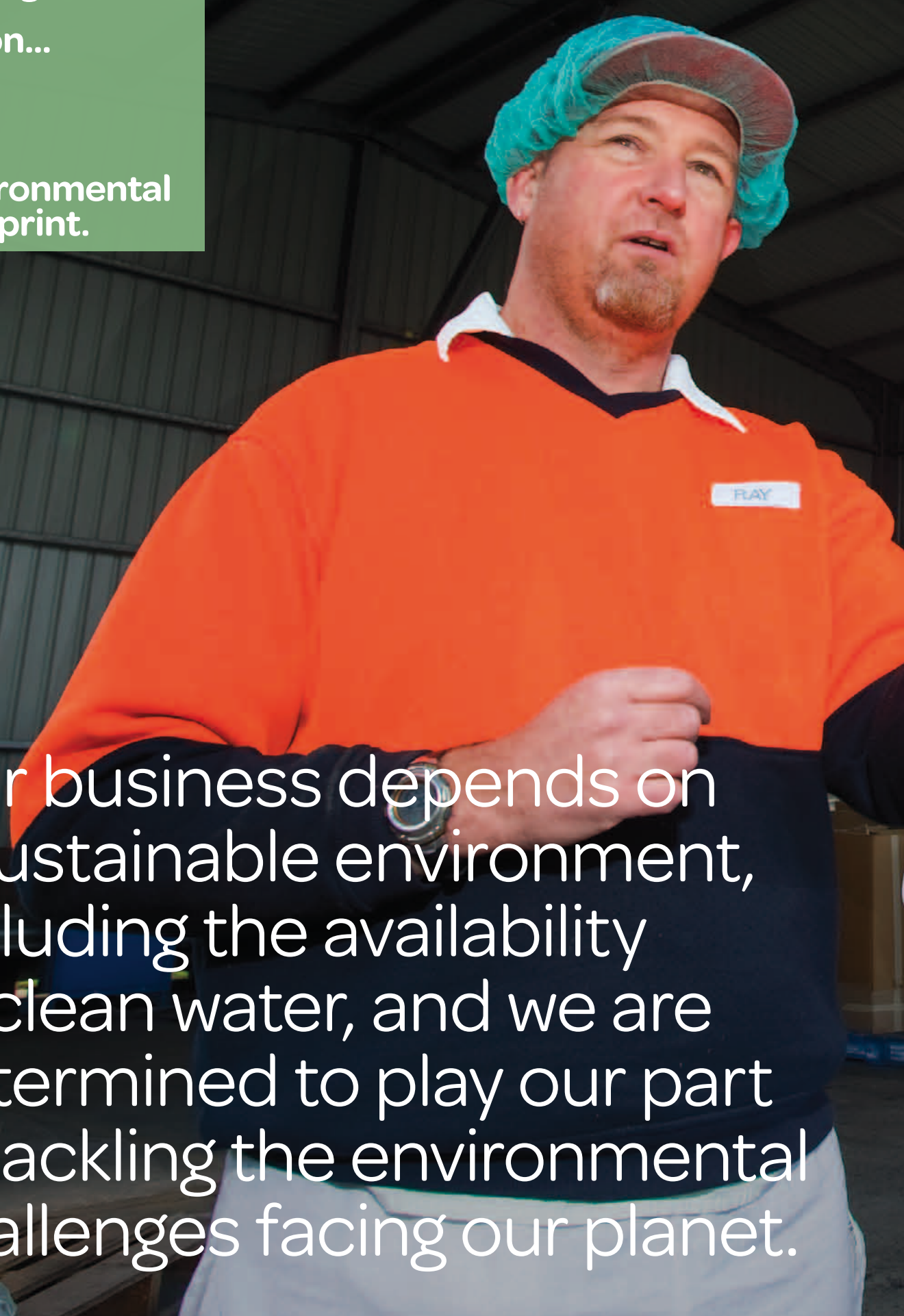


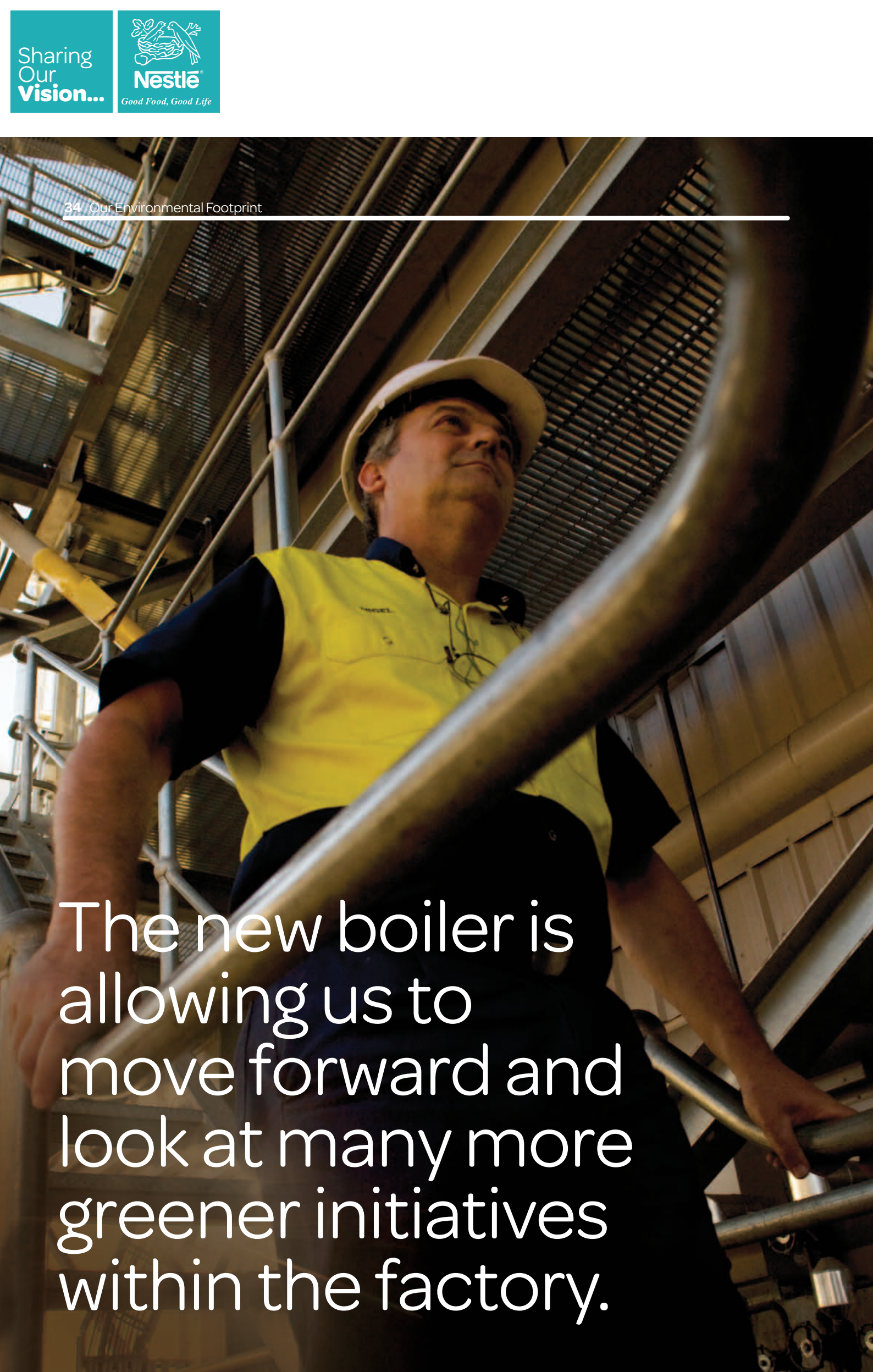
Sharing
Our
Vision...

Our
Environmental
Footprint.



Our business depends on a sustainable environment, including the availability of clean water, and we are determined to play our part in tackling the environmental challenges facing our planet.





The new boiler is allowing us to move forward and look at many more greener initiatives within the factory.

CASE STUDY

Turning waste into energy

The opportunity to reduce the company's reliance on fossil fuels and turn our Nescafé factory in Queensland, Australia into a facility that operated largely on renewable energy posed an exciting challenge for Nestlé Oceania engineers.

Modelled on energy-efficient boilers that have pioneered the use of renewable energy sources at our coffee producing factories in Brazil, Philippines, Thailand and Russia, a new multi-million dollar state-of-the-art boiler was commissioned at our Nescafé factory in May 2009.

Daryl Lawrence, one of our Senior Engineers who led the project, said the new boiler has so far exceeded expectations. It's predicted the new boiler will save 4,000 tonnes of greenhouse emissions a year and reduce waste to landfill by 5,400 tonnes.

