containing commodity

Form of commodity

Soy derivatives

Source

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Country/Area of origin

Argentina
Brazil
Netherlands
Turkey
Ukraine

% of procurement spend

1-5%

Comment

Soy makes about 2% of total procurement. Soy is mainly used as feedstock for CarrefourSA's own-brand food products by suppliers. It is one of the main ingredients of animal feed, especially for fish.

F1.2

(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	1-5%	In 2021, about 32% of own-brand sales revenue comes from the products sold under CarrefourSA brand containing timber products. This makes 4% of total revenue.
Palm oil	<1%	Palm oil and its derivatives are not a commonly used commodity in CarrefourSA own-brand products. It makes less than 1% of total revenue.
Cattle products	1-5%	In 2021, about 40% of own-brand sales revenue comes from the products sold under CarrefourSA brand containing cattle products. The revenue related to cattle products in total revenue is 5%.
Soy	1-5%	Soy is mainly used as feedstock for CarrefourSA's own-brand food products by suppliers. It is one of the main ingredients of animal feed, especially for fish. Still, the own products that include soy in their productions make 4% of total revenue.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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	Consumption data available, disclosing
Soy	Consumption data available, disclosing
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

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

Timber products

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

3018.21

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full 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

36

Please explain

The consumption amount of timber product commodity has been calculated with purchasing volumes and formulas of the own products, there have been no exclusions. The amount of timber products with certification schemes has been collected directly from suppliers. The certification schemes for timber products are FSC, FSC Recycled and PEFC. % of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free has been found to be 36%.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

22.4

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full 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

6

Please explain

In 2021, CarrefourSA's own products have included 22.4 tonnes of palm oil derivatives. This amount has been calculated with purchasing volumes and formulas of the own products, there have been no exclusions.. The amount of palm oil and derivatives with certification schemes (mainly RSPO) has been collected directly from suppliers. % of reported volume verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free has been found to be 6%.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

8878.17

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full 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

In 2021, CarrefourSA has sold 8,878 tonnes of cattle product commodity. This amount has been calculated with purchasing volumes and formulas of the own products, there have been no exclusions.. We are establishing our systems to collect volumes that have been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Data type

Consumption data

Commodity production/ consumption volume

184.68

Metric for commodity production/ consumption volume

Metric tons

Data coverage

Full 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

The consumption amount of soy commodity has been calculated with purchasing volumes, formulas of the own products and the assumption of soy consumption of CarrefourSA's own products, there have been no exclusions. We are establishing our systems to collect volumes that have been verified as deforestation- and/or conversion-free.

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.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Mato Grosso)

% of total production/consumption volume

5

Please explain

The percentage of the commodity origin has been estimated from the total amounts used in own-brand products. Origin of timber products in CarrefourSA's own-brand products are followed through the traceability system and additional supplier surveys. Approximately 5% of timber products' origin that's used in own-brand products and packaging is Brazil.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Indonesia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Meranti)

% of total production/consumption volume

5

Please explain

The percentage of the commodity origin has been estimated from the total amounts used in own-brand products. Origin of timber products in CarrefourSA's own-brand products are followed through the traceability system and additional supplier surveys. Approximately 5% of timber products' origin that's used in own-brand products and packaging is Indonesia.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

90

Please explain

The percentage of the commodity origin has been estimated from the total amounts used in own-brand products. Origin of timber products in CarrefourSA's own-brand products are followed through the traceability system and additional supplier surveys. Most of the timber products used in CarrefourSA own-brand is originated from non-risk countries. Approximately, 40% is from Turkey and other European countries.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Pará)

% of total production/consumption volume

5

Please explain

The percentage of the commodity origin has been estimated from the total amounts used in own-brand products. Origin of palm oil and derivatives in CarrefourSA's own-brand products are followed through the traceability system and additional supplier surveys. CarrefourSA's own-brand products include palm oil derivatives a total of 22.4 metric tonnes. 5% of this amount is mainly sourced from Brazil.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Malaysia

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Sabah & Sarawak)

% of total production/consumption volume

79

Please explain

The percentage of the commodity origin has been estimated from the total amounts used in own-brand products. Origin of palm oil and derivatives in CarrefourSA's own-brand products are followed through the traceability system and additional supplier surveys. CarrefourSA's own-brand products include palm oil derivatives a total of 22.4 metric tonnes. 79% of this amount is mainly sourced from Malaysia.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

16

Please explain

The percentage of the commodity origin has been estimated from the total amounts used in own-brand products. Origin of palm oil and derivatives in CarrefourSA's own-brand products are followed through the traceability system and additional supplier surveys. CarrefourSA's own-brand products include palm oil derivatives a total of 22.4 metric tonnes. 16% of this amount is mainly sourced from non-risk countries.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

100

Please explain

All cattle products in own-brand products origin is Turkey. The percentage of the commodity origin has been estimated from the total amounts used in own-brand products. Origin

of cattle products in CarrefourSA's own-brand products are followed through the traceability system and additional supplier surveys.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

State or equivalent jurisdiction

Specify state/equivalent jurisdiction (Mato Grosso)

% of total production/consumption volume

62

Please explain

The percentage of the commodity origin has been estimated from the total amounts used in own-brand products. Origin of soy and derivatives in CarrefourSA's own-brand products are followed through the traceability system and additional supplier surveys.

CarrefourSA's own-brand products include soy derivatives a total of 184.68 metric tonnes. 62% of this amount is mainly sourced from Brazil

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Country/Area of origin

Any other countries/areas

State or equivalent jurisdiction

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume

38

Please explain

The percentage of the commodity origin has been estimated from the total amounts used in own-brand products. Origin of soy and derivatives in CarrefourSA's own-brand products are followed through the traceability system and additional supplier surveys.

CarrefourSA's own-brand products include soy derivatives a total of 184.68 metric tonnes. 38% of this amount is mainly sourced from non-risk countries.

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

F1.6

(F1.6) Has your organization experienced any detrimental forests-related impacts?

No

F1.7

(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

Timber products

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation/conversion footprint in the next two years

Coverage

<Not Applicable>

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

<Not Applicable>

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

**Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/
conversion footprint**

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation/conversion footprint in the next two years

Coverage

<Not Applicable>

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

<Not Applicable>

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

**Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/
conversion footprint**

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation/conversion footprint in the next two years

Coverage

<Not Applicable>

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

<Not Applicable>

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

**Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/
conversion footprint**

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Have you monitored or estimated your deforestation/conversion footprint?

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation/conversion footprint in the next two years

Coverage

<Not Applicable>

Reporting deforestation/conversion since a specified cutoff date or during the last five years?

