Cencora, Inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ USD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Cencora is a leading global pharmaceutical solutions company centered on improving the lives of people and animals around the world by advancing the development of and access to pharmaceuticals and healthcare products. Cencora is headquartered in Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, and as of FY24, employs 46,000+ people around the world. Cencora is ranked #10 on the Fortune 500 list and #24 on the Global Fortune 500 list, with over 290 billion in annual revenue in FY24. Cencora effectively and safely delivers life-changing medicines from manufacturing partners directly toto a wide variety of healthcare providers – from small, rural pharmacies and specialty physicians to large hospital systems and the world's largest retail chains – across the United States and select global markets. As an expert in pharmaceutical distribution and services, we also provide innovative solutions to partners across the health care landscape, striving to ensure safety, efficiency and enhanced patient access and affordability. As a pharmaceutical distributor, we efficiently supply hundreds of thousands of sites of care with life-saving medications every day – enhancing public health infrastructure and improving health outcomes. We drive success and growth for providers and manufacturers, freeing more of their time and resources for what they do best — developing innovative therapies and delivering care. At Cencora, we recognize that the economic, social, and physical environments in which our company operates are integral to our ability to deliver better patient outcomes. Our purpose becomes increasingly evident in the event of climate-related issues such as severe weather events or natural disasters. Our commitment to environmental sustainability and social impact focuses on three core areas: purpose-driven team members, resilient and sustainable operations, and healthy customers and communities. Resilient operations are critical to meeting environmental challenges, such as natural disasters and a changing climate, and we are committed to responsible operations that contribute to a healthier planet. In December 2022, our near-term Science Based Target was approved by the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi). Cencora commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 54.6% by FY2032 from a FY2019 base year. Cencora also commits that 82% of its suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by FY2027. Further information is available at cencora.com.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

09/30/2024

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ 1 year

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

Select from:

☑ 1 year

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

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

[Fixed row]

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

294000000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US03073E1055

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

03073E 10 5

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

COR

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

2795393

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

AI8GXW8LG5WK7E9UD086

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

039277590

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Peru

☑ Chile

☑ China

☑ Japan

☑ Kenya

☑ Spain

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Colombia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Cencora has mapped a portion of its value chain, specific to its Alliance Healthcare, PharmaLex and World Courier Group entities as part of its double materiality assessment in preparation for the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) reporting. These entities are part of Cencora's International Healthcare Solutions Segment which make up about 10% of its annual revenue (as of FY24). Cencora conducted comprehensive mapping of its own operations, supply chain ("upstream"), and customers and end users ("downstream") at the sector level based on the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and related implementation guidance. As part of the mapping process, we performed an in-depth review of internal and external documentation, identified related industries and sectors that interact with Cencora, and drafted a preliminary mapping of the value chain including defining boundaries to focus our analysis on up and downstream business activities that are directly linked to our business. We are planning to expand our value chain mapping across the rest of our business.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Materiality of plastic packaging was assessed for entities in-scope for CSRD, and value chain mapping was conducted at that level. However, Cencora has determined that plastics are not a material topic for the consolidated entity based on our role as a distributor and the type and quantity of packaging used in transporting products. As such, we have not conducted a full mapping exercise of plastics in our value chain.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

This time horizon is aligned with our annual strategic plan and budgeting process.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

This time horizon is aligned with our five-year strategic plan and budgeting process.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

This time horizon is aligned with our long term strategic plan and budgeting process.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

As we are preparing for compliance with CSRD/ESRS, we performed an in-depth double materiality assessment for our in-scope EU entities which included identifying and assessing the materiality of impacts, risks and opportunities, which included evaluating dependencies. As we evolve our analysis in future years, we plan to incorporate our process for assessing and managing both impacts and dependencies in a standardized manner across the organization.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Impacts

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Internal company methods

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Wildfires
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health

Technology
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers

☑ Local communities

☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The Corporate Responsibility team conducts regular materiality assessments, including a materiality assessment conducted with a third-party consultant to identify Cencora's material impacts in FY23, and a double materiality assessment to identify material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities for entities in-scope of the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) (Alliance Healthcare, World Courier and PharmaLex). The FY23 materiality assessment included desktop research of peer information and third-party standards (GRI, SASB), internal stakeholder interviews, an online survey to evaluate importance of topics to the business and stakeholders as well as a workshop to finalize the list of material topics. The double materiality assessment was conducted based on the European Sustainability Standards (ESRS), which included defining impact, risk and opportunity (IRO) statements across the value chain, assessing each IRO according to a scoring framework and prioritizing material IROs through qualitative and quantitative assessment of impacts and financial effects. To inform enterprise-level risk, climate-related operational and site-level risk is assessed and identified through numerous avenues including: a Global Corporate Responsibility Council, climate-related supply chain risk mapping, sophisticated processes that proactively assess climate-related disruption, ISO certifications, and third-party assurance of select sections of our corporate responsibility report and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions management. The Global Corporate Responsibility Council is comprised of a cross functional group of senior management and co-sponsored by Cencora's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Chief Administration Officer (CAO). The Council's overarching purpose is to ensure the integration and coordination of Cencora's corporate responsibility strategy and practices with business strategy and policy. The Council leads Cencora's efforts to embrace a companywide corporate responsibility approach, integrate corporate responsibility throughout our business, and ensure high standards of accountability for the management of priorities and goals. The GBR team provides centralized governance, tools, and assurance processes that integrate crisis management, business continuity, and disaster recovery. Across all our locations and operations, formal business continuity plans are implemented to ensure the business is equipped to handle potential disruptions from natural disasters or climate-related events, incorporating findings from risk assessments. The information gathered from these plans and assessments is reviewed centrally and crucial in ensuring we can continue to serve patients and customers by avoiding and mitigating risks, facilitating the restart of our business after severe weather or significant events, and meeting the criteria for business area accreditation, certification, RFPs, and contract requirements. These measures help us maintain efficient and responsible operations across our global supply chain, thereby accelerating the delivery of medications and healthcare services.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Cencora sources products directly from our manufacturer partners. We engage a third party every few years to assess supply chain risks and opportunities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, highlighting substantive risks and communicating them to key internal stakeholders. In addition, we have taken steps to refine the stability of our generics supply chain utilizing a third-party supply chain risk management tool. This tool allows us to identify and address key concerns related to financial, social, environmental and other risk factors. With the insights and data generated by this tool, Cencora can make informed decisions to ensure we are sourcing products from reliable, stable and responsible suppliers. Recognizing opportunities supports the development of valuable upstream partnerships in our supply chain, including our partnership with Healthcare Ready, a non-profit organization whose unique relationships with government, non-profit and medical supply chains build and enhance the resiliency of communities before, during and after disasters. Upstream physical climate-related risks such as extreme weather are considered in the scope of ERM's regular top-down risk assessments, which capture input from Cencora executive management, senior leadership and key subject matter experts. The top-down assessments are performed in part by conducting interviews, and gathering risk information and data from a variety of internal and external sources to determine trends, emerging risks, and potential updates to Cencora enterprise risks. Once an updated enterprise risk list is established, it is reported upon to the Executive Leadership Team, and the Compliance and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. Each enterprise risk is then assigned an Executive Sponsor and Risk Owner, who are accountable and responsible for ensuring that risk is being managed appropriately, in accordance with corporate risk appetite.

[Add row]

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

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Cencora has established a process for identifying material impacts in its regular enterprise-level material assessment as well a material risks and opportunities through its ERM process. In addition, we have conducted our first double materiality assessment based on the ESRS, which includes assessing interconnections between impacts, risks and opportunities. While this information is shared back and forth and there is representation of Corporate Responsibility on the ERM Advisory Group and ERM receives updates on the results of our materiality assessment, we have not yet standardized a process that assesses interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities across the enterprise, including alignment, synergies and trade-offs.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

While we have conducted an enterprise-level materiality assessment and a double materiality assessment for certain EU entities, we have not yet standardized a process to assess interfaces with nature or nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities and prioritize locations across our value chain.
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Severity (magnitude)

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive financial impacts related to climate change and other risks could include events that would significantly affect our ability to deliver life-saving medications to our human and animal patients throughout our global operations over the short, medium and long term. Metrics used to assess severity of a risk include client loss, inventory write-off, and number of interested stakeholders.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Severity (magnitude)

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive financial effects related to opportunities identified due to climate change and other environmental impacts would include anything that significantly affects or enhances our ability to deliver life-saving medications to our human and animal patients throughout our global operations over the short, medium and long term. Metrics used to assess severity of a risk include cost savings, improved margins and improved reputation.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We do not have sufficient information at this time to assess this issue.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As connectors between those who create and those who prescribe and dispense medication, distributors play a unique role in the pharmaceutical supply chain, which requires them to maintain open lines of communication with manufacturers and sites of care, such as pharmacies, hospitals, or physician practices. When facing a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, wildfire, or earthquake, that responsibility becomes even more critical to prevent any disruption of services. The increased frequency and severity of unexpected climate-related events could not only halt our direct operations but also result in temporary or long-term disruption in the supply of products and raw material shortages that could lead to increased costs across the value chain. Cencora has performed several physical risk assessments over the last few years and overall, our risk exposure was found to be moderate. The assessments utilized climate and hazard models to map climate change hazards, overlaid our asset locations with the hazard maps, and adjusted for risk sensitivity and materiality to develop a risk profile and score for the company and our assets.