One of the many benefits of the boiler is that it uses 100 per cent of the discarded coffee grounds produced by the factory as a clean, renewable fuel source.

Previously, part of these spent coffee grounds were destined to landfill but now those grounds are supplemented with low cost sawdust sourced from the wastes of regional sawmills and used as fuel.

"The new boiler can now supply all our steam needs on sawdust and coffee grounds whereas before we were using gas as well," Daryl said.

"We have slashed the amount of coffee grounds solids going to landfill and gained valuable energy from this waste.

"The heat from the new boiler has also generated 20 per cent more steam which is used as a fuel source throughout the

factory, reducing reliance on electricity and butane gas. In fact, the success of the new boiler has allowed the factory to completely decommission the existing old boiler that used gas as its fuel source.

"The benefits we are seeing from the new boiler will help us reduce our greenhouse footprint, and that's exciting," Daryl said.

"It is allowing us to move forward and look at many more greener initiatives within the factory using green energy from this boiler."

- **Twenty per cent more steam is being produced at the factory each day**
- **5,400 tonnes less factory waste to landfill each year**
- **Cleaner operation – lower air emissions in local community**
- **Boiler can run exclusively on coffee grounds**
- **Minimal gas consumption (start-up only)**
- **100 per cent of coffee ground waste used as fuel**
- **The heat produced from the boiler is used to produce the steam requirements of the factory**

Nestlé and the environment

Our business depends on a sustainable environment and, perhaps more than any other sector, is most impacted by some of the environmental challenges facing our planet.

The production of food – the business we are in – fundamentally relies on the ongoing quality and availability of water, soil quality, biodiversity and a climate system which allows us to continue to grow sufficient food and produce around the world.

We believe that we are facing a serious water crisis. We are seeing this all around the world and we are all experiencing it, first hand, in our everyday lives in dry continents such as Australia.

The availability and accessibility of fresh water is affecting our business today, and we also expect to see the consequences of climate change, which further exacerbates the water issue, impact our operations into the future.

Against a backdrop of population growth and increasing affluence and lifestyle patterns, this presents not only challenges for our business but fundamentally for feeding the world's population and for global food security.

WATER: OUR GREATEST PRIORITY

We have made the issue of water management our top priority globally because water availability and quality affects our business in a number of significant ways.

First, and most importantly, is the impact on food production. Agriculture is responsible for most of the world's water consumption – some 65 per cent in Australia for example – so the future of agriculture and food security is fundamentally put at risk if we are not able to solve the world's water crisis.

Secondly, we rely on the availability of clean water for our manufacturing activities all around the world.

Our response to this challenge is threefold:

- **Water efficiency across our worldwide operations:** We have set ourselves the target of becoming the most efficient water user among food manufacturers. In Oceania we have reduced our water consumption, per tonne of product manufactured, by 34 per cent since 2004.
- **Working with our supply chain and farmers:** Given agriculture accounts for some two thirds of water usage globally, we work across our supply chain and support our farmers to adopt good water management practices.
- **Advocacy:** We advocate for better management, governance and pricing of water.

Advocacy and policy

In November 2009, globally we led a joint global project, *Charting Our Water Future: A new economic framework to decision making*, along with the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group and McKinsey. The project focuses on how, by 2030, competing demands for scarce water resources can be met and sustained.

This cross-sector analysis measured actual water withdrawal for human use against existing accessible, reliable and sustainable water supply, leading to a comprehensive understanding of water overuse at national and global levels. Alarming, the report found that competing demands for water resources may lead to an estimated 40 per cent supply shortage by 2030.

The effectiveness and cost of various ways to reduce that overuse were then compared, so that decisions on water management can be integrated into wider policy and economic decisions. The cost analysis for various water management measures, including for example, no-till farming, desalination, rainwater harvesting and establishment of municipal dams, provides valuable insight for policy makers here in Oceania.

Nestlé is also a founding signatory to the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate and has committed to improving and reporting on our water management efforts through this forum.

Water footprinting

Nestlé Oceania has joined with the CSIRO and the Australian chapter of Sustainable Agriculture Initiative in a 'water footprinting' study into the water used to grow three grain crops in Australia – wheat, oats and barley. The study, which focused on the major grain producing regions of NSW, went beyond a simple analysis of the volume of water used and looked at broader environmental sustainability factors, including the type of water used and the local water scarcity.