<Not Applicable>

Known or estimated deforestation/ conversion footprint (hectares)

<Not Applicable>

Describe methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate deforestation/ conversion footprint

<Not Applicable>

F2. Procedures

F2.1

(F2.1) Does your organization undertake a forests-related risk assessment?

Yes, forests-related risks are assessed

F2.1a

(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

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

explanation

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
Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
NGOs
Suppliers

Please explain

The process of identifying forest-related risks is the identification of possible threats and opportunities that the company may encounter in the way of achieving its goals, based on the vision, mission, strategic and corporate goals. Workshops, one-on-one interviews and survey method are among the internal company methods to be followed in determining the risks. It is considered natural that the determined risk inventory changes with the change of the organization, business model, field of activity or processes or the effects of external factors. For this reason, the Company Risk Inventory is systematically reviewed once a year and dynamically, without any time limit, by adding the risks that are communicated, evaluated and accepted at the Executive Board level to the risk inventory. The risk inventory is reviewed at the workshops to be held in order to identify the inherent risks in the relevant business processes and to manage the changing targets and risks. In addition to the workshops, current company information (for example, analysis reports, market and sector information such as the quality of forest risk commodities, external audit reports, previous internal audit and examination/investigation results, customer complaints and related social impacts, impacts on climate and water issues related to forest risk commodities etc.) is reviewed in order not to ignore potential risks in the risk assessment.

Palm oil**Value chain stage**

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

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

Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Suppliers

Please explain

The process of identifying forest-related risks is the identification of possible threats and opportunities that the company may encounter in the way of achieving its goals, based on the vision, mission, strategic and corporate goals. Workshops, one-on-one interviews and survey method are among the internal company methods to be followed in determining the risks. It is considered natural that the determined risk inventory changes with the change of the organization, business model, field of activity or processes or the effects of external factors. For this reason, the Company Risk Inventory is systematically reviewed once a year and dynamically, without any time limit, by adding the risks that are communicated, evaluated and accepted at the Executive Board level to the risk inventory. The risk inventory is reviewed at the workshops to be held in order to identify the inherent risks in the relevant business processes and to manage the changing targets and risks. In addition to the workshops, current company information (for example, analysis reports, market and sector information such as the quality of forest risk commodities, external audit reports, previous internal audit and examination/investigation results, customer complaints and related social impacts, impacts on climate and water issues related to forest

risk commodities etc.) is reviewed in order not to ignore potential risks in the risk assessment.

Cattle products

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

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

Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Suppliers

Please explain

The process of identifying forest-related risks is the identification of possible threats and opportunities that the company may encounter in the way of achieving its goals, based on the vision, mission, strategic and corporate goals. Workshops, one-on-one interviews and survey method are among the internal company methods to be followed in determining the risks. It is considered natural that the determined risk inventory changes with the change of the organization, business model, field of activity or processes or the effects of external factors. For this reason, the Company Risk Inventory is systematically reviewed once a year and dynamically, without any time limit, by adding the risks that are communi-

cated, evaluated and accepted at the Executive Board level to the risk inventory. The risk inventory is reviewed at the workshops to be held in order to identify the inherent risks in the relevant business processes and to manage the changing targets and risks. In addition to the workshops, current company information (for example, analysis reports, market and sector information such as the quality of forest risk commodities, external audit reports, previous internal audit and examination/investigation results, customer complaints and related social impacts, impacts on climate and water issues related to forest risk commodities etc.) is reviewed in order not to ignore potential risks in the risk assessment.

Soy

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

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

Social impacts

Stakeholders considered

Customers

Employees

Investors

Local communities

NGOs

Suppliers

Please explain

The process of identifying forest-related risks is the identification of possible threats and opportunities that the company may encounter in the way of achieving its goals, based on the vision, mission, strategic and corporate goals. Workshops, one-on-one interviews and survey method are among the internal company methods to be followed in determining the risks. It is considered natural that the determined risk inventory changes with the change of the organization, business model, field of activity or processes or the effects of external factors. For this reason, the Company Risk Inventory is systematically reviewed once a year and dynamically, without any time limit, by adding the risks that are communicated, evaluated and accepted at the Executive Board level to the risk inventory. The risk inventory is reviewed at the workshops to be held in order to identify the inherent risks in the relevant business processes and to manage the changing targets and risks. In addition to the workshops, current company information (for example, analysis reports, market and sector information such as the quality of forest risk commodities, external audit reports, previous internal audit and examination/investigation results, customer complaints and related social impacts, impacts on climate and water issues related to forest risk commodities etc.) is reviewed in order not to ignore potential risks in the risk assessment.

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	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, we have partially mapped the value chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<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

Timber products

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

In our value chain mapping, we first identified the main functions and types of firms in our value chain. Then engaging with these firms, we have established our mapping. In this scope, the organizations in our value chain that provide CarrefourSA's own-brand products must maintain a procedure for approval and ongoing monitoring of all their suppliers of products or services that may affect food safety and quality. Results of evaluation and follow-up actions should be recorded to be shared with CarrefourSA. The organization should also establish a tracking system that allows the identification of product lots and related raw materials, packaging materials, and production and distribution records. Records should include a description of any outsourced product, material or service, records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process, and records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products. This way, CarrefourSA collects information from its suppliers regularly and updates its value chain.

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

Palm oil

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

In our value chain mapping, we first identified the main functions and types of firms in our value chain. Then engaging with these firms, we have established our mapping. In this scope, the organizations in our value chain that provide CarrefourSA's own-brand products must maintain a procedure for approval and ongoing monitoring of all their suppliers of products or services that may affect food safety and quality. Results of evaluation and follow-up actions should be recorded to be shared with CarrefourSA. The organization should also establish a tracking system that allows the identification of product lots and related raw materials, packaging materials, and production and distribution records. Records should include a description of any outsourced product, material or service, records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process, and records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products. This way, CarrefourSA collects information from its suppliers regularly and updates its value chain.

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

Cattle products

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

In our value chain mapping, we first identified the main functions and types of firms in our value chain. Then engaging with these firms, we have established our mapping. In this scope, the organizations in our value chain that provide CarrefourSA's own-brand products must maintain a procedure for approval and ongoing monitoring of all their suppliers of products or services that may affect food safety and quality. Results of evaluation and follow-up actions should be recorded to be shared with CarrefourSA. The organization should also establish a tracking system that allows the identification of product lots and related raw materials, packaging materials, and production and distribution records. Records should include a description of any outsourced product, material or service, records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process, and records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products. This way, CarrefourSA collects information from its suppliers regularly and updates its value chain.