While overall our company and assets were determined to be at low/moderate risk across the seven indicators, our biggest risk identified was wildfire risk, with five sites receiving a score above 80 out of 100 for wildfire risk exposure. In FY24, we began updating our physical risk assessment across our top 500 assets by value in line with updated models.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

At this time, we cannot put a financial impact value on this risk.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase geographic diversity of facilities

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Through our Global Business Resilience team, we continue to be prepared to remain operational during an event, so that we may continue to serve our customers and their patients. We implemented a phased approach to business continuity planning to ensure that Cencora's network is equipped to handle potential disruptions from natural disasters or other aspects that may be related to climate change. Ahead of anticipated natural disasters or severe storms, Cencora collaborates with customers and partners who reside within the expected path before the disaster hits to assess the medication needs of their communities, provide advanced ordering options, and order additional products as needed. Additionally, we make similar connections with local government agencies prior to a storm's fall to begin planning and coordinating alternative routes for future deliveries. This helps ensure that we can identify the best travel routes in a timely manner once a known or anticipated disaster makes landfall. Cencora's distribution centers are located in geographically ideal locations to help mitigate risk from major storms. Our distribution network has been designed to provide backup distribution centers for every distribution center we operate. This strategy supports our business continuity planning processes and our ability to continue to serve our customers and their patients during events like natural disasters and climate-related events. In the face of climate-related events, supply chain localization is critical to ensure the ongoing delivery of life-saving medications. Mitigating risks associated with the global supply chain by focusing on our ability to serve our local communities has influenced our core purpose and the strong partnerships we have built throughout our supply chain. This includes our partnership with Healthcare Ready, whose unique relationships with government, nonprofit, and medical supply chains build and enhance the resiliency of communities.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Increased cost of Raw Material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As connectors between those who create and those who prescribe and dispense medication, distributors play a unique role in the pharmaceutical supply chain, which requires them to maintain open lines of communication with manufacturers and sites of care, such as pharmacies, hospitals, or physician practices. When facing a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, wildfire, or earthquake, that responsibility becomes even more critical to prevent any disruption of services. The increased frequency and severity of unexpected climate-related events could not only halt our direct operations but also result in temporary or long-term disruption in the supply of products and raw material shortages that could lead to increased costs across the value chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

At this time, we cannot put a financial impact value on this risk.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Through our Global Business Resilience team, we continue to be prepared to remain operational in the event of a disaster, so that we may continue to serve our customers and their patients. We are implementing a phased approach to business continuity planning to ensure that Cencora's network is equipped to handle potential disruptions from natural disasters or other aspects that may be related to climate change. Ahead of anticipated natural disasters or severe storms, Cencora collaborates with customers and partners who reside within the expected path before the disaster hits to assess the medication needs of their communities, provide advanced ordering options, and order additional products as needed. Additionally, we make similar connections with local government agencies prior to a storm's fall to begin planning and coordinating alternative routes for future deliveries. This helps ensure that we can identify the best travel routes in a timely manner once a known or anticipated disaster makes landfall. Cencora's distribution centers are located in geographically ideal locations to help mitigate risk from major storms. Our distribution network has been designed to provide backup distribution centers for every distribution center we operate. This strategy supports our business continuity planning processes and our ability to continue to serve our customers and their patients during events like natural disasters and climate-related events. In the face of climate-related events, supply chain localization is critical to ensure the ongoing delivery of life-saving medications. Mitigating risks associated with the global supply chain by focusing on our ability to serve our local communities has influenced our core purpose and the strong partnerships we have built throughout our supply chain. This includes our partnership with Healthcare Ready, whose unique relationships with government, nonprofit, and medical supply chains build and enhance the resiliency of communities.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Temperature variability

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

We deliver life-saving medication to hospitals, pharmacies, and physician practices every day. Some medications have strict temperature requirements to maintain the viability and quality of the product. In order to transport these products safely and effectively, packaging has to be tested and verified to be able to hold the products at temperature for a given time period. As temperatures continue to rise and heat waves increase in frequency and severity, it is of utmost importance that Cencora, as a distributor of lifesaving, temperature-controlled products, assesses this risk and its impact on our ability to deliver our products safely and efficiently to preserve the quality and integrity of the product.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

At this time, we cannot put a financial impact value on this risk.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

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

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We pride ourselves on successfully serving our customers and patients, which means delivering products safely and efficiently while maintaining the quality and viability of products. Rising temperatures put an added layer of complexity and difficulty on continuing to deliver products successfully. To mitigate this, we work across business units, partnering with customers and packaging manufacturers to test and develop new packaging solutions that can maintain temperatures throughout transit, protecting the product, and ensuring products arrive safely and effectively. This strategy supports our business continuity planning processes, and our ability to continue to serve our customers and their patients as climate risks continue to intensify.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

We are committed to addressing the climate risks that impact our business and the communities we live in. We recognize that our operations have an impact on the climate, and we work to lessen this impact. We are engaging with a third party to assist with climate-related preparedness and planning, and we utilize our Foundation partners to provide necessary support and supplies before, during, and after natural disasters. Our focus has moved beyond operational efficiencies to focus on adaptation strategies, including those that address social impacts and the risks to our physical assets. We believe energy management is critical to sustainability and an area of continuous improvement as we work to deploy efficiency measures across the organization. Climate-related risks and opportunities have been integrated in the budgeting and project investment process for many years. We have successfully incorporated greenhouse gas reduction metrics and data into relevant capital expenditure requests to further influence decision making and capital allocation to help further our low carbon transition, meet our reduction goals, and plan for future carbon pricing regulations. We have developed and received formal validation of our science-based target which will further drive our sustainability commitment and incentivize bolder, more aggressive tactics.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Operating on a global scale and united in our "responsibility to create healthier futures", Cencora has continuously demonstrated our commitment to environmental stewardship. To reach our emissions reduction targets, we plan to reduce consumption through optimization programs and energy efficiency measures and will decarbonize our operations with investments in renewable energy and alternative fuel vehicles.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

We are in the process of estimating the financial impact of this opportunity.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To reduce emissions and cost of energy use and to meet investor and stakeholder requests, Cencora has engaged in on-site solar projects and continued energy efficient innovation in all parts of the pharmaceutical distribution process. We saw a significant increase in the adoption of renewable energy from our base year, a result of our continued focus on increasing our use of renewable energy wherever possible. Globally, renewable energy accounts for approximately 18.3% of our electricity consumption. In FY23, Alliance Healthcare Romania expanded its solar panel program after a successful implementation in 2022, while Alliance Healthcare in Spain began planning a solar panel installation project. In FY24, we completed a solar photovoltaics (PV) installation at the World Courier facility in Stockholm, Sweden and initiated PV system projects in Zurich, Switzerland and Copenhagen, Denmark that are expected to go live in FY25. Alliance Healthcare also initiated a solar project at the Preston, UK site, which is on track to go live in FY25.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We believe energy management is critical to sustainability and an area of continuous improvement as we work to deploy efficiency measures across the organization. Implementing efficiency projects for continuous improvement such as building envelope or equipment upgrades, conveyor system efficiencies and other automation technologies can increase our operations efficiencies, allowing us to serve more customers, while reducing our resource consumption. This is a significant opportunity to reduce our climate impact, improve the efficiency of our facilities, and provide a better work environment for our team members.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

We are in the process of estimating the financial impact of this opportunity.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy to realize efficiency opportunities includes performance goals for the leaders of our pharmaceutical distribution centers aligned with identifying and, where possible, implementing efficiency projects for continuous improvement to address climate change, including conveyor system efficiencies gained through hardware or software upgrades. We regularly assess and explore opportunities to increase energy efficiency through lighting upgrades, HVAC, and other improvement opportunities. As we expand globally, we are advancing our environmentally sustainable building practices to manage our carbon footprint. In FY23, we achieved Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification for our Cencora headquarters building in Conshohocken, PA, U.S. Our eco-responsible building in Paris, which conducts business and operations as Alliance Healthcare, has earned a Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) Very Good certification, and our building in Meung sur Loire in France, which houses Alloga operations, received both BREEAM and BiodiverCity certifications. In Veghel, The Netherlands, the Alliance Healthcare campus, featuring numerous environmentally sustainable elements, was completed, and construction began on the site's second fully sustainable warehouse. Alliance Healthcare Netherlands also held an information day on environmental sustainability for representatives from Dutch health insurers. Held at the Veghel campus, the visit featured a presentation of sustainability initiatives from Alphega, Boots, and Alcura along with other Alliance Healthcare businesses.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of more efficient modes of transport

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our ability to provide drug distribution and niche logistics services to customers, specifically the safe and timely delivery of life-saving medicines, could be impacted by climate-change and weather events. To increase the reliability of our downstream supply chain, we work to advance transportation efficiency and increase fuel savings. In those instances where Cencora does not have direct control over the fleet that transport products to customers, we collaborate with our fleet management and courier partners to identify opportunities to optimize and increase efficiency of the transportation of our goods.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Increased reliability of downstream supply chain

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

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

We are in the process of estimating the financial impact of this opportunity.

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

Select from:
☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In the U.S., Cencora predominately utilizes third-party transportation and therefore does not have direct operational control over the fleet used to transport our products. However, we ensure that we utilize SmartWay partners whenever possible. We also have partnerships with carriers that have improved their ability to report on energy consumption. While we may not have direct control over the fleets that transport our products to customers, we collaborate with our fleet management and courier partners to identify opportunities to optimize and increase efficiency of the transportation of our goods. For example, we have fully deployed a new delivery tracking app to eliminate the complexity of integrating data from various carriers' tech platforms with Cencora's platforms. The app increases visibility and ensures timely updates. We work to ensure we utilize SmartWay partners wherever possible and continue to identify new opportunities to increase our SmartWay partners. We also partner with carriers that have programs committed to ESG and are beginning to invest in electrifying their fleet.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Use of more efficient modes of transport

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We understand and recognize that our operations have an impact on the climate, and we work to do our part to lessen this impact. Fleet efficiency will play an important role in achieving our science-based target. We strive to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels and increase the use of more efficient modes of transportation. This includes the use of innovative tools that encourage fuel-efficient driving techniques and exploring opportunities to integrate low- and zero-emissions vehicles into our owned fleet.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

We are in the process of estimating the financial impact of this opportunity.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In support of our emissions reduction efforts, we are committed to seeking efficiencies across our global transportation network and are continuously looking for route optimization opportunities among other strategies. In FY23, Cencora completed an internal assessment on our French fleet, reviewing data from over 240 vehicles across 70 of our locations. The key objective of this study was to outline a strategy for transitioning the Cencora France delivery vans from diesel to zero-emission. World Courier conducted a trial with Telematics in their vehicle fleet based in Dusseldorf, Germany. The trial achieved a significant 13% reduction in fuel usage and a 4% decrease in mileage through improved control of the fleet, including optimizing driving patterns and routes. Building on this success, World Courier is exploring opportunities to expand the implementation of Telematics across the remaining vehicle fleet in Germany and Australia, followed by World Courier Ground Europe. [Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*At this time, biodiversity is not a material topic to raise to board-level oversight structure.*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Committee Charter