For NSW, the production of 1 kg of wheat, barley and oats was found to have an environmental impact comparable to 86.5, 80.7 and 65.4 litres of direct water consumption.

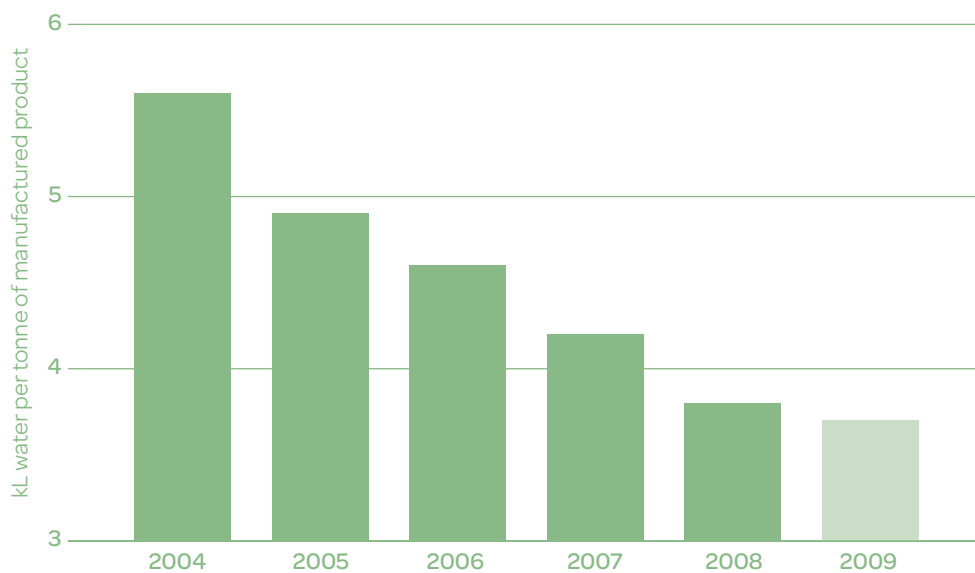
The study provides the basis – and a valuable first step – in better understanding the lifecycle impact of producing our products and to address agricultural sustainability issues within our supply chain.

The water footprint case study will contribute to a wider international effort to develop a global water footprint standard by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), of which Nestlé is contributing to globally. This CSIRO water footprinting project is discussed in greater detail on page 57.

Engagement and strategy

In Oceania, we have also formed a Creating Shared Value Advisory Board which brings together external stakeholders and experts on a range of areas, including water and sustainable agriculture. The Advisory Board is intended to help identify Oceania-specific social, environmental and stakeholder priorities and shape our Oceania CSV Strategy. As you would expect, the issue of water is a major focus of this group and we expect to further develop our response and key initiatives throughout 2010.

Nestlé Oceania Water Usage



In Oceania we have reduced our water consumption, per tonne of product manufactured, by 34 per cent since 2004.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change also presents significant challenges to our business. First and foremost, it is likely to exacerbate the global issue of water and present further challenges in terms of water scarcity and quality.

It also presents challenges to our agricultural supply chain. Agriculture, especially in dry continents such as Australia, is highly vulnerable to climate impacts. Many regions throughout Australia have suffered through prolonged drought and dry periods.

Current climate projections, including through the latest assessment by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), point to this drying trend continuing across Australia and New Zealand, bringing further water security problems, and impacting the reliability of production across the agricultural sector. We are also likely to see reduced precipitation and a growing risk of bushfire incidences.

Climate change also presents broader regulatory (such as new regulatory and reporting requirements which add additional cost to our business), market and reputational risks to our business.

For our part, we are committed to being a leader in reducing greenhouse gas emissions from own operations, contributing to the public policy debate on climate change and mitigation measures and working closely with our consumers on reducing emissions.

We will also continue to work closely with our agricultural supply chain. Climate change, and the implications for agriculture and food production, is also a key area of the Australian Chapter of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative. Working closely with the South Australian Research and Development Institute we are researching and testing new varieties of oats which, amongst other things, have greater resistance to drought and dry conditions.

Advocating for action on climate change

Ahead of the Copenhagen climate change discussions held in December 2009, The Prince of Wales Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change published a statement calling for an ambitious, robust and equitable global deal on climate change that responds credibly to the scale and urgency problem.