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

Soy

Scope of value chain mapping

Tier 1 suppliers

% of total suppliers covered within selected tier(s)

100

Description of mapping process and coverage

In our value chain mapping, we first identified the main functions and types of firms in our value chain. Then engaging with these firms, we have established our mapping. In this scope, the organizations in our value chain that provide CarrefourSA's own-brand products must maintain a procedure for approval and ongoing monitoring of all their suppliers of products or services that may affect food safety and quality. Results of evaluation and follow-up actions should be recorded to be shared with CarrefourSA. The organization should also establish a tracking system that allows the identification of product lots and

related raw materials, packaging materials, and production and distribution records. Records should include a description of any outsourced product, material or service, records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process, and records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products. This way, CarrefourSA collects information from its suppliers regularly and updates its value chain.

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	Yes
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	No
Soy	No
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

F3.1a

(F3.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

CarrefourSA aims to conduct business by creating added value for all its stakeholders and to ensure sustainability in this way. The company conducts risk-opportunity analyses to ensure the continuity of the business. CarrefourSA is aware that the climate crisis will have fatal impacts on the planet. It not only acts against this crisis but also aims to manage the effects of climate change on a company basis, with environmental, social, and economic analyses. In this context, it separates the effects of risks and opportunities on the company according to the degree of importance. Substantive financial impact is the effect that is considered significantly important for CarrefourSA.

Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact: Any event that results in a loss in the turnover is examined as financial impact. CarrefourSA has defined the substantial financial impact as an impact of a magnitude of at least 0.5% of the financial loss of annual turnover. 0.5% loss in the turnover marks the “substantive” definition.

Quantifiable indicators used to define substantive financial impact: Quantifiable indicator that is used to assess this impact is turnover, a loss in the turnover. For 2021, financial loss (substantive financial impact) of 0.5% equals 46.837.537,7 TL.

CarrefourSA has defined the impact value and impact scale in the PR-ID-002 Risk Management Procedure. “Impact assessment” reflects the impact that the event defined as a risk will have for CarrefourSA if it occurs. In the evaluation of risks, the impact of each event, both alone and in combination with other events defined as risks, is taken into consideration. The degrees of evaluation in the impact scale are as follows; critical, high, medium, and low. While evaluating the impact of risk existing/planned measures or control mechanisms are not considered. The risk that may arise due to the nature of the work is considered. A risk may impact a single category, or it is likely to impact more than one category. In this case, an evaluation is made by considering the category in which the risk is more effective.

Other substantive financial impact risks and their quantifiable indicators in addition to the risk of financial loss in the annual turnover are;

- Risks such as news that constantly negatively affect the opinion of the public/shareholders, and disclosure of confidential information that can be used against the company, are always considered reputational risks, as they may cause a significant decrease in the company's share or market value.
- Possible decreases in customer satisfaction and as a result, at least 2.5% customer loss is considered in the risk assessment.
- Violations or lawsuits that require a fine of 0.5% and/or more of the budgeted revenue are considered under regulatory and legal risks.
- The death or permanent disability of one or more people, and the release of chemicals or wastes harmful to the environment and health are evaluated under environmental risks.

F3.1b

(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

Timber products

Type of risk

Reputational and markets

Geographical scale

Country

Where in your value chain does the risk driver occur?

Other parts of the value chain

Primary risk driver

Shifts in consumer preference

Primary potential impact

Disruption to sales

Company-specific description

As one of the consequences of climate change, annual average temperatures are constantly rising. In 2021, temperatures in Turkey were 1.4°C above the 1981-2010 average. This situation is expected to lead to higher temperatures and extreme conditions in precipitation patterns that will affect the growth of forests and trees in the near future. Dependence on timber commodities accounts for 32% of the revenue of CarrefourSA's own products. Any irregularity in the supply of products containing Timber products due to temperature increases will affect CarrefourSA's income from its own-brand products by 30%-40%.

Timeframe

>6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

40000000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

80000000

Explanation of financial

CarrefourSA's revenue related to timber products makes %42 of total own-brand products revenue. Potential financial impact figures have been calculated with the assumption of a minimum 10% and maximum 20% loss in revenue due to disruption in supply chains.

Primary response to risk

Promotion of best practice and awareness

Description of response

As CarrefourSA we are aware of the climate change-driven risks on forest risk commodities. To minimize the risk of any disruptions in our timber products value chain, we are promoting more climate-safe production alternatives to suppliers during due diligence, such as the increasing use of FSC and PEFC certificated products. As of 2021, approximately 26% of our suppliers have shared information about having FSC certificated products. This corresponds to 42% of our timber product consumption as of 2021. We see these as actions to help with reducing the forest risks related to climate change.

Cost of response

1000000

Explanation of cost of response

Since these actions don't require new investments, we do not have any additional costs to respond to this risk. The value provided in the column cost of response is an estimation of annual costs of supplier engagements that includes encouraging and promoting climate-safe options.

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	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Risks in the palm are not considered substantive for CarrefourSA, as its percentage in total procurement and in own-brand products is very low. We follow up on these in supplier surveys we carry out on an annual basis, and we discuss possible risks at sustainability meetings annually. For example, in terms of a 50% decrease in the sale of palm and its derivatives products due to raw material certifications, the financial impact figure estimated is not significant.
Cattle products	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Risks in cattle products are not considered substantive for CarrefourSA, as its fully sourced from countries with no risk such as Turkey. We follow up on these in supplier surveys we carry out on an annual basis, and we discuss possible risks at sustainability meetings annually.
Soy	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	Soy is mainly used as feedstock for CarrefourSA's own-brand food products by suppliers. It is one of the main ingredients of animal feed, especially for fish. The own-brand products that include soy in their productions make 4% of total revenue. Risks in the soy are not considered substantive for CarrefourSA, as its percentage in total procurement and in own-brand products is low. We follow up on these in supplier surveys we carry out on an annual basis, and we discuss possible risks at sustainability meetings annually.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
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	Yes
Palm oil	No
Cattle products	No
Soy	No
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>

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

Timber products

Type of opportunity

Markets

Where in your value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operation

Primary forests-related opportunity

Increased demand for certified materials

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

As customers are more aware of climate change and its effects, the demand in sustainable products are rising. To be able to realize the opportunity this situation creates, we are working towards increasing the FCS certificated own-brand products. The increased amounts of certificated own-brand products will lead to more sales of sustainable options rather than conventional ones. This also provides CarrefourSA with another opportunity of having a better relationship with its value chain (both in supply chain and customers).

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential impact

Medium

Likelihood

Very likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

140000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increasing the percentage of products offered with FCS certification to customers results in increased revenue related to timber products. The financial impact figure has been calculated via the financial reports. In 2021, the total revenue generated from FCS certified timber products was 140M TRY approximately.