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Cencora recognizes climate change as a risk. The Board's Governance, Sustainability, and Corporate Responsibility Committee has been delegated primary risk oversight for governance structure and processes, investor relations, sustainability and corporate responsibility, political engagement, and board succession planning. As a result, the Committee oversees the corporate responsibility strategy, and monitors implementation and performance of related objectives. Sustainability and corporate responsibility are also included on our Board's skills matrix in order to strengthen Board-level commitment to corporate responsibility-related topics. The committee is formally updated quarterly on corporate responsibility topics, including climate-related issues. Additionally, corporate responsibility is a topic of interest to the committee, and therefore, we provide informal updates, as appropriate and requested. The Board's Compliance and Risk Committee is also briefed annually on how Cencora integrates climate and corporate responsibility considerations into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process. In addition to quarterly updates, the SVP of Group General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, SVP of Global Public Affairs, VP of Global Corporate Responsibility, SVP of Investor Relations, and Executive Leadership team engage the Board of Directors as part of regular Board communications on corporate governance and corporate responsibility disclosure trends. In April 2022, the Board was presented with and approved Cencora's science-based target, which was formally validated by SBTi at the end of 2022.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

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

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*At this time, biodiversity is not a material topic for the organization.*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CFO (along with the and Chief Legal Officer) is a member of the Executive Leadership Team who reports to the CEO and co-sponsors Cencora's Global Corporate Responsibility Council. As climate-related risk is incorporated into how we manage and communicate risk as a company, the CFO and CLO, along with members of the leadership team, update the Board of Directors' Governance, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee on corporate responsibility, including climate change. Additionally, the Corporate Responsibility department, an enterprise-wide, shared-services function, reports to the CLO. This department is responsible for integrating corporate responsibility into operations across the company and works with both internal and external partners to identify and mitigate our climate-related risks. The Senior Vice President of Global Public Affairs reports to the CLO.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Legal Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Legal Officer (CLO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) are members of the Executive Leadership Team who report to the CEO and are the co-sponsors of Cencora's Global Corporate Responsibility Council. As climate-related risk is incorporated into how we manage and communicate risk as a company, the CFO and CLO, along with members of the leadership team, update the Board of Directors' Governance, Sustainability and Corporate Responsibility Committee on corporate responsibility topics, including climate change. Additionally, the Corporate Responsibility department, an enterprise-wide, shared-services function, reports directly to the CLO. This department is responsible for integrating corporate responsibility into operations across the company and works with both internal and external partners to identify and mitigate our climate-related risks. The Senior Vice President of Global Public Affairs reports to the CLO.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In FY21, ESG was included in the ERM Program as an enterprise risk to be managed and reported on to the board. The Chief Legal Officer, a member of the Executive Leadership Team who reports to the CEO, is also a member of the Governance, Risk, & Compliance (GRC) Committee, an executive management-level committee that has oversight over the company's ERM, ensuring that critical risks are reviewed and managed appropriately within corporate risk appetite. Members of the GRC provide quarterly updates to the Board of Directors' Compliance and Risk Committee, which monitors the effectiveness of Cencora's ERM. Cencora's ERM program incorporates identification of climate-related risks from both a top-down identification process – capturing input from executive and senior leaders – as well as bottom-up processes – documenting risks raised by front-line employees within business units and shared services. These processes seek to capture comprehensive risk information from a variety of sources, enabling the identification and management of both long-term strategic and short-term tactical climate-related risks and issues.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Co-sponsored by the CFO and CLO

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global Corporate Responsibility Council is comprised of a cross-functional group of senior management and cosponsored by Cencora's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Chief Legal Officer (CLO). The Council's overarching purpose is to ensure the integration and coordination of Cencora's corporate responsibility strategy and practices with business strategy and policy. The Council leads Cencora's efforts to embrace a companywide corporate responsibility approach, integrate corporate responsibility throughout our business, and ensure high standards of accountability for the management of priorities and goals.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO has ultimate responsibility for corporate responsibility vision, goals and policies. This leadership commitment ensures that sustainability is fully integrated into Cencora's long-term business strategy and operational decision making. The CEO provides oversight and accountability for setting targets and drives progress towards achieving them.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

In FY24, an ESG metric covered 10% of the annual bonus opportunity into our executive compensation program. Our Board's Compensation Committee selected components for the ESG metric that were objectively measurable and aligned with Cencora's ESG pillars of purpose-driven team members, resilient and sustainable operations, and healthy customers and communities, for example business resiliency planning for climate-driven events.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Business resiliency planning for climate-related events

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

In FY24, we incorporated an ESG metric covering 10% of the annual bonus opportunity into our executive compensation program. Our Board's Compensation Committee selected components for the ESG metric that were objectively measurable and aligned with Cencora's ESG pillars of purpose-driven team members, resilient and sustainable operations, and healthy customers and communities, for example business resiliency planning for climate-driven events.

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

This incentive furthers the Company's business objectives and aligns to the pillars of our Corporate Responsibility strategy.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Internal team/employee of the month/quarter/year recognition

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The leaders of our pharmaceutical distribution centers have expectations aligned with identifying and, where possible, implementing energy or emissions reduction projects for continuous improvement to address climate change. This includes but is not limited to capital improvements, proper operation of equipment and building repairs/improvements.

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

This incentive raises broad team member awareness of climate goals and encourages team members to take action to improve efficiencies that help mitigate the impact of climate change.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

As an organization we work together to build upon our commitment to being environmentally and socially responsible by supporting our employees in upholding our environmental and social goals and working with our suppliers and partners to identify opportunities for improvement. Cencora is committed to protecting the health and wellbeing of our people and the planet by conducting our business in an environmentally, socially, and ethically responsible manner. Moreover, Cencora is responsible for complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Cencora FY2024 Corporate Responsibility Report.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ Health Care Without Harm

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

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

Health Care Without Harm: Cencora is a participating member of Health Care Without Harm. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member: We prepare our annual ESG report in alignment to the Global Reporting Initiative Universal Standards. Science Based Targets Network: Cencora has obtained a fully validated science-based target. We have committed to a science-based target to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 54.6% by FY2032 from a FY2019 base year. Cencora also commits that 82% of its suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by FY2027. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure: Cencora formally recognizes climate change as a risk. Cencora discloses environmental metrics material to our business annually through our CDP disclosure and our ESG Report. We prepare our annual ESG report in alignment with TCFD. UN Global Compact: Our ESG activities contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Global Compact (UNGC). As signatories of the UNGC, we commit to an annual Communication of Progress (COP). We shared our first COP in August 2022.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

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

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register
☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

US Lobby Register/Lobbying Disclosure: Senate ID: 293756-12 House ID - 373870000

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

Cencora is a member of several industry and trade groups. We work with these groups to address issues affecting our industry and to educate government officials and other stakeholders about the effects of proposed legislation or regulation on our business and industry. Processes for assessing and monitoring climate-related activities are part of Cencora's corporate responsibility and sustainability strategy and plan. We work closely with and educate Cencora leaders, who have political engagement and policy responsibilities, about our corporate responsibility and sustainability strategy. We also monitor policy activities and review changes, and Cencora's potential responses, with our corporate responsibility and sustainability subject matter experts.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :Healthcare Distribution Alliance

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Through our membership with Healthcare Distribution Alliance (HDA), we have been able to discuss and collaborate with our peers on important climate issues related to our industry, brainstorm on collective actions that can be taken to make progress across our industry, and share challenges that we face in our sustainability journey. We have leveraged our relationship with HDA to provide feedback and comments related to climate change.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

5700000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Cencora is a member of several industry and trade groups. We work with these groups to address issues affecting our industry and to educate government officials and other stakeholders about the effects of proposed legislation or regulation on our business and industry. To increase transparency about our engagements, a policy statement is posted on our website. In addition, to improve access to information about our expenditures for political contributions and lobbying activities, we

disclose annually on our website the aggregate amount of these expenditures for the prior year. Please see our Policy Statement on Political Engagement at https://investor.amerisourcebergen.com/governance/policies/political-engagement/default.aspx

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

We have attached our FY24 Corporate Responsibility Reporting Index. Please see our ESG Reporting Index for our GRI, SASB, TCFD, UN SDGs, and World Economic Forum Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics. Pages include: GRI Index - pages 14-49 (See pages 31-36 for environmental disclosures); SASB Index - pages 50-53; TCFD - pages 54-58; UN SDGs - pages 59-60; WEF Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics - pages 61-62.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Cencora FY24 Corporate Responsibility Reporting Index.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This report is based on activities in fiscal year 2024 (October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024), except where otherwise noted. Boundaries for data included in this report are provided on a metric-by-metric basis. We utilized the principles and practices outlined in globally accepted sustainability reporting frameworks to inform the content of this report. This report has been prepared with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021. This Corporate Responsibility Reporting Index is aligned with the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), World Economic Forum Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics (WEF), the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs), and the Investors for Opioid and Pharmaceutical Accountability (IOPA). As part of our commitment to WEF Zero Health Gaps Pledge, we have woven examples throughout this report of how we are supporting our workforce, offerings & services, community, and partners through healthcare opportunities. In addition, we have externally assured select material topics and

indicators included in our web-based report and disclosure index. We continue to advance on our Corporate Responsibility reporting journey and are continuing to evolve as we prepare for mandatory reporting required through the upcoming European regulation, Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). https://esg.cencora.com/reports

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In other regulatory filings

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

We are required to submit to two disclosures to the UK National Health Service (NHS) on an annual basis: Disclosure 1: Carbon Reduction Plan Disclosure 2: NHS Evergreen Assessment Both disclosures require the same information and are used to evaluate NHS suppliers on their progress and initiatives towards achieving net zero. The NHS has set a net zero target for its supply chain, which includes Cencora UK business units, for 2045.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Alliance Healthcare Carbon Reduction Plan 2023_0.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The report is the latest Alliance Healthcare Carbon Reduction Plan.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Cencora has performed several physical risk assessments over the last few years, with the latest at the end of FY24 and beginning of FY25 with our top 500 assets. and overall, our risk exposure was found to be moderate. The assessments utilized climate and hazard models to map climate change hazards, overlaid our asset locations with the hazard maps, and adjusted for risk sensitivity and materiality to develop a risk profile and score for the company and our assets. While overall our company and assets were determined to be at low/moderate risk across the 9 indicators, the risk is mainly driven by extreme heat and drought in the locations of Cencora's assets (primarily US). Cencora's financial impact is low, and mostly driven by temperature extremes.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario choices are aligned with assessing potential future impacts across a medium and high climate impact scenario. This helps us gauge across the two scenarios if our risks significantly increase in a given location due to increased impact of climate change.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Relevant technology and science
☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Cencora has performed several physical risk assessments over the last few years, with the latest at the end of FY24 and beginning of FY25 with our top 500 assets, and overall, our risk exposure was found to be moderate. The assessments utilized climate and hazard models to map climate change hazards, overlaid our asset locations with the hazard maps, and adjusted for risk sensitivity and materiality to develop a risk profile and score for the company and our assets. While overall our company and assets were determined to be at low/moderate risk across the 9 indicators, the risk is mainly driven by extreme heat and drought in the locations of Cencora's assets (primarily US). Cencora's financial impact is low, and mostly driven by temperature extremes