The Communiqué, which was signed by Nestlé's Chief Executive Officer Paul Bulcke, called for a global greenhouse gas emissions cap and countries to develop long-term reduction plans for 2013–2050 with interim targets and national or regional 'cap-and-trade' markets.

REDUCING OUR FOOTPRINT

One of the foundations of Creating Shared Value, our way of doing business, is sustainability: ensuring that our activities preserve the environment for future generations, while at the same time meeting the needs of the present generations.

We understand that we have a 'direct' and 'indirect' footprint and are focused on both.

For our direct footprint, we are focused on reducing the energy, greenhouse gas emissions and water used by our factories, distribution centres and offices, reducing waste across our business and minimising the impacts of our packaging.

Our indirect footprint extends beyond our own manufacturing activities and includes the farmers which supply to us and our consumers who buy our products every single day. This is an increasingly important area of focus for us and one that presents environmental risks; for example, through our supply chain. However, more broadly, it also provides us with an opportunity to influence good environmental practices right across our value chain, from 'farm to fork'. Initiatives targeting our 'indirect' footprint and across our supply chain are discussed further in the section 'Sourcing, agriculture and our supply chain'.

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TACKLING OUR DIRECT, OPERATIONAL, FOOTPRINT

We have had a long belief that our operations should be environmentally sustainable and efficient. We are committed to being a leader in this field, particularly around our key environmental impacts such as water, energy and waste.

Given that our broader environmental sustainability efforts start with our own operations, we have set ourselves targets to drive improved performance across our operations.

We have a number of initiatives to ensure we are measuring our performance, identifying efficiency opportunities and implementing projects which reduce our energy, water and waste consumption.

Key to our approach is our Eco Reduction Program which requires all Oceania sites to develop eco reduction plans to reduce energy, water and waste. These plans are reviewed monthly to ensure we are on track and our targets are being achieved. The program also encourages knowledge sharing between sites of innovative approaches to sustainability and technical projects.

Through this program, over 380 resource efficiency actions were identified in 2009 and, as at December 2009, over 170 projects had been implemented.

Policy, management systems and reporting

Our environmental sustainability strategy and approach is based on the Nestlé Oceania Environment Policy. The policy was first released in 2003 and was reviewed in 2009.

Our ISO 14001-compliant Nestlé Safety, Health and Environment System puts our policy into action and ensures we are managing our environmental impacts and key risks and are compliant with legislation. Building on the corporate management system, each site is required to maintain its own specific management system and, in a new initiative, obtain certification against ISO 14001.

All factories, Distribution Centres and our regional head office have now been certified to ISO 14001[†] with a number of sites completing certification in 2009 (including Altona, and Notting Hill (Musashi) Victoria; Arndell Park, Blayney (Purina) and Rhodes, NSW; Lae, Papua New Guinea; Marton, New Zealand; and Carole Park (Chalet Patisserie), Queensland. Our sales and administration offices also participate in a third-party audit, which covers a range of environmental areas, as part of our CARE Program.

Nestlé Australia triggered the reporting threshold under the Federal Government's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme and submitted its Australian greenhouse inventory in October 2009.

Nestlé Australia also participates in the Energy Efficiency Opportunity program and also has various state-based regulatory reporting requirements.

Starting in 2009, through this report, we are also reporting against a number of new performance indicators, including total water discharged from our factories, a better break-down of our energy consumption (between scope 1 and scope 2 sources), our road transport footprint, and resource efficiency projects.

Our Eco Reduction Plans led to over 70 specific energy efficiency actions being implemented across our factories in 2009.

Water

Globally, we have set ourselves the target of becoming the most efficient water user amongst food manufacturers.

In Oceania, we have achieved a 34 per cent reduction in our water usage (per tonne of manufactured product) since 2004 through a focus on water efficiency and reuse initiatives across our factories.

While we continued to reduce our water consumption in 2009 we unfortunately did not meet our target of a 4 per cent reduction on 2008 levels. Our water usage per tonne of manufactured product moved from 3.8 kilolitres of water usage per tonne of manufactured product to 3.7, representing a 2.7 per cent reduction.

A range of factors impacted our water consumption and performance. This included changes to product mix and an increase in shorter production runs of products to meet retail customer requirements. This requires more product changeovers, which results in increased resource consumption, as well as increases in cleaning during line changeovers.

Despite this, our factories implemented some 41 specific water reduction actions throughout 2009 as part of the Eco Reduction Program. This included a range of innovative projects such as optimising chilled water plants and eliminating water completely in the cleaning process through 'dry cleaning'.