F3.2b**(F3.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself to have forests-related opportunities?****Palm oil****Primary reason**

Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

Please explain

Opportunities in the palm are not considered substantive for CarrefourSA, as its percentage in total procurement and in own-brand products is very low. CarrefourSA has defined the substantial financial impact as an impact of a magnitude of at least 0.5% of the financial loss or increase of annual turnover. 0.5% loss in the turnover marks the “substantive” definition. For 2021, financial loss (substantive financial impact) of 0.5% equals 46.837.537,7 TL. There have been no opportunities that fit this threshold criterion. With the rising awareness of customers, certification and verification schemes may increase. In line with that, an opportunity related to palm oil derivatives including products may arise. We take into consideration the customer expectations and supplier activities about the situation, and we evaluate possible opportunities at sustainability meetings annually.

Cattle products**Primary reason**

Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

Please explain

Opportunities in cattle products are not considered substantive for CarrefourSA. CarrefourSA has defined the substantial financial impact as an impact of a magnitude of at least 0.5% of the financial loss or increase of annual turnover. 0.5% loss in the turnover marks the “substantive” definition. For 2021, financial loss (substantive financial impact) of 0.5% equals 46.837.537,7 TL. There have been no opportunities that fit this threshold criterion. With the rising awareness of customers, certification and verification schemes may increase. In line with that, an opportunity related to cattle products including products may arise. We take into consideration the customer expectations and supplier activities about the situation, and we evaluate possible opportunities at sustainability meetings annually.

Soy

Primary reason

Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business

Please explain

Soy is not a directly used or sold commodity for CarrefourSA. Thus, opportunities in the soy are not considered substantive for CarrefourSA, as its percentage in total procurement and in own-brand products is low. CarrefourSA has defined the substantial financial impact as an impact of a magnitude of at least 0.5% of the financial loss or increase of annual turnover. 0.5% loss in the turnover marks the “substantive” definition. For 2021, financial loss (substantive financial impact) of 0.5% equals 46.837.537,7 TL. There have been no opportunities that fit this threshold criterion. With the rising awareness of customers, certification and verification schemes may increase. In line with that, an opportunity related to soy derivatives including products may arise. We take into consideration the customer expectations and supplier activities about the situation, and we evaluate possible opportunities at sustainability meetings annually.

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	CEO is responsible for all the sustainability matters in the company including forest-related issues. CEO's responsibility is related to the climate issues that is addressed in CarrefourSA directly. The CEO views every action that CarrefourSA is going to take and participates in the decision-making process after an examination. An example of a forest-related decision that is made by the CEO in 2021 is the actions to be taken to increase the RSPO certificated palm derivatives in own-brand products. Also CarrefourSA is planning to join Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) in the coming years.

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 annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy	CarrefourSA's mission, vision, values and policies are reviewed annually by the board; The strategic targets formed in terms of climate issues including forest ones are shared with the employees at the annual meetings and are included in the annual report. The Sustainability Committee was established and authorized with the approval of the CarrefourSA Executive Board which hold meetings on a monthly basis. Sub-committees have been established to support the implementation of the Committee's decisions. Names of subcommittees linked to climate change including forest-related issues are Climate Change, Water Management, Waste Management, Food Waste Management, Green Finance, Risk Management. The Committee reports to the CarrefourSA Executive Board regarding all its activities. Strategies defined by the Executive Board are discussed and approved by the Board of Directors. The CEO also has annual personal goals linked to climate change. These goals are: "measuring scope 1 and scope 2 emission values and confirming their accuracy by external auditing + 5% reduction in emissions per unit sales area compared to the previous year", "10% reduction in the use of plastic for the office compared to the previous year". These goals are reviewed at the midterm evaluation meeting, and accordingly, the board forms new strategies; or review, renew and examine existing ones.

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

All the CarrefourSA Executive Board members have strong KPIs related to environmental and sustainability issues. Their accomplishment towards these goals in past was used as a criterion to assess their competence in the climate and forest-related issues.

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	Quarterly	In CarrefourSA, The CarrefourSA Executive Board is the highest authorized body in decision-making in the company, after the Board of Directors. The risk Committee comprises of BOD members. Chief Financial Officer (CFO), who takes charge in the Risk Committee, and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) directly report to the CarrefourSA Executive Committee. They also oversee teams of people who are working on climate-related issues daily. The Sustainability Committee is formed by the CarrefourSA Executive Committee; and presided by the Vice President of Human Resources and Sustainability and coordinated by the OHS, Environment, Quality Assurance and Sustainability Group Management. The Chief Sustainability Officer is the lead of this group management. The committee meets quarterly. Meetings may be held more frequently if needed. The decisions and strategies taken in these meetings are followed by each committee member and their business units. These members are the group managers of different departments and are responsible for their department's sustainability performance. The committee reports about the forest-related issues to the CarrefourSA Executive Board periodically, as well. The responsibilities of CSO include assessing risks related to forest-driven issues within the SC and then reporting to the Board with management options of the issues.

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	The annual key performance indicators of the CEO, CFO, CSO and some of the relevant managers and employees include climate change-related targets. Also, The Golden Collar awards are organized every year by Sabancı Holding, the parent company of CarrefourSA. In this competition, good projects, practices and business models are highlighted, appreciated and rewarded.

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 Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Supply chain engagement	The annual key performance indicators (KPIs) of the CSO, include forest issue-related targets. Year-end bonuses are determined according to the results of KPIs. The measurement of KPI achievement is determined via the actualizing of subjects related to KPIs. If the CSO can achieve KPIs related to supplier engagement in terms of forest issues; the KPI then counts as achieved and an annual bonus is determined.
Non-monetary reward	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Supply chain engagement	The annual key performance indicators (KPIs) of the CSO, include forest issue-related targets. Year-end bonuses are determined according to the results of KPIs. The measurement of KPI achievement is determined via the actualizing of subjects related to KPIs. If the CSO can achieve KPIs related to supplier engagement in terms of forest issues; the KPI then counts as achieved and an annual bonus is determined.

F4.4

(F4.4) Did your organization include information about its response to forests-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

F4.5

(F4.5) Does your organization have a policy that includes forests-related issues?

No, but we plan to develop one within the next two years

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 (No Trade of Cites Species)

F4.6b

(F4.6b) Provide details on your public commitment(s), including the description of specific criteria, coverage, and actions.