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario choices are aligned with assessing potential future impacts across a medium and high climate impact scenario. This helps us gauge across the two scenarios if our risks significantly increase in a given location due to increased impact of climate change.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In FY22, as we expanded our global footprint through business acquisitions, we updated the scope of our physical risk assessment to include our new locations, covering nearly 400 sites across 24 countries. The analysis considered our geographic locations at a granular level as well as the total asset value to better weigh the risk level and scoring. The assessment utilized climate modelling and hazard models to map climate change hazards, overlaid our asset locations with the hazard maps, and adjusted for risk sensitivity and materiality to develop a physical risk profile and score for the company and our assets. The analysis quantified and scored our company's risk exposure across seven climate hazard indicators, such as heat waves, wildfires, hurricanes, etc., and utilized the three climate scenarios: Low (RCP 2.6), Moderate (RCP 4.5), and High (RCP 8.5) (see IPCC's Fifth Climate Assessment Report). The time horizons considered were 2020 (as a baseline), 2030 (medium term), and 2050 (long term). The updated analysis showed our overall risk exposure to be moderate, with wildfires and water stress being the most significant risk indicators across our locations. Using this information, we upgraded infrastructure in one of our mid-west DCs to be better equipped for potential climate impact. In FY23, we completed business impact analyses for three of our largest businesses in the U.S. This assessment incorporated climate impact assessment results from previous years, as well as other elements across functional areas that impact business resilience, preparing us to serve customers and keep our team members safe in the event of potential business disruptions. In FY24, we began updating our physical risk assessment across our top 500 assets by value in line with updated climate models, Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), specifically scenarios SSP2-4.5 (medium emissions) and SSP5-8.5 (high emissions). This analysis will incorporate both an assessment of physical risks across nine climate hazards and a financial risk impact analysis. The project is expected to be finalized in the first quarter of FY25. Our Enterprise Risk Management team has incorporated climate-related factors into our business risk taxonomy, and our business continuity plans and insurance policies further mitigate these risks. This analysis has informed our business strategy and continuity planning process and also influenced the decision to set a science-based target as we continue to identify opportunities to mitigate our climate risk and reduce our environmental impact. Our ERM program incorporates identification of climate-related risks from both a top-down identification process, capturing input from executive and senior leaders, as well as bottom-up processes, documenting risks raised by front-line employees within business units and shared services. These processes seek to capture comprehensive risk information from a variety of sources, enabling the identification and management of both long-term strategic and short-term tactical climate-related risks and issues.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

As we build out our decarbonization roadmap, we are taking into account all the complexities that are involved in transitioning away from fossil fuels, particularly in our line of business that has a significant transportation related footprint. While transitioning away from fossil fuels wherever possible is part of the strategy to decarbonize, there does not exist enough technology and infrastructure to support our business fully moving away from fossil fuels and continue to deliver on our promise of creating healthier futures in the foreseeable future.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

To reach our emissions reduction targets, we plan to reduce consumption through optimization programs and energy efficiency measures and will decarbonize our operations with investments in renewable energy and alternative fuel vehicles. As we plan for FY25, we look to continue our internal emissions reduction efforts and to engage our top suppliers by emissions to support our Scope 3 reduction strategy.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Cencora commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 54.6% by FY2032 from a FY2019 base year. Cencora also commits that 82% of its suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by FY2027. Our near-term target has been formally approved by the SBTi. Our total Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions increased by 7% from our FY19 base year. We realized a 37% increase in our Scope 1 emissions and a 21% reduction in our Scope 2 market-based emissions from our FY19 base year.

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

Cencora FY24 Corporate Responsibility Reporting Index.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Our ability to create products and services that impact the health care supply chain by providing energy-efficient or sustainable features directly impacts our business as this provides a competitive advantage for us. Engaging with our suppliers and customers on climate-related risks and opportunities is an important part of how we do business and deliver products and services that align with our shared values of social and environmental responsibility. The time horizon we look at is medium term, but at the highest level this may also be influenced by the inclusion of climate in our ERM program. In FY24, Cencora continued offering a short-dated medication specials solution, which offers customers access to products nearing their expiration date at a discounted price to reduce supply chain waste. These are products purchased directly from manufacturers and offered purposefully for the program. Within our U.S. Human Health distribution centers, we continue to use an environmentally sustainable, cold-chain packaging solution that includes reusable totes and plant-based, phase-change material ice packs. World Courier's multi-use packaging (MUP) portfolio offers a range of advanced and reusable packaging solutions used to transport sensitive medical shipments with extensive validation measures to safeguard temperatures for up to one week. Each multi-use package gets returned to one of World Courier's facilities to be cleaned, quality checked, and serviced in preparation for its next assignment. With more than 40% of shipments utilizing reusable packaging, we effectively reduce waste and minimize manufacturing-related emissions. We continue to address the challenge of reducing waste from product packaging that arrives at our facilities from suppliers through seeking alternative disposal options for hard-to-recycle plastics and utilize our third-party waste management partners to help identify opportunities. Following the example of the PenCycle program in the UK, Alliance Healthcare France and Alphega Pharmacy launched a similar program with Novo Nordisk to recycle the

manufacturer's disposable injection pens in France, which is estimated to be about 25 million pens per year. Known as Returpen, this is the first partnership of its kind in the country with a goal to recycle up to 85% of injection pen materials, which would otherwise end up in landfills or incinerators, to be used in chairs and lamps.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

The occurrence of unexpected natural disasters or other forms of severe weather across our footprint has the potential to impact our operations and/or transportation network by disrupting our ability to deliver life-saving medications. The magnitude of this impact on our business is low as Cencora's distribution centers (DCs) are located in geographically ideal locations to help mitigate risk to major storms. The time horizon considered for this area is long term, but at the highest level this may also be influenced by the inclusion of climate in our ERM program. Cencora plays a daily role in maintaining a complex supply chain, working as a link between manufacturers and healthcare providers. Our DCs service more than 50,000 healthcare facilities nationwide and are located in geographically ideal locations to mitigate risk of climate-related supply chain disruptions. Cencora utilizes a third-party vendor to monitor certain categories of suppliers on compliance matters and other social, environmental or ethical incidents. If an issue arises, it is escalated to Cencora management to determine the appropriate course of action and partners with the vendor to determine a remediation plan. In addition, Cencora has robust processes in place for our private label products. During natural disasters, Cencora leverages its network of DCs, couriers, team members and supply chain partners to ensure healthcare providers gain access to critical pharmaceutical products. We offer advanced ordering to ensure customers have adequate supplies throughout storms. Our DCs also provide shelter for employees and their families if needed. The COVID-19 pandemic tested the resiliency of the healthcare supply chain. We have long recognized that partnerships, data, efficiency, and sheer human spirit are vital components to ensuring supply chain stability and meeting our customers' needs. Our primary goal throughout the pandemic was to put people first, keeping our team members and the pharmaceutical supply chain safe while continuously serving our customers and patients. We leveraged pre-established business continuity and crisis response plans—that had proven results during natural disasters—to ensure seamless continuation of labor and transportation. We continue to develop and deepen relationships with manufacturers, non-profits, and governments to enable faster distribution and a more durable supply chain.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Demands for the materials required to produce time- and temperature-sensitive transport are increasing. The impact of this on our business resulted in our World Courier subsidiary creating CORE Labs, both a physical laboratory (located in Cologne, Germany), and the amassed knowledge of experts throughout our global network. Researchers use a state-of-the-art climate chamber to validate the quality and applicability of all our temperature-controlled solutions. Their data, backed by decades of field expertise, allow our team members to tailor recommendations regarding the right packaging for the right transport route based on transparent testing. As a result of R&D activities, in 2016 World Courier unveiled an industry innovation called "Cocoon," a cost-effective, lighter-packaging solution. With Cocoon technology, shipments maintain temperatures up to 40% longer than comparable products and weigh up to 30% less. This reduces fuel use and total shipment costs, while still ensuring shipment stability and security. The magnitude of this impact on our business is low; however, we enable our customers to minimize their carbon footprint. The total impacts of reduced emissions across the healthcare supply chain as a result of this innovation are significant. We consider this area on a long-term time horizon in our strategy decisions, but at the highest level this may also be influenced by the inclusion of climate in our ERM program. In Veghel, The Netherlands, the Alliance Healthcare campus, featuring numerous environmentally sustainable elements, was completed, and construction began on the site's second fully sustainable warehouse. Once completed, that warehouse will include a fully automated storage system and production lines for "pack to patient" prescription orders, with more than 60 robots performing various tasks to support team members in fulfilling customer orders.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Natural disasters and climate-related events could impact our operations by affecting our ability to deliver life-saving medications. The magnitude of this impact on our business is low as Cencora's distribution centers are located in locations that help mitigate risk to major storms. We consider this area on a long-term time horizon, but at the highest level this may also be influenced by the inclusion of climate risk in our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. The development of the Global Business Resilience (GBR) program helps to ensure that, by determining the potential size and scope of climate-related risks and any areas of potential substantive impact, Cencora can proactively anticipate, prepare for, respond and adapt to incremental changes and sudden disruptions. The GBR team provides centralized governance, tools, and assurance processes to integrate crisis management, business continuity, and disaster recovery. Through formal Business Continuity Planning, the GBR team ensures that Cencora's businesses are equipped to handle potential disruptions from natural disasters or other events that may be related to climate change. Cencora works with closely with a highly-regarded industrial property insurer and their property loss prevention engineers to physically protect our network from natural disasters, climate-related events, and other hazards than may impact our operations. Based on a risk assessment from our insurers we upgraded infrastructure in one of our mid-west DCs to be better equipped for potential climate impacts. Cencora leverages its network of distribution centers, couriers and team members to ensure healthcare providers – particularly hospitals – gain access to critical pharmaceutical products. We leveraged pre-established business continuity and crisis response plans to ensure seamless continuation of labor and transportation.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply
☑ Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Our Global Business Resilience (GBR) team is designed to ensure that, by determining the potential size and scope of climate-related risks and any areas of potential substantive impact, Cencora can proactively anticipate, prepare for, respond, and adapt to incremental changes and sudden disruptions. Continued work on the GBR program is a consideration during our annual financial planning processes based on business continuity and disaster preparedness risks and opportunities. The magnitude of this impact is assumed to be medium.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Maintaining critical operations in the face of a potential natural disaster is paramount to sustaining our business, but functionality is only achievable by first ensuring the safety and security of our team members. That is why we established the Cencora Team Assistance Fund – a non-profit charitable organization founded in 2012 to provide financial assistance to our team members and their families who are victims of natural disasters (e.g., fire, tornado, floods, etc.) or who are facing severe financial hardships. In FY24, the Cencora Team Assistance Fund assisted 100+ team members which collectively granted over $130,000 to team members in need. In addition to providing financial support, we also developed an Associate Preparedness and Response Guidebook to help our team members prepare themselves and their families for weather-related events before they occur. The guidebook is a downloadable, online reference guide containing critical information and offering