Nestlé globally has also pioneered water treatment and water reuse technology, including through the implementation of several projects in Oceania. Where possible, we look to reuse and recycle water directly within the factory itself. For example, the Nescafé factory in Gympie, Queensland has introduced a new system to recycle used water for secondary uses, including within a cooling tower and an industrial boiler.

Nestlé Purina Petfood at Blayney NSW is also recycling wastewater for cleaning purposes throughout the factory.

In 2009, we discharged 836,454 m³ of water from our factories and sites, with an average level of organic load to water of 159^{*} mg COD/l (Chemical Oxygen Demand per litre). All discharged water is treated in either municipal wastewater treatment plants or our own on-site facilities. This cleaned water is returned to the environment in a number of ways*: some 60 per cent is utilised as irrigation wastewater following either on site or offsite treatment; and some 40 per cent is returned to rivers, waterways or lakes either as treated water or as clear water.

[†] ISO 14001 is accredited by JAS-ANZ (Joint Accreditation System of Australia & New Zealand, which is the government-appointed accreditation body for Australia and New Zealand responsible for providing accreditation of conformity of assessment bodies).

* Excludes now divested sites of Ba, Noumea and Pakenham.

Energy and greenhouse gas emissions

Energy and greenhouse gas emissions represent a significant focus for us. Like our approach to water, our strategy starts with our own operations and we are committed to being a leader in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Our emission reduction strategy comes together around two main areas:

- Improve energy efficiency throughout our operations;
- Expand our use of renewable energy.

Our energy greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1 and 2)[‡] were 204,930 tonnes of CO₂ in 2009, representing a 1.4 per cent reduction on 2008 levels.

In 2009, we achieved a 5.9 per cent reduction in our energy use per tonne of manufactured product, moving from 6.1 gigajoules of energy use per tonne of manufactured product to 5.7. This exceeded our 2 per cent reduction target for 2009.

Our Eco Reduction Plans led to over 70 specific energy efficiency actions being implemented across our factories in 2009, from a total of 184 actions which were identified. This has resulted in a range of projects, including but not limited to:

- Lighting energy efficiency upgrades
- Optimisation of air compressor plants
- Air conditioning and ventilation upgrades
- Identification and maintenance of air compression leaks

Energy savings from actions implemented and in progress equate to some 20,000 GJ.

Historically, through the establishment of performance targets, our focus has been on energy efficiency improvements and energy reduction. Whilst this obviously leads to greenhouse reductions it does not capture the broader greenhouse reductions which have been achieved by a number of our factories switching to cleaner fossil fuels such as natural gas, and also renewable sources of energy (such as a major project at our Nescafé site – featured on page 35).

We plan to further decouple energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in the future, and in 2010, alongside an energy efficiency target, we have committed to a specific emission reduction target of 2.5 per cent on 2009 levels (based on per tonne product basis). This reflects our broader focus on emission reductions and our dual strategy of improving energy efficiency and switching to renewable energy sources.

Waste

In 2009, we continued to operate our factories on a more efficient basis and we reduced the amount of our waste which goes to landfill by an absolute 4 per cent, or 10 per cent on a per tonne of manufactured product basis.

As with energy and water, our Eco Reduction Program identified some 105 waste reduction opportunities across our operations. As at December 2009, we had implemented 57 of these opportunities. This has included a range of often simple changes to our manufacturing process, such as:

- Waste reduction at Campbellfield (where we make Kit Kats) – Following a comprehensive review of how waste was being generated across the factory and how it could be reduced, a range of initiatives have been put in place. These have included working with a recycling partner to recycle plastic film and one way plastic pallets, which in the past were sent to landfill.



Tony Silvia, Line Manager, Smithtown Factory.

“We’ve identified areas in each value chain where waste is occurring and once we’ve identified what does not add value to the process, we can target those areas to eliminate waste.”

- Smithtown (where we make Milo and Nesquik) – Nestlé Smithtown has changed the way it sources its carmine powder, which is used to make Nesquik Strawberry. Previously, the carmine powder was supplied in poly propylene buckets, containing 1x1kg bags of product. Working with its supplier, Nestlé Smithtown now sources the carmine powder in corrugated boxes containing 10x1kg bags of product. Previously, around 22 buckets were used per shift, compared to just 2.2 boxes now.
- Nestlé Broadford (where we make the Allen’s range of confectionery) – Nestlé Broadford is tackling the large amounts of plastic film used at the factory. Previously, the plastic film was categorised as ‘secure dumping’ and, along with organics and hazardous waste, was being sent to landfill. Working with a recycling company, Nestlé Broadford has found a solution and, through the correct bailing and collection procedures, the film is now collected monthly and sent for recycling.