Forest risk commodity

Timber products

Criteria

No trade of CITES listed species

No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2021

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Unless otherwise stated, CarrefourSA applies the prohibited list to the high-risk part of the value chain in terms of the possibility of engaging in prohibited activities. In this context, it does not produce or trade wood and other forestry products obtained from forestry activities that are not sustainably managed. It does not engage in any commercial activities that may adversely affect tropical rainforest areas. CarrefourSA does not engage in activities that take place or threaten RAMSAR (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of

International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat) areas. CarrefourSA does not carry out activities contrary to the provisions of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) contract.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Criteria

No trade of CITES listed species

No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2021

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Unless otherwise stated, CarrefourSA applies the prohibited list to the high-risk part of the value chain in terms of the possibility of engaging in prohibited activities. In this context, it does not produce or trade wood and other forestry products obtained from forestry activities that are not sustainably managed. It does not engage in any commercial activities that may adversely affect tropical rainforest areas. CarrefourSA does not engage in activities that take place or threaten RAMSAR (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat) areas. CarrefourSA does not carry out activities contrary to the provisions of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) contract.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Criteria

No trade of CITES listed species

No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2021

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Unless otherwise stated, CarrefourSA applies the prohibited list to the high-risk part of the value chain in terms of the possibility of engaging in prohibited activities. In this context, it does not produce or trade wood and other forestry products obtained from forestry activities that are not sustainably managed. It does not engage in any commercial activities that may adversely affect tropical rainforest areas. CarrefourSA does not engage in activities that take place or threaten RAMSAR (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat) areas. CarrefourSA does not carry out activities contrary to the provisions of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) contract.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Criteria

No trade of CITES listed species

No sourcing of illegally produced and/or traded forest risk commodities

Operational coverage

Supply chain

% of total production/ consumption covered by commitment

100%

Cutoff date

2021

Commitment target date

2021-25

Please explain

Unless otherwise stated, CarrefourSA applies the prohibited list to the high-risk part of the value chain in terms of the possibility of engaging in prohibited activities. In this context, it does not produce or trade wood and other forestry products obtained from forestry activities that are not sustainably managed. It does not engage in any commercial activities that may adversely affect tropical rainforest areas. CarrefourSA does not engage in activities that take place or threaten RAMSAR (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat) areas. CarrefourSA does not carry out activities contrary to the provisions of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) contract.

F5. Business strategy

F5.1

(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	11-15	Forests are one of the most basic elements of life. It helps regulate climates on our planet. It is the second-largest carbon dioxide sink after the oceans. In addition to being home to the wildlife, it provides the livelihoods of more than a billion people around the world. The increasing need for agricultural land and products that are very much needed in daily use are among the main reasons for deforestation and the decrease in forest areas. As a result of deforestation activities, natural habitats of living species are destroyed and greenhouse gases increase. In addition, it negatively affects the lives of people who make their living from forests. As a food retailer, we have additional responsibilities on certain sensitive issues that fall within our sphere of influence and affect the ecological environment. As CarrefourSA, it is our responsibility to create inclusive approaches in these areas and to engage in awareness-raising and encouraging practices, especially in our supply chain. In line with this, we have expanded the scope of our information collection process from the supply chain as of 2022. This engagement provided a perspective of our supply chain that specifically focuses on forest risk commodities. Within the scope of combating deforestation within our supply chain, some of our objectives are as follows: • Not supporting activities that will cause deforestation, • To follow and apply local legislation, • To collect and recycle packaging and paper waste separately, • To reduce the use of resources, • To increase the use of timber products with FSC certified that obtained from legal and sustainable sources, • To work with producers and suppliers on deforestation issues, • To increase product transparency and traceability.
Strategy for long-term objectives	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	11-15	We improve our processes in identifying, evaluating and monitoring the risks in forest commodities. We increase traceability actions for risky commodities in purchases and own-brand product contents. Efforts are being made to increase traceability in order to shift the commodities procured from risky regions to risk-free regions. To do this, we are increasing our engagement activities with suppliers in terms of forest risk commodities. Additionally, palm oil is the most produced vegetable oil in the world. It is used in many areas, especially in packaged foods, personal care and cleaning products. The majority of deforestation activities are driven by the demand for palm oil. The Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) has been established to pursue responsible palm tree cultivation around the world. We aim to establish a policy for palm oil used in our Carrefour Own Branded products to be RSPO certified. Also, unless otherwise stated, CarrefourSA the prohibited list to the high-risk part of the value chain in terms of the possibility of engaging in prohibited activities. In this context, it does not produce or trade wood and other forestry products obtained from forestry activities that are not sustainably managed. It does not engage in any commercial activities that may adversely affect tropical rainforest areas. CarrefourSA does not engage in activities that take place or threaten RAMSAR (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat) areas. CarrefourSA does not carry out activities con-

	Are forests-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
			trary to the provisions of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) contract.
Financial planning	Yes, forests-related issues are integrated	11-15	In line with our long-term goals and our strategy to achieve them, we conduct supplier surveys, supplier audits, invest in pilot projects, and provide on-site training and technical support. The costs of all these actions are included in the annual financial planning every year. We anticipate that the amount of financials allocated to engagements with suppliers about forest risk commodities will be increasing with each passing year.

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?

No

F6.1b

(F6.1b) Why do you not have target(s) for increasing sustainable production and/or consumption of your disclosed commodity(ies) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Timber products	We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years	We are planning to introduce forest risk commodity targets in two years. We have implemented surveys and data collecting processes with our suppliers specifically for forest risk commodities. We are also working on creating better processes for determining the risks related to deforestation both in our operations and supply chain. After the new implementations, our targets for forest risk commodities will be finalized. The targets will be mainly focusing on increasing the supplier engagement about materials sourced, increasing the scope of supply chain mapping, and increasing the percentage of certified commodities in own-brand products. After the targets are set in two years, we are planning to measure our progress via supplier audits and surveys at least annually. This will provide a good feedback system along with a great opportunity to educate and increase forest risk commodity awareness for our suppliers.
Palm oil	We are planning to introduce a target in the	We are planning to introduce forest risk commodity targets in two years. We have implemented surveys and data collecting processes with our suppliers specifically for forest risk commodities. We are also working on creating better processes for determining the risks related to deforestation both in our operations and supply chain. After the new implementations, our targets for forest risk commodities will be finalized. The targets will