step-by-step preparation tips prior to, during, and after a hurricane, blizzard or other weather event, including what items to pack in an emergency kit and how to get ready for mandatory evacuations. The guide also contains the contact information for local services and agencies as well as how to get financial help or other assistance from Cencora if impacted by an event. We work across our distribution network to conduct energy audits and use the findings from these audits to develop energy efficiency best practices training that is given to our maintenance teams at all distribution centers. Teams across the network continue to implement these best practices and find savings in both energy and operating costs.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Cencora takes into consideration climate-related risks and opportunities when considering indirect costs. While the magnitude of the impact of this is low, we have developed operational incentives into our financial planning. Our energy and GHG emissions data management system help us measure the long-term effect of emission reductions by tracking ROI and operational intensity factors. Wherever we can, we look for ways to reduce our operating costs by reducing energy consumption and related greenhouse gas emissions. For example, we have seen operational energy savings at our distribution centers through lighting retrofits, equipment upgrades, and enhanced automation technology. We also have an opportunity to reduce our carbon footprint by continuing to develop our renewable energy program. With the continued growth of our business, we remain committed to improving our operational efficiency, investing in renewable energy, and exploring new opportunities for innovation. We are also committed to sustainable packaging and removing single-use, petroleum-based materials like plastics and polystyrene foam from our operations and sourcing more ecological options. One area in which we have a significant opportunity to minimize our footprint while reducing operating costs is in the construction of our facilities. Many of the sustainability considerations in our building guidelines encourage the use of products and

materials for which life-cycle information is available, preferring those with environmentally, economically and socially preferable impacts. We seek options to source new products manufactured from recycled materials, those that are ENERGY STAR qualified, and products which identify responsible end-of-life management processes. In FY23, we achieved Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification for our headquarters building in Conshohocken, PA, U.S. Our eco-responsible building in Paris, which conducts business and operations as Alliance Healthcare, has earned a Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) Very Good certification, and our building in Meung sur Loire in France, which houses Alloga operations, received both BREEAM and BiodiverCity certifications. In Veghel, The Netherlands, the Alliance Healthcare campus, includes a new automated wholesale location, and features numerous environmentally sustainable elements. such as solar panels, charging points for cars and biodiverse herb garden.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities have been integrated in the budgeting and project investment process for many years. We have successfully incorporated greenhouse gas reduction metrics and data into relevant capital expenditure requests to further influence decision making and capital allocation to help further our low carbon transition, meet our reduction goals, and plan for future carbon pricing regulations. This new process can allow for prioritization of funding approvals based on level of environmental impact of the project.

Row 5

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

For many years, our capital allocation process has incorporated climate-related risks and opportunities into our financial planning process as evidenced by our continued investments in energy efficiency and building upgrades, conveyor systems and related technologies, and data tracking and reporting. The magnitude of the impact of this on our business is low. To offset capital expenditures, we work with utility companies to identify energy efficiency and sustainability projects for which there is the opportunity to receive a rebate from the utility. By seeking these opportunities, we can implement more sustainability projects that require a capital allocation across our network.

Row 6

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

☑ Access to capital

☑ Assets

☑ Liabilities

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

We integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) language, data, and metrics into our approach to all major acquisitions, access to capital, etc. The risks and opportunities we have defined have not had an impact on any acquisitions or divestments, access to capital, assets or liabilities.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Climate-related risks and opportunities have been integrated in the budgeting and project investment process for many years. We have successfully incorporated greenhouse gas reduction metrics and data into relevant capital expenditure requests to influence decision making and capital allocation to help further our low carbon transition, meet our reduction goals, and plan for future carbon pricing regulations. We have a formally validated science-based target which will further drive our sustainability commitment and incentivize bolder, more aggressive tactics. We are considering how an internal carbon price fits into our global decarbonization strategy, and how that structures into our business and goals.
[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We tailor our interactions with Suppliers to meet their needs – engaging with them on topics including economic impacts, business activities, competitive landscape, corporate responsibility strategy and performance (which includes our science-based emissions target), new entrants or substitutions. Additionally, we have memberships with various local, and national advocates through which we network with diverse businesses to determine potential matches for future business opportunities while fostering the inclusion of diverse suppliers. We also have a Supplier Code of Conduct, which includes environmental sustainability and sustainability, and Supplier Engagement Statement to ensure our partners are meeting our expectations. As part of our engagement strategy, we prioritize our suppliers based on spend to ensure we are targeting our largest impact areas first, and then look at our material topics and prioritize engaging with strategic suppliers that can further support progress in those areas. This approach aligns with our science-based target.
[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

As part of our validated science-based target, Cencora commits that 82% of its suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by FY2027. We must engage suppliers and track their progress in obtaining their own science-based targets in order to meet our own science-based target.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Cencora's core approach to transportation efficiency is constantly under evaluation for improvement through market analysis and route analytics. And, while logistics processes and mechanisms may vary within each of our businesses, the focus on efficiency does not. Across our business units, we constantly look for opportunities to enhance the efficiency and reliability of transportation. When not prohibited by contractual agreements, all our business units select transport companies that are U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) SmartWay Partners. For those business units that do not have company-owned long-haul trucking fleets, we work with transportation partners to reduce fuel costs and greenhouse gas emissions associated with our distribution activities. These third-party carriers utilize sophisticated delivery route-planning methods to consolidate our orders and shipments. This minimizes the number of vehicles required to serve our customers and reduces total

miles travelled and the number of required stops. For example, we have fully deployed a new delivery tracking app to eliminate the complexity of integrating data from various carriers' tech platforms with Cencora's platforms. The app increases visibility and ensures timely updates. We work to ensure we utilize SmartWay partners wherever possible and continue to identify new opportunities to increase our SmartWay partners. We also partner with carriers that have programs committed to ESG and are beginning to invest in electrifying their fleet.

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

We collaborate with several of our top customers, both Human and Animal Health, to develop sustainability partnerships to drive sustainability across our operations and support our customers' sustainability goals and targets. These engagements involve regular, quarterly meetings to review progress across several sustainability initiatives including renewable energy, waste and recycling, and sustainable materials opportunities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through this collaboration we have increased engagement with our customers and our leadership, shared best practices and lessons learned, and saw progress across our organization's various climate-related efforts. We have increased our renewable energy purchases at several of the locations serving our customers, and continue to share best practices, opportunities, and challenges. One recent partnership between Alliance Healthcare UK and a customer focused on diverting empty diabetes and weight management plastic pen devices from landfills. Alliance Healthcare UK partnered with Novo Nordisk, a healthcare company specializing in treatments for diabetes, obesity, and rare blood and endocrine disorders, to launch PenCycle, a circular recycling initiative that is the first of its kind in the UK. Alliance Healthcare delivers all the materials provided free of charge by Novo Nordisk to community pharmacies, enabling customers to easily return their used insulin pens for recycling. Following the example of the PenCycle program in the UK, Alliance Healthcare France and Alphega Pharmacy launched a similar program with Novo Nordisk to recycle the manufacturer's disposable injection pens in France, which is estimated to be about 25 million pens per year. Known as Returpen, this is the first partnership of its kind in the country with a goal to recycle up to 85% of injection pen materials, which would otherwise end up in landfills or incinerators, to be used in chairs and lamps.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Our top 10 customers, including governmental agencies and group purchasing organizations ("GPO"), represented approximately 66% of revenue in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024. We actively engage with our larger customers on a regular cadence regarding climate change as we find these customers to have a major impact on our footprint and a significant opportunity to partner to have a collective positive impact on the healthcare sector and the environment.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through these efforts we have increased engagement with our customers and our leadership, shared best practices and lessons learned, and saw progress across our organization's various climate-related efforts. We were recently recognized as the first supplier to meet the U.S. Health Care Climate Council's Climate Excellence Standard, showing our commitment and progress in this space.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

	Environmental issues the initiative relates to
Row 1	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Leverage our own stakeholder engagement processes

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We always look forward to proactive engagement on sustainability topics with our suppliers and customers. We leverage our existing relationships and partnerships to identify opportunities for mutually beneficial environmental initiatives outside of CDP Supply Chain.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Choosing the operational control approach for GHG accounting ensures that our emissions reporting is accurate, actionable, and reflective of our true environmental impact. It allows Cencora to focus on areas where we can implement meaningful changes and drive sustainability initiatives effectively. This approach not only supports our environmental goals but also enhances the integrity and coherence of our GHG reporting, thereby contributing to our overall ESG strategy.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :n/a - out of scope

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

N/A - out of scope

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :n/a - out of scope

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

N/A - out of scope
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Our Alliance Healthcare and Alloga businesses in the UK and Spain began reporting scope 1 and 2 data at the site level. Our Pharmalex business was integrated formally into Net Zero Cloud for Q3&Q4 data collection where possible. Waste data and several scope 3 categories were input into Net Zero Cloud either by user entry or bulk upload by the corporate responsibility team. We performed an updated refrigerant estimation for our US facilities and began the implementation of processes for future tracking of refrigerant data.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because we have not evaluated whether the changes should trigger a base year recalculation