	Primary reason	Please explain
	next two years	be mainly focusing on increasing the supplier engagement about materials sourced, increasing the scope of supply chain mapping, and increasing the percentage of certified commodities in own-brand products. After the targets are set in two years, we are planning to measure our progress via supplier audits and surveys at least annually. This will provide a good feedback system along with a great opportunity to educate and increase forest risk commodity awareness for our suppliers.
Cattle products	We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years	We are planning to introduce forest risk commodity targets in two years. We have implemented surveys and data collecting processes with our suppliers specifically for forest risk commodities. We are also working on creating better processes for determining the risks related to deforestation both in our operations and supply chain. After the new implementations, our targets for forest risk commodities will be finalized. The targets will be mainly focusing on increasing the supplier engagement about materials sourced, increasing the scope of supply chain mapping, and increasing the percentage of certified commodities in own-brand products. After the targets are set in two years, we are planning to measure our progress via supplier audits and surveys at least annually. This will provide a good feedback system along with a great opportunity to educate and increase forest risk commodity awareness for our suppliers.
Soy	We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years	We are planning to introduce forest risk commodity targets in two years. We have implemented surveys and data collecting processes with our suppliers specifically for forest risk commodities. We are also working on creating better processes for determining the risks related to deforestation both in our operations and supply chain. After the new implementations, our targets for forest risk commodities will be finalized. The targets will be mainly focusing on increasing the supplier engagement about materials sourced, increasing the scope of supply chain mapping, and increasing the percentage of certified commodities in own-brand products. After the targets are set in two years, we are planning to measure our progress via supplier audits and surveys at least annually. This will provide a good feedback system along with a great opportunity to educate and increase forest risk commodity awareness for our suppliers.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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	Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CarrefourSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CarrefourSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
		SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows: - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system. This traceability process applies to all of CarrefourSA's own-brand products. That also includes all forest-risk-related commodities namely, timber products, palm oil derivatives, cattle products and soy. Therefore, no product or the raw material is excluded from this process.		
Palm oil	Yes	Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CarrefourSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CarrefourSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows: - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system. This traceability process applies to all of CarrefourSA's own-brand products. That also includes all forest-risk-related com-	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
		modities namely, timber products, palm oil derivatives, cattle products and soy. Therefore, no product or the raw material is excluded from this process.		
Cattle products	Yes	Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CarrefourSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CarrefourSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows: - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system. This traceability process applies to all of CarrefourSA's own-brand products. That also includes all forest-risk-related commodities namely, timber products, palm oil derivatives, cattle products and soy. Therefore, no product or the raw material is excluded from this process.	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes	Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CarrefourSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CarrefourSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows: - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>

	Do you have system(s) in place?	Description of traceability system	Exclusions	Description of exclusion
		-Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system. This traceability process applies to all of CarrefourSA's own-brand products. That also includes all forest-risk-related commodities namely, timber products, palm oil derivatives, cattle products and soy. Therefore, no product or the raw material is excluded from this process.		
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<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	State or equivalent	100
Palm oil	State or equivalent	100
Cattle products	State or equivalent	100
Soy	State or equivalent	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	36
Palm oil	Yes	6
Cattle products	Yes	0
Soy	Yes	17
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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

Timber products

Third-party certification scheme

FSC Recycled

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

1

Form of commodity

Paper

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

Tertiary packaging

Goods not for resale (GNFR)

Volume of production/ consumption certified

12

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

In CarrefourSA own-brand products, FSC recycled certificated timber products make less than 1% of the total as of 2021. This amount is also certificated in other FSC types. As CarrefourSA we are planning to increase the FSC recycled certificated timber products in our own-brand products. We have expanded the scope of our information collection

process from the supply chain as of 2022. This engagement provided a perspective of our supply chain that specifically focuses on forest risk commodities.

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

35

Form of commodity

Paper

Primary packaging

Secondary packaging

Tertiary packaging

Goods not for resale (GNFR)

Volume of production/ consumption certified

1078

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

Yes

Please explain

In CarrefourSA's own-brand products, FSC certificated timber products make 35% of the total as of 2021. This amount is also certificated in other FSC types such as FSC recycled. As CarrefourSA we are planning to increase the FSC certificated timber products in our own-brand products. We have expanded the scope of our information collection process from the supply chain as of 2022. This engagement provided a perspective of our supply chain that specifically focuses on forest risk commodities.

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Third-party certification scheme

RSPO Segregated

Chain-of-custody model used

<Not Applicable>

% of total production/consumption volume certified

6

Form of commodity

Palm oil derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

1.44

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

In CarrefourSA's own-brand products, RSPO certificated palm oil products make 6% of the total as of 2021. As CarrefourSA we are planning to increase the RSPO certificated palm oil products in our own-brand products. We have expanded the scope of our information collection process from the supply chain as of 2022. This engagement provided a perspective of our supply chain that specifically focuses on forest risk commodities. We aim to establish a policy for palm oil used in our Carrefour Own Branded products with RSPO certified to increase.

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Third-party certification scheme

ProTerra certification

Chain-of-custody model used

Segregation

% of total production/consumption volume certified

17

Form of commodity

Soy derivatives

Volume of production/ consumption certified

31.85

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

Soy is mainly used as feedstock for CarrefourSA's own-brand food products by suppliers. It is one of the main ingredients of animal feed, especially for fish. In CarrefourSA's own-brand products, ProTerra certificated soy products make 17% of the total as of 2021. This percentage is calculated approximately via the estimation of total own-brand goods sold that includes soy derivatives for example the animal feed used for fish and chicken production. We have expanded the scope of our information collection process from the supply chain as of 2022. This engagement provided a perspective of our supply chain that specifically focuses on forest risk commodities.

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Third-party certification scheme

Other, please specify (N/A)

Chain-of-custody model used

Not applicable

% of total production/consumption volume certified

0

Form of commodity

Beef

Volume of production/ consumption certified

0

Metric for volume

Metric tons

Is this certified by more than one scheme?

No

Please explain

N/A

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?

	A system to control, monitor or verify compliance	Comment
Timber products	No, but we plan to develop one within the next two years	
Palm oil	No, but we plan to develop one within the next two years	
Cattle products	No, but we plan to develop one within the next two years	
Soy	No, but we plan to develop one within the next two years	
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.6

(F6.6) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.

	Assess legal compliance with forest regulations	Comment
Timber products	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Palm oil	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Cattle products	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Soy	Yes, from suppliers	<Not Applicable>
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

F6.6a

(F6.6a) For your disclosed commodity(ies), indicate how you ensure legal compliance with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards.

Timber products

Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Unless otherwise stated, CarrefourSA applies the prohibited list of Responsible Investment Policy of Sabancı Group to the high-risk part of the value chain in terms of the possibility of engaging in prohibited activities. In this context, it does not produce or trade wood and other forestry products obtained from forestry activities that are not sustainably managed. It does not engage in any commercial activities that may adversely affect tropical rainforest areas. CSA does not engage in activities that take place or threaten RAMSAR (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat) areas. CSA does not carry out activities contrary to the provisions of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) contract. Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows:

- Description of the product and service provided from any external source,
- Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process
- Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products
- The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product

The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system.

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

Indonesia

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

CITES

Other, please specify (Internal Tools)

Comment

N/A

Palm oil**Procedure to ensure legal compliance**

Unless otherwise stated, CarrefourSA applies the prohibited list of Responsible Investment Policy of Sabancı Group to the high-risk part of the value chain in terms of the possibility of engaging in prohibited activities. In this context, it does not produce or trade wood and other forestry products obtained from forestry activities that are not sustainably managed. It does not engage in any commercial activities that may adversely affect tropical rainforest areas. CSA does not engage in activities that take place or threaten RAMSAR (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat) areas. CSA does not carry out activities contrary to the provisions of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) contract. Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows:

- Description of the product and service provided from any external source,
- Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process
- Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products
- The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product

The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system.

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

Malaysia

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

Other, please specify (Internal Tools)

Comment

N/A

Soy**Procedure to ensure legal compliance**

Unless otherwise stated, CarrefourSA applies the prohibited list of Responsible Investment Policy of Sabancı Group to the high-risk part of the value chain in terms of the possibility of engaging in prohibited activities. In this context, it does not produce or trade wood and other forestry products obtained from forestry activities that are not sustainably managed. It does not engage in any commercial activities that may adversely affect tropical rainforest areas. CSA does not engage in activities that take place or threaten RAMSAR (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat) areas. CSA does not carry out activities contrary to the provisions of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) contract. Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows:

- Description of the product and service provided from any external source,
- Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process
- Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products
- The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product

The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system.

Country/Area of origin

Brazil

Law and/or mandatory standard(s)

Other, please specify (Internal Tools)

Comment

N/A

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 CarrefourSA we source timber, soy, cattle and palm oil commodities only from large farms and companies. Smallholders are not a part of the supply chain for these commodities.
Palm oil	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As CarrefourSA we source timber, soy, cattle and palm oil commodities only from large farms and companies. Smallholders are not a part of the supply chain for these commodities.
Cattle products	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As CarrefourSA we source timber, soy, cattle and palm oil commodities only from large farms and companies. Smallholders are not a part of the supply chain for these commodities.
Soy	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As CarrefourSA we source timber, soy, cattle and palm oil commodities only from large farms and companies. Smallholders are not a part of the supply chain for these commodities.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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 Capacity building	Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance	100%	Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CarrefourSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CarrefourSA and records the information and

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
			Investing in pilot projects		opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows: - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system. If non-conformities are determined as explained above, CarrefourSA may also offer on-site training to the supplier that also includes sustainability-focused subjects. In 2021, the main timber product suppliers for own-brand products were 62 by number. For example, In 2021, we conducted a pilot project to remove excessive secondary packaging from own-brand eggs. To do that, we have engaged and relized the project details with our direct supplier.
Palm oil	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Investing in pilot projects	100%	Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CarrefourSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CarrefourSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
					from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows: - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system. If non-conformities are determined as explained above, CarrefourSA may also offer on-site training to the supplier that also includes sustainability-focused subjects. In 2021, the main palm oil product suppliers for own-brand products were 6 by number. For example, In 2021, we conducted supplier surveys and engaged with our direct supplier. During the surveys, we also provided basic sustainability training and tools to our direct suppliers.
Cattle products	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Investing in pilot projects	100%	Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CarrefourSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CarrefourSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows: - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
					process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system. If non-conformities are determined as explained above, CarrefourSA may also offer on-site training to the supplier that also includes sustainability-focused subjects. In 2021, the main cattle product suppliers for own-brand products were 26 by number. For example, In 2021, we conducted supplier surveys and engaged with our direct supplier. During the surveys, we also provided basic sustainability training and tools to our direct suppliers.
Soy	Yes, working with direct suppliers	Supply chain mapping Capacity building	Supplier audits Offering on-site training and technical assistance Investing in pilot projects	100%	Supplier audits are carried out by a contracted external audit firm. While inspecting the production sites of companies that outsource or package products on behalf of CarrefourSA, the auditor uses the relevant audit question list of CarrefourSA and records the information and opinions about the audit in the relevant field in the question list and transfers the final version of the audit report to the SAP system via the SAP portal interface. The Quality Officer examines the factory audit report over the SAP system and checks if there are any nonconformities. If non-conformities are determined, The Quality Officer requests an action plan including corrective and preventive actions and deadlines from the supplier company. The traceability status of our products is questioned in audit questions. The content of the questions directed about the traceability of products are as follows: - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish

	Are you working with direct suppliers?	Type of direct supplier engagement approach	Direct supplier engagement approach	% of suppliers engaged	Please explain
					a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. After the supplier audits, the data is collected in SAP system. If non-conformities are determined as explained above, CarrefourSA may also offer on-site training to the supplier that also includes sustainability-focused subjects. In 2021, the main soy product suppliers for own-brand products were approximately between 9 by number. For example, In 2021, we conducted supplier surveys and engaged with our direct supplier. During the surveys, we also provided basic sustainability training and tools to our direct suppliers.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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	Capacity building Other	Investing in pilot projects Other, please specify (Indirect engagement via tier-1 suppliers)	In CarrefourSA traceability System below questions are directed to tier 1 suppliers. These questions influence the engagement of indirect supplier engagement via tier 1 suppliers. - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a

	Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with indirect suppliers	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain
				traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. In 2021, we have engaged and conducted a pilot study with our tier 1 and their suppliers for the primary packaging of own-brand fruits. We have moved from polystyrene to recycled paper packaging.
Palm oil	Yes, working beyond first tier	Capacity building Other	Investing in pilot projects Other, please specify (Indirect engagement via tier-1 suppliers)	In CarrefourSA traceability System below questions are directed to tier 1 suppliers. These questions influence the engagement of indirect supplier engagement via tier 1 suppliers. - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. In 2021, we have engaged and conducted a pilot study with our tier 1 and their suppliers for the primary packaging of own-brand fruits. We have moved from polystyrene to recycled paper packaging.
Cattle products	Yes, working beyond first tier	Capacity building Other	Investing in pilot projects Other, please specify (Indirect engagement via tier-1 suppliers)	In CarrefourSA traceability System below questions are directed to tier 1 suppliers. These questions influence the engagement of indirect supplier engagement via tier 1 suppliers. - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. In 2021, we have engaged and conducted a pilot study with our tier 1 and their suppliers for the primary packaging of own-brand fruits. We have moved from polystyrene to recycled paper packaging.

	Are you working beyond first tier?	Type of engagement approach with indirect suppliers	Indirect supplier engagement approach	Please explain
Soy	Yes, working beyond first tier	Capacity building Other	Investing in pilot projects Other, please specify (Indirect engagement via tier-1 suppliers)	In CarrefourSA traceability System below questions are directed to tier 1 suppliers. These questions influence the engagement of indirect supplier engagement via tier 1 suppliers. - Description of the product and service provided from any external source, - Records of the process or final product or packaging batches throughout the production process -Records of the supplier and origin of all supplied products -The traceability records for all raw materials and packaging materials, starting with the purchasing process, continuing with the production process and ending with the delivery point of the product The supplier organization should also establish a traceability system that includes processing and distribution records, where the product can be traced back to the raw material, including its packaging. In 2021, we have engaged and conducted a pilot study with our tier 1 and their suppliers for the primary packaging of own-brand fruits. We have moved from polystyrene to recycled paper packaging.
Other - Rubber	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Cocoa	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other - Coffee	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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	Opportunity to restore natural ecosystems Risk of fires	Forest fires that started in Antalya Manavgat district in July 2021 have spread to many cities in Turkey. Due to these 299 forest fires in total, 8 people lost their lives. The fires, which broke out in 53 provinces in the Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara, Western Black Sea and Southeastern Anatolia Regions, hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests and settlements were destroyed and thousands of animals died. By Sabancı Volunteers, including CarrefourSA employees, forest restorations and tree plantations were carried out in a total of 10 provinces affected by forest fires, namely Adana, Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bursa, Çanakkale, Istanbul, Kocaeli and Mersin. This activity was mostly carried out in the areas affected by the fire last year. It continued for a period of 13 days from 29 October to 10 November. It is planned to plant 1 million saplings with this activity until 2023. The landscape approach here focusing the Mediterranean Anatolia area.