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

We are in process of evaluating changes to our emissions calculations since the base year in accordance with our recalculation policy. These changes may result in updates to our base year emissions in the future.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 Location-based figures: All grid electricity is converted to CO2e by applying national/state average grid factors relevant to the countries where we operate (i.e., EPA eGRID, IEA). We update these factors annually or as updates are made available. In FY24, we used: (1) 2024 IEA release (2022 data); (2) 2024 DEFRA; (3) 2024 EPA eGRID release (2022 data). Any power or heat purchased through a third-party CHP is converted using the rate supplied by the third-party or, if unavailable, the relevant default factor per DEFRA or IEA. For on-site renewable electricity, a zero factor is assigned. Scope 2 Market-based figures: In markets with contractual instruments, such as energy supply contracts, a supplier-specific factor is obtained if available and meets the “quality criteria” in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. If unavailable, we apply the GHG Protocol’s hierarchy. In the U.S., we use Edison Electric Institute’s (EEI) supplier-specific database where our utility provider is known. Supply contracts are either site or country level. In the U.S., they are primarily site level, while in Europe, renewable contracts are managed centrally at the country level with procurement support. For renewable electricity purchases via contracts or unbundled RECs, with supporting evidence (e.g., certificates, Guarantees of Origin), we allocate the appropriate KWH within Net Zero Cloud as renewable energy, which is subtracted from total KWH before applying the market-based factor. For example, if a site procures 100% renewable energy, 100% of FY KWH is allocated as renewable, resulting in zero market-based emissions. For on-site renewables, a zero factor is assigned. All remaining non-renewable electricity has supplier-specific or residual mix factors applied, or defaults to location-based factors. Market-based factor sources for FY24 include: 2024 EEI (2023 data) for U.S. supplier-specific factors, 2023 Green-e (2021 data) for U.S. residual mix, and 2024 AIB (2023 data) for residual mix outside the U.S.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Scope 1 and 2 exclusions based on data availability and size: leased buildings under 2,000 square feet, unless utility accounts are in our name; refrigerant emissions from office locations and Innomar. Scope 3 category 10 processing of sold products and category 14 franchises are not relevant to our business.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Franchises

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

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

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

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

0

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

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Scope 1 and 2 exclusions based on data availability and size. Scope 3 category 10 processing of sold products and category 14 franchises are not relevant to our business.

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

The GHG Protocol applies 5% as a rule of thumb for excluded emissions. We are in the process of quantifying excluded emissions for leased facilities with square footage less than 2,000 and refrigerants from office locations and Innomar. We expect this to be well below 5%.
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

98742

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct emission sources (Scope 1) are those which generate emissions at a Cencora site from direct site operations. These may include stationary combustion sources, process emissions, fugitive emissions, and mobile combustion sources. DEFRA or EPA emissions factors are used.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110191

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cencora's indirect GHG sources (Scope 2) are energy use consumed by buildings owned or leased by the organization. This may include purchased electricity and/or associated emissions from the supply of district heating and cooling purchases. EPA eGRID, IEA and DEFRA emissions factors are used.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100593

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Cencora's indirect GHG sources (Scope 2) are energy use consumed by buildings owned or leased by the organization. This may include purchased electricity and/or associated emissions from the supply of district heating and cooling purchases. EPA eGRID, IEA and DEFRA emissions factors are used.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18392010

(7.5.3) Methodological details

PG&S emissions are calculated using the spend-based method and applying emissions factors from the US EPA USEEIO Dataset.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40993

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods emissions are calculated using the spend-based method and applying emissions factors from the US EPA USEEIO Dataset.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20209

(7.5.3) Methodological details

FERA emissions are calculated based on scopes 1 and 2 consumption data and applying DEFRA emissions factors for well-to-tank, well-to power plant or transmission and distribution losses in the production, processing and delivery of fuel or energy.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1098654

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated using a combination of fuel-based, distance-based and spend-based method and applying respective emissions factors sourced from DEFRA and US EPA USEEO Dataset.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

843

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste emissions are calculated using the average-data method and applying EPA waste disposal emissions factors by waste type.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39428

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business travel emissions are calculated for hotel stays, ground travel, air travel and rental cars, with air travel representing the primary source. Air travel emissions are calculated using the distance-based method and applying DEFRA emissions factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185920

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Employee commuting emissions are calculated using the average-data method, leveraging employee information and applying OECD's published country averages for commuting time, transportation mode and distance.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

646

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream leased assets emissions are calculated for leased offices not included in scopes 1 and 2 using the average-data method and emissions factors from the US EIA, country-specific electricity grid factors from IEA and fuel emissions factors from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

767

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Downstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated using a combination of fuel-based, distance-based and spend-based method and applying respective emissions factors sourced from DEFRA and US EPA USEEO Dataset.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A – we do not sell intermediate products that require further processing.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13462

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Use of sold products emissions are calculated for products that consume energy in the use phase with relevant emissions factors applied.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85915

(7.5.3) Methodological details

End of life of sold products emissions are calculated for products that Cencora takes ownership of and resells, including private label products using weight of material (primarily packaging) and DEFRA emissions factors.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2058

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Downstream leased assess are calculated for subleased assets using the average-data method and emissions factors from the US EIA, country-specific electricity grid factors from IEA and fuel emissions factors from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A – Cencora does not operate under a franchise model.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1012

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Investment emissions are calculated for Cencora's investments based on percent of ownership using the average-data method and the US EPA USEEIO Dataset.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A - No additional upstream sources were identified that warrant separate inclusion in this category.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A - No additional downstream sources were identified that warrant separate inclusion in this category.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

135087

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Stationary fuel consumption is converted to CO2e using DEFRA or EPA emission factors based on location. In FY24, we used the latest 2024 releases of DEFRA and EPA stationary emissions factor sets. Mobile fuel consumption is converted to CO2e using DEFRA or EPA mobile GHG emission factors. In FY24, we used the latest 2024 releases of DEFRA and EPA mobile emissions factor sets. Data on refrigerant leakage is collected, where possible, and in lieu of actual leakage data we use estimation processes to make conservative estimates. The data is then converted to CO2e using IPCC (either AR4 2007 or AR5 2014, based on availability for refrigerant types) or other GHG Protocol sourced emissions factors.

Past year 1

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

108712

(7.6.2) End date

09/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Stationary fuel consumption is converted to CO2e using DEFRA or EPA emission factors based on location. Mobile fuel consumption is converted to CO2e using DEFRA or EPA mobile GHG emission factors. Data on refrigerant leakage is collected, where possible, and in lieu of actual leakage data we use estimation processes to make conservative estimates. The data is then converted to CO2e using IPCC or GHG Protocol sourced emissions factors.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

88699

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

79063

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 Location-based figures: All grid electricity is converted to CO2e by applying national/state average grid factors relevant to the countries where we operate (i.e., EPA eGRID, IEA). We update these factors annually or as updates are made available. In FY24, we used: (1) 2024 IEA release (2022 data); (2) 2024 DEFRA; (3) 2024 EPA eGRID release (2022 data). Any power or heat purchased through a third-party CHP is converted using the rate supplied by the third-party or, if unavailable, the relevant default factor per DEFRA or IEA. For on-site renewable electricity, a zero factor is assigned. Scope 2 Market-based figures: In markets with contractual instruments, such as energy supply contracts, a supplier-specific factor is obtained if available and meets the "quality criteria" in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. If unavailable, we apply the GHG Protocol's hierarchy. In the U.S., we use Edison Electric Institute's (EEI) supplier-specific database where our utility provider is known. Supply contracts are either site or country level. In the U.S., they are primarily site level, while in Europe, renewable contracts are managed centrally at the country level with procurement support. For renewable electricity purchases via contracts or unbundled RECs, with supporting evidence (e.g., certificates, Guarantees of Origin), we allocate the appropriate KWH within Net Zero Cloud as renewable energy, which is subtracted from total KWH before applying the market-based factor. For example, if a site procures 100% renewable energy, 100% of FY KWH is allocated as renewable, resulting in zero market-based emissions. For on-site renewables, a zero factor is assigned. All remaining non-renewable electricity has supplier-specific or residual mix factors applied, or defaults to location-based factors. Market-based factor sources for FY24 include: 2024 EEI (2023 data) for U.S. supplier-specific factors, 2023 Green-e (2021 data) for U.S. residual mix, and 2024 AIB (2023 data) for residual mix outside the U.S.

Past year 1

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

90652

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

87492

(7.7.3) End date

09/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 Location-based figures: All grid electricity is converted to CO2e by applying national/ state average electricity grid conversion factors relevant to the countries where we operate (i.e. EPA EGRID, IEA). We update the emissions factor sets on an annual basis or as updates are made available by the organizations. In FY23, we used 2023 publications of EPA EGRID and IEA factors. Any power or heat purchased directly through a third-party CHP is converted to CO2e by applying the appropriate conversion rate supplied by the third-party or where this is not available, the relevant default grid emission factor as per DEFRA conversion factor guidance and IEA emission factors. For operations with on-site renewable electricity, a zero emissions factor is assigned. Scope 2 Market-based figures: For operations in markets where contractual instruments are available, such as energy supply contracts, a supplier specific emissions factor is obtained if available and

meets the quality criteria outlined in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, is converted to CO2e by applying supplier specific emission factors. If supplier is unable to provide one, we utilize the GHG Protocol's hierarchy to obtain the next best emissions factor. In the U.S., we utilized the Edison Electric Institute's (EEI) database of supplier specific factors for market-based factors where our utility provider is known. For operations that have renewable electricity (RE) purchases through contracts or unbundled REC purchases and appropriate evidence from the provider is available (i.e., RECs, GOs, or similar), we allocate the appropriate amount of KWH per the contract or RECs purchased, which is then subtracted from the total KWH before the market-based emissions factor is applied. For example, if a location procures 100% RE, then we allocate 100% of the FY KWH consumption resulting in zero Scope 2 market-based emissions. For operations with on-site RE, a zero emissions factor is assigned. All remaining non-renewable purchased electricity has supplier specific or residual mix factors applied if available, and where neither are available, defaults to the location-based factors. Market-based emissions factor sources for FY23 include: 2023 EEI (2022 data) for U.S. supplier specific factors, 2023 Greene (2021 data) for U.S. residual mix factors, 2023 AIB (2022 data) for residual mix factors outside the U.S.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

39446178

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

PG&S emissions are calculated using the spend-based method and applying emissions factors from the US EPA USEEIO Dataset. We recognize that PG&S represents a significant portion of our emissions and the value in obtaining supplier data to improve the precision of our emissions calculations. We are planning to evaluate our suppliers and work with them on obtaining specific emissions data for use in future years.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

18647

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Capital goods emissions are calculated using the spend-based method and applying emissions factors from the US EPA USEEIO Dataset.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

45456

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

FERA emissions are calculated based on scopes 1 and 2 consumption data and applying DEFRA emissions factors for well-to-tank, well-to power plant or transmission and distribution losses in the production, processing and delivery of fuel or energy.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

625837

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated using a combination of fuel-based, distance-based and spend-based method and applying respective emissions factors sourced from DEFRA and US EPA USEEO Dataset.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

10755

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste emissions are calculated using the average-data method and applying EPA waste disposal emissions factors by waste type.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

22432

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Business travel emissions are calculated for hotel stays, ground travel, air travel and rental cars, with air travel representing the primary source. Air travel emissions are calculated using the distance-based method and applying DEFRA emissions factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

77850

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Employee commuting emissions are calculated using the average-data method, leveraging employee information and applying OECD's published country averages for commuting time, transportation mode and distance.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

2384

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream leased assets emissions are calculated for leased offices not included in scopes 1 and 2 using the average-data method and emissions factors from the US EIA, country-specific electricity grid factors from IEA and fuel emissions factors from DEFRA.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

1074

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Estimate – see below

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated by leveraging the values from the FY19 calculations and multiplying them by the percentage of revenue growth experienced from FY19 to FY24.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Processing of sold products emissions are not relevant to Cencora as we do not manufacture products or sell intermediate products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

18854

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Estimate – see below

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Use of sold products emissions are calculated by leveraging the values from the FY19 calculations and multiplying them by the percentage of revenue growth experienced from FY19 to FY24.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

120237

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Estimate - see explanation

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products emissions are calculated by leveraging the values from the FY19 calculations and multiplying them by the percentage of revenue growth experienced from FY19 to FY24.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

7563

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Downstream leased assess are calculated for subleased assets using the average-data method and emissions factors from the US EIA, country-specific electricity grid factors from IEA and fuel emissions factors from DEFRA.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category was found as not relevant to our business as it does not apply to us as we do not have franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

106727

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Investment emissions are calculated for Cencora's investments based on percent of ownership using the average-data method and the US EPA USEEIO Dataset.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A - No additional upstream sources were identified that warrant separate inclusion in this category.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A - No additional downstream sources were identified that warrant separate inclusion in this category.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

pg. 12

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Assurance Management Report for Cencora [04 APR 2025].pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

pg. 12

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - Assurance Management Report for Cencora [04 APR 2025].pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

pg. 12

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Increased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We leveraged 5.6M kWh of on-site solar capacity and purchased 60.8M kWh of renewable energy certificates and guarantees of origin across our business in FY24. We estimated the decrease in emissions with a focus on the renewable energy purchases and the relevant emissions factors from DEFRA and EPA eGRID.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We work collaboratively across the enterprise to implement efficiency opportunities and share best practices and lessons learned to further our impact across our network. We work to deploy efficiency measures across the organization, including LED retrofits, energy audits, conveyor energy management, building automation system upgrades, and more. We also continue to assess opportunities to perform energy or re-/retro-commissioning audits at our facilities to identify further efficiency measures. Our global specialty logistics provider company, World Courier, achieved recertification for both ISO 9001 and 14001 standards for quality and environmental management. We estimated this amount by netting against the other changes, noting a total reduction of 9%.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We increased emissions based on a 12% year-over-year increase in revenue. We estimated this as 12% of FY23 emissions.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

15

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Our Scope 1 increase is largely due to increased data access, accuracy and availability, business growth, and calculation improvements. Specifically, in FY24 we expanded the scope and coverage of our refrigerant data and estimates, which now include a larger portion of our business than was available in FY19. We calculated the increase due to a change in methodology based on the incremental refrigerant emissions in FY24 compared to FY23.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ Market-based

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

101609

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

40

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

958

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

32480

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82

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

167

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

167

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

312

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

698

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

698

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170

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

29

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95

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

48

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

54

Bermuda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106

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

42

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

42

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26

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

32

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

28

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1213

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

677

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

677

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22

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

128

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

128

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180

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

680

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

680

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22

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

42

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

42

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63

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

15

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

45

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

274

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

1615

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

2273

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

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

19

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

37

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

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

2

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

18

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10686

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

2165

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

1376

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

459

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

311

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

610

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

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

12

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

18

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

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

0

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

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55

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

8

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

14

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253

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

619

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

619

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188

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

84

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

129

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87

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

40

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

40

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47

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

57

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

91

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

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

389

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

389

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

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

2

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

2

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326

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

82

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

477

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

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

56

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

56

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38

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

121

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

121

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3297

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

1568

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

2088

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

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

6

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

6

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82

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

60

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

702

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18

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

30

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

30

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64

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

48

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

57

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45

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

17

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

57

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104

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

79

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

79

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3188

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

593

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

455

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95

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

97

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

97

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48

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

352

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

352

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1

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

2

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54

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

7

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

15

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104

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

426

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

426

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1265

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

3231

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

5331

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66

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

22

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

34

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

214

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

10

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19

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

38

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

38

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21

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

32

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

32

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8385

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

5493

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

2597

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66

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

8

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

8

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55021

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

6948

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

3167

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48089

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

61492

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

54657

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

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

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Cencora Corporate

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

28220

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

US Human Health

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5862

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Alliance Healthcare

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

58069

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Animal Health

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

11876

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Other

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1422

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Specialty

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2054

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

World Courier

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

9182

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Alloga

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

18402
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

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

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Cencora Corporate

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

6249

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

4732

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

US Human Health

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

32391

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

27095

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Alliance Healthcare

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

14603

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

11244

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Animal Health

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

7193

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

7157

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Other

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

7290

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

8113

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Specialty

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

8372

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

8467

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

World Courier

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

6644

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

7282

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Alloga

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

5956

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

4974
[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

135087

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

88699

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

79063

(7.22.4) Please explain

We report on all entities within our operational control in alignment with our financial reporting. Please see other questions for break downs by country or business unit.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ United Health Group Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumed for heating purposes or by company owned fleet

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ United Health Group Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used by facilities

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ United Health Group Inc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3500000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions associated with third party transportation and distribution

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Novartis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

294796925

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

135

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumed for heating purposes or by company owned fleet

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Novartis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

294796925

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

79

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used by facilities

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Novartis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

294796925

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

629

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions associated with third party transportation and distribution

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Bristol-Myers Squibb

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

113146936

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

52

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumed for heating purposes or by company owned fleet

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Bristol-Myers Squibb

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

113146936

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used by facilities

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Bristol-Myers Squibb

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

113146936

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

241

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions associated with third party transportation and distribution

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3500000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1608

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumed for heating purposes or by company owned fleet

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3500000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

941

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used by facilities

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Walmart, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3500000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7463

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions associated with third party transportation and distribution

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5007000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2301

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumed for heating purposes or by company owned fleet

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5007000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1346

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used by facilities

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 20

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5007000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10677

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions associated with third party transportation and distribution

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

65000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

30

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumed for heating purposes or by company owned fleet

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

65000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used by facilities

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Kenvue Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

65000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

139

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions associated with third party transportation and distribution

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ CVS Health

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

318000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

146

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumed for heating purposes or by company owned fleet

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ CVS Health

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

318000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

86

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used by facilities

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ CVS Health

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

318000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

678

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions associated with third party transportation and distribution

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 27

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuel consumed for heating purposes or by company owned fleet

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used by facilities

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ J Sainsbury Plc

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions associated with third party transportation and distribution

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Due to the nature of our business, we estimate emissions allocations based on percentage of revenue.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://esg.cencora.com/
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Nature of business/added complexities

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Our customers and manufacturer partners often do business with several different business units within Cencora offering varying different types of products and services, which adds to the complexity of appropriately allocating emissions. Additionally, as a distribution organization the footprint associated with our transportation and distribution of products is of utmost interest to our partners and customers. We have largely leveraged third party providers for the transportation in the US historically, which falls into our Scope 3 footprint. We are working to develop a process and methodology to allocate transportation-related emissions in our scope 3 footprint to better allocate our total footprint impact to our customers and partners in the coming years.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Due to stakeholder interest, we have continually taken steps to quantify and manage our impacts. Each year, we strive to improve our data collection processes. As our data capture capabilities continue to evolve, we look forward to implementing processes and utilizing tools that support our ability to allocate emissions to specific customers. In 2021, we formally committed to set a science-based target and calculated our baseline Scope 3 emissions to gain a better understanding of our total carbon footprint. This improved our ability to respond to our customers' questions and provide a more holistic view of how our footprint impacts theirs. As we continue to grow and expand our understanding of our footprint, we look to provide our customers and partners with more granular insights into their data and ideally move from a spend-based allocation methodology to a more accurate, activity-based model. We have developed an activity-based model for one of our business units and are working to expand this to provide complete activity data to our customers and create a standardized way to share emissions with our customers either on a spend-basis or activity-basis.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

434752

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

434752.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

60823

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

238624

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

299447.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2037

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

2037.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5656

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

5656.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

66479

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

675413

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

741892.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

333103

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

MWH from residual fuel oil use for heating and generator use

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

101649

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

MWH from natural gas consumption

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

434752

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption as broken down above
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5656

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

5656

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5656

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

5656

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

2658

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Our Sacramento location has an on-site solar power purchase agreement.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind

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

21837

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We work with third-party energy management consultants to support our procurement of renewable electricity for US facilities.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

6852

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We work with a third party to procure unbundled renewable energy.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Mix of wind/solar/hydro

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

24618

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Our Alliance Healthcare and Alloga locations in the UK procure 100% renewable electricity via purchase of GOs.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

130

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Denmark

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We work with a third party to procure unbundled renewable energy.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

7387

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Our Alliance Healthcare and Boots locations in Norway procure 100% renewable electricity via purchase of GOs.
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