F6.10b

(F6.10b) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional approaches to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Country/Area

Turkey

Name of jurisdiction or landscape area

Mediterranean Anatolia

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

Forest fires that started in Antalya Manavgat district in July 2021 have spread to many cities in Turkey. Due to these 299 forest fires in total, 8 people lost their lives. The fires, which broke out in 53 provinces in the Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara, Western Black Sea and Southeastern Anatolia Regions, hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests and settlements were destroyed and thousands of animals died. The companies and the government have taken action to restore the forests.

Forest risk commodities relevant to this landscape/jurisdictional approach

Timber products

Type of engagement

Partner: Shared responsibility in the implementation of multiple goals

Supporter: Implement activities to support at least one goal

Funder: Provides full or partial financial support

Description of engagement

Forest fires that started in Antalya Manavgat district in July 2021 have spread to many cities in Turkey. Due to these 299 forest fires in total, 8 people lost their lives. The fires, which broke out in 53 provinces in the Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara, Western Black Sea and Southeastern Anatolia Regions, hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests and settlements were destroyed and thousands of animals died. By Sabancı Volunteers, including CarrefourSA employees, forest restorations and tree plantations were carried out in a total of 10 provinces affected by forest fires, namely Adana, Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bursa, Çanakkale, Istanbul, Kocaeli and Mersin. This activity was mostly carried out in the areas affected by the fire last year. It continued for a period of 13 days from 29 October to 10 November. It is planned to plant 1 million saplings with this activity until 2023.

Goals supported by engagement

Carbon removals through restoration
 Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems
 Habitat connectivity restored/improved
 Landscape restoration

Company actions supporting approach

Support land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
 Support landscape restoration and long-term protection

Implementation partner(s)

Sabancı Holding

Engagement start year

2021

Engagement end year

Please specify (2023)

Total investment over the project period (currency)

7500000

Details of your investment

It is planned to plant 1 million saplings with this activity until 2023. In 2021, about 250.000,00 samplings were planted. The value has been approximately calculated with the estimation of 30 TL per sampling. $250.000,00 \times 30 = 7.500.000,00$ TL

Type of assessment framework

No assessment framework in place

Is progress monitored and publicly reported on?

No, but we are planning to monitor progress in the next two years

State the achievements of your engagement so far, and how progress is monitored

<Not Applicable>

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

Engaging with non-governmental organizations

Country/Area

Turkey

Subnational area

Please specify (Mediterranean Anatolia)

Initiatives

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Forest fires that started in Antalya Manavgat district in July 2021 have spread to many cities in Turkey. Due to these 299 forest fires in total, 8 people lost their lives. The fires, which broke out in 53 provinces in the Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara, Western Black Sea and Southeastern Anatolia Regions, hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests and settlements were destroyed and thousands of animals died. By Sabancı Volunteers, including CarrefourSA employees, forest restorations and tree plantations were carried out in a total of 10 provinces affected by forest fires, namely Adana, Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bursa, Çanakkale, Istanbul, Kocaeli and Mersin. This activity was mostly carried out in the areas affected by the fire last year. It continued for a period of 13 days from 29 October to 10 November. It is planned to plant 1 million saplings with this activity until 2023.

F6.12

(F6.12) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and protection?

Yes

F6.12a

(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

The primary motivation of this reforestation project is voluntary. Forests are one of the most basic elements of life. It helps regulate climates on our planet. It is the second-largest carbon dioxide sink after the oceans. In addition to being home to wildlife, it provides the livelihoods of more than a billion people around the world. The increasing need for agricultural land and products that are very much needed in daily use are among the main reasons for deforestation and the decrease in forest areas. As a result of deforestation activities, natural habitats of living species are destroyed and greenhouse gases increase. In addition, it negatively affects the lives of people who make their living from forests. As a retailer, we have additional responsibilities on certain sensitive issues that fall within our sphere of influence and affect the ecological environment. As CarrefourSA, it is our responsibility to create inclusive approaches in these areas and to engage in awareness-raising and encouraging practices. To do this and support our country's reforestation activities, CarrefourSA takes action alongside Sabancı Volunteers.

Start year

2021

Target year

2023

Project area to date (Hectares)

330

Project area in the target year (Hectares)

670

Country/Area

Turkey

Latitude

36.883498

Longitude

31.450086

Monitoring frequency

Annually

Measured outcomes to date

No measured outcomes

Please explain

Forest fires that started in Antalya Manavgat district in July 2021 have spread to many cities in Turkey. Due to these 299 forest fires in total, 8 people lost their lives. The fires, which broke out in 53 provinces in the Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara, Western Black Sea and Southeastern Anatolia Regions, hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests and settlements were destroyed and thousands of animals died. As CarrefourSA, it is our responsibility to create inclusive approaches in these areas and to engage in awareness-raising and encouraging practices. To do this and support our country's reforestation activities, CarrefourSA takes action alongside Sabancı Volunteers. By Sabancı Volunteers, including CarrefourSA employees, forest restorations and tree plantations were carried out in a total of 10 provinces affected by forest fires, namely Adana, Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Balıkesir, Bursa, Çanakkale, Istanbul, Kocaeli and Mersin. This activity was mostly carried out in the areas affected by the fire last year. It continued for a period of 13 days from 29 October to 10 November. It is planned to plant 1 million saplings with this activity until 2023.

F7. Verification**F7.1****(F7.1) Do you verify any forests information reported in your CDP disclosure?**

No, but we are actively considering verifying in the next two years

F8. Barriers and challenges**F8.1****(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

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

Forest risk commodity

Cattle products

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Limited public awareness and/or market demand

Comment

Forest risk commodity

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Primary barrier/challenge type

Value chain complexity

Comment

F8.2

(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

Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

Comment

Forest risk commodity

Palm oil

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

Comment**Forest risk commodity**

Cattle products

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

Comment**Forest risk commodity**

Soy

Coverage

Supply chain

Main measure

Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

Comment**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.

N/A

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	CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

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