536

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

536.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1144

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1144.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

229

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

229.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

325

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

325.00

Bermuda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

569

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

569.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

68.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6148

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6148.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

397

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

397.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1148

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1148.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

281

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

281.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

81

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

81.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3016

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

0

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

1594

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

0

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

4610.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

195

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

195.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

32.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33770

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

33770.00

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

847

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

847.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

36.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

45

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

45.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

842

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

842.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

290

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

290.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

91.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

182

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

182.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

835

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

835.00

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

19.00

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

819

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

819.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

89

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

89.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

329

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

329.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5497

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5497.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

67.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8559

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8559.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

140

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

140.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60

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

0

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

56

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

0

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

116.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

106

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

106.00

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2824

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2824.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

276

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

276.00

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

926

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

926.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5.00

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

31.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

430

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

430.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19672

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

19672.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

198

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

0

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

111

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

0

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

309.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

383

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

383.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

68.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

65.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12996

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

12996.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

29.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32082

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

0

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

276

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

0

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

32358.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

168144

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

168144.00

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

7.284e-7

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

214150

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

294000000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.67

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

While revenues increased YoY, operationally we continue to drive energy efficiency measures (lighting, HVAC, and other efficiency improvements), along with continued investments in renewable energy which is reflected in our overall intensity decreasing.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

11257

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWH of stationary fuel consumption

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our stationary fuel consumption increased year over year in line with our revenue increase.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

305103

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWH of total electricity consumption

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our total electricity demands continue to decrease as we work to increase efficiencies of our facilities, and our renewable electricity coverage has continued to climb as we implement more renewable solutions in our network. We work to deploy efficiency measures across the organization, including LED retrofits, energy audits, conveyor energy management, building automation system upgrades, and more. We also continue to assess opportunities to perform energy or re-/retro-commissioning audits at our facilities to identify further efficiency measures.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

66479

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWH of renewable electricity

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

12

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Increase in renewable energy purchases and on-site systems. Globally in FY24, roughly 21.8% of our electricity consumption came from renewable sources.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

AMER-USA-001-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2019

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

98742

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

100593

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

0.000

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

199335.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2032

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

54.6

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

90498.090

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

135087

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

79063

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

214150.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-13.61

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We continue to focus on reducing our environmental impact through our science-based target, set in line with the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) guidance. Cencora commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions 54.6% by FY2032 from a FY2019 base year. We also commit that 82% of our suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2027. Our emissions targets were validated by the SBTi as being consistent with the reduction required to keep global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Our target covers 100% of our Scope 1 and 2 footprint.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Creating healthier futures is the foundation for everything we do, and our purpose directly inspires our global environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impact strategy. When we deliver on purpose, we enhance access to healthcare and do our part to enable better patient outcomes in communities, which is why we embed our ESG strategy across our business. By aligning our business strategy with our purpose and ESG impact priorities, we deepen our value as a trusted partner for stakeholders across the industry, advance innovation across the pharmaceutical supply chain, and create an inclusive culture where our team members feel valued and can thrive. As a leading healthcare company with a foundation in pharmaceutical distribution and an expanding portfolio of solutions for manufacturers, pharmacies, and providers, we have a unique ability to drive environmental sustainability throughout the supply chain. By pursuing opportunities within our own operations and partnering with our customers on environmental sustainability initiatives, we amplify our impact on a global scale.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As we ramp up our decarbonization efforts in line with our science-based target, we anticipate we will start to see our emissions trend downwards with our global strategies surrounding renewable energy and fleet alternative fuel adoption. With the continued growth of our business, our footprint has changed significantly over the last several years, but we have remained committed to improving our operational efficiency, investing in renewable energy, and exploring new opportunities for innovation.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Percentage of suppliers (by procurement spend) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

09/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

11

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

09/30/2027

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

82

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

33

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

30.9859154930

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes - this target is part of our Science Based Target (See 7.53.1, target ABS3) Figure for reporting year is based on count of suppliers

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

AMER-USA-001-OFF Certificate (1).pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Supplier Engagement SBT will account for 82% of our supplier emissions (by spend). This represents our top 200 suppliers by spend and 82% of our Scope 3 emissions. The purchased goods and services category accounts for approximately 97% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Our target is directly aligned with our purpose as an organization to create healthier futures. Creating healthier futures is the foundation for everything we do, and our purpose directly inspires our global environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impact strategy. When we deliver on our purpose, we enhance access to healthcare and do our part to enable better patient outcomes in communities, which is why we embed our ESG strategy across our business. By aligning our business strategy with our purpose and ESG impact priorities, we deepen our value as a trusted partner for stakeholders across the industry, advance innovation across the pharmaceutical supply chain, and create an inclusive culture where our team members feel valued and can thrive. As a leading healthcare company with a foundation in pharmaceutical distribution and an expanding portfolio of solutions for manufacturers, pharmacies, and providers, we have a unique ability to drive environmental sustainability throughout the supply chain. By pursuing opportunities within our own operations and partnering with our customers on environmental sustainability initiatives, we amplify our impact on a global scale.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting year, Cencora had 33 suppliers with science-based targets. We are currently in the process of validating the percentage of our suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, with science-based targets. Implementation of our Supplier Engagement will include: 1. Reviewing supplier list to identify those already committed or have existing SBTs. 2. Begin engagement with our suppliers with the largest footprint to start the conversation on setting an SBT. 3. Begin including as a question on RFPs and integrating this as a requirement in contracts.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Business division

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

09/30/2030

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Alliance Healthcare UK business has committed to become net zero Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2030. This target includes the footprint of our Alliance Healthcare UK business only.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Creating healthier futures is the foundation for everything we do, and our purpose directly inspires our global environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impact strategy. When we deliver on our purpose, we enhance access to healthcare and do our part to enable better patient outcomes in communities, which is why we embed our ESG strategy across our business. By aligning our business strategy with our purpose and ESG impact priorities, we deepen our value as a trusted partner for stakeholders across the industry, advance innovation across the pharmaceutical supply chain, and create an inclusive culture where our team members feel valued and can thrive. As a leading healthcare company with a foundation in pharmaceutical distribution and an expanding portfolio of solutions for

manufacturers, pharmacies, and providers, we have a unique ability to drive environmental sustainability throughout the supply chain. By pursuing opportunities within our own operations and partnering with our customers on environmental sustainability initiatives, we amplify our impact on a global scale.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Alliance Healthcare UK, the UK's largest pharmaceutical wholesaler, has pledged to become net carbon zero by 2030 for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions within their operations. For Scope 1 emissions, AHUK is looking to trial electric vehicles to replace suitable journeys and looking to identify HGV journeys which can be electrified as well as looking to review their Company Car Policy to introduce alternative vehicle options. For Scope 2 emissions, we are exploring a renewable energy strategy to cover all AH markets following a global renewable energy assessment we completed in FY22. As part of this strategy, Alliance Healthcare now purchases 100% of its energy from renewable sources.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*2*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*3*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*21*	*183*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

For energy reduction projects requiring capital spend, team members are required to complete a capital expenditure request, which includes energy savings calculations and return on investment, where possible. We have integrated ESG questions into our CapEx process to help identify and amplify projects that will have significant impact. For CapEx projects $50,000 or more, ROI, NPV, IRR and CO2e emissions impacts are assessed by the Global Corporate Responsibility Council and reviewed and approved. This process was in place for all projects that had a material impact on emissions in FY2024.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Product or service

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

Select from:
☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

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

Other
☑ Other, please specify :Packaging solution

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

Through MWI Animal Health, Cencora provides veterinary clinics with the opportunity to participate in a reusable tote program for ambient and cold-chain deliveries. The totes replace single-use cardboard boxes, Styrofoam containers, and other dunnage traditionally used in pharmaceutical and medical supply distribution. The program launched in the U.S. in January 2024 and now operates across all 12 U.S. animal health distribution centers. Over 2,300 veterinary customers have adopted the solution, including Mars Veterinary Health (a founding partner of this initiative with 61% of its locations participating). Reusable totes now represent 10% of monthly shipped packages. We have estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon packaging solution using an internal calculation tool built in partnership with a third-party consultant, which utilizes EPA emissions factors. In FY24, 203,034 reusable totes were deployed, which avoided using about 200K lbs of cardboard and

74K lbs of Styrofoam. Reusable tote delivery avoided the production of about 230 MT) of CO2e greenhouse gases. We are working with strategic partners and suppliers to extend tote delivery, scale customer adoption, and expand reporting capabilities.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Cencora-developed LCA tool

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

A customer receives 6,268 packages in reusable totes a week over two delivery days vs. 6,268 packages in non-reusable packaging a week over two delivery days

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Default, non-reusable packaging (single use carboard boxes, Styrofoam containers, other dunnage)

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

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

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

17

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions were calculated using an attributional estimation approach, as this provides a clear, activity-based view of the direct emissions reductions attributable to the reusable tote program and allows for consistent YoY tracking and comparability. Our calculation is based on the replacement of ~300,000 single-use cardboard boxes and Styrofoam containers with reusable totes over the course of a given year. Using our LCA tool (aligned with EPA emissions factors), we estimated avoided emissions across the value chain (raw material extraction, production, transport, and disposal). The initial upstream footprint of tote production was included in the model as an investment that is offset within the first year of avoided packaging. Critical assumptions include a 1:1 replacement of single-use containers with reusable totes, average delivery distance of 60 miles, and application of an emissions factor based on the fuel consumption per box delivered. Uncertainties include variations in customer adoption rates, waste disposal practices, and regional transport distances.

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

0
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*At this time, we do not have sufficient data to perform an assessment.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*At this time, we do not have sufficient data to perform an assessment.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*At this time, we do not have sufficient data to perform an assessment.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*At this time, we do not have sufficient data to perform an assessment.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*At this time, we do not have sufficient data to perform an assessment.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Data not available	*At this time, we do not have sufficient data to perform an assessment.*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Progress against targets

☑ Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area
☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

See our Assurance Statement attached. See also our ESG reporting index and report assurance statement at https://esg.cencora.com/-/media/assets/corporate-responsibility/reports/24-ent-00435-reporting-index-v4-remediated.pdf

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM CVS - Assurance Management Report for Cencora [04 APR 2025].pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

SVP, Global Public Affairs

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Senior Vice President, Global Public Affairs