Our ‘War on Waste’, a continued focus on reducing waste before it can occur, contributed to reductions in waste throughout 2009. ‘War on Waste’ focuses on a range of elements which lead to wastage, including things such as obsolete raw and packaging materials, recall costs and bad goods (warehouse expired stock, transport damage and customer returns).

Nestlé Continuous Excellence (NCE), the core of our strategy to drive operational efficiency throughout our business, also has had a demonstrable impact on removing wastage from our business. Nestlé Continuous Excellence aims to engage and empower all employees in a ‘zero defect, zero waste’ mentality

[‡] Please note: this currently covers our material emission source – scope 1 direct energy emissions and scope 2 sources such as electricity and gas – from our manufacturing operations only.

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across our value chain. Through the program we have been able to reduce accidents, waste, unplanned stoppages, quality defects and consumer complaints, and improve productivity. As part of NCE, we have also introduced the LEAN initiative to focus our efforts on eliminating waste from our business. This initiative is discussed further in the Sourcing, Agriculture and Supply Chain section.

PACKAGING

Through our packaging policy, we are focused on reducing the environmental impact of our packaging, whilst not compromising on safety, quality and consumer acceptance.

Our strategy remains to:

1. Work with our employees to develop the right procedures, the right behaviours and the right skills.
2. Work with our consumers to encourage greater recycling and waste minimisation.
3. Work with our partners to ensure our suppliers are choosing the right materials.

Our approach is aligned with the Australian National Packaging Covenant and the New Zealand Packaging Accord, and their respective principles of product stewardship and shared responsibility. Nestlé Oceania participated in industry discussions regarding the proposed New Zealand Packaging Stewardship Scheme, and called for greater Trans Tasman harmony between the Australian New Zealand schemes.

Our challenges

Like many other businesses, we face a number of packaging challenges.

One of our challenges stems from a growing trend – reflecting smaller households in Australia and New Zealand in particular – toward smaller pack sizes and multi-packs. This in turn contributes to the use of more packaging per product.

Another challenge is the issue of Key Performance Indicators and the establishment of appropriate targets across our business. Consistent with our energy, water and waste targets, which we have had in place for a number of years, we would like to set specific quantitative targets to drive performance improvements in our packaging. The issue which we are grappling with is what these targets should look like, what issues they should cover, and where, in the packaging chain, they should target. Whilst we hoped to have these targets in place by the end of 2009, we did make some solid progress throughout the year.

Key to this was a PIQET (Packaging Impact Quick Evaluation Tool) audit. The audit explicitly aimed to identify the key drivers which lead to negative/positive impacts. The results will be used to guide our efforts, and the establishment of targets, to ensure we are focusing on the material areas where we can make the greatest impact. Initial findings show that the most common driver of negative PIQET outcomes is New Product Development. This area will be a major focus when we finalise our performance targets.

PIQET – Packaging Impact Quick Evaluation Tool

Nestlé Australia was a founding sponsor of the lifecycle assessment tool known as PIQET. The tool allows us to assess the full environmental impact – from ‘cradle to grave’ – of our packaging across a number of indicators including climate change, energy, water and waste.

PIQET is being used across our business to drive operational improvements in our packaging practices, in particular around New Product Development. Any new or modified packaging must now undergo a PIQET review. Any negative results require a business justification to be developed and escalated to the Sustainability Secretariat.

In 2009, we completed a comprehensive PIQET audit across some 65 Nestlé products. The PIQET audit helped us identify the key drivers which lead to negative/positive impacts. Initial findings of the audit identified four key drivers which, most often, negatively impact PIQET outcomes. The most common drivers of negative outcomes include New Product Development (and changes in packaging) and supply chain factors.

Based on user experience at both Nestlé Oceania and globally, we continued to work with the Sustainable Packaging Alliance (SPA) to progress a range of modifications and improvements to PIQET.

Sample of some of our sustainable packaging initiatives:

- Reduced cardboard thickness for Nescafé trayboards.
- Reduced corrugated board across ice cream shippers at Nestlé Mulgrave
- Removed a top flap from display trays across the Quick-Eze Multi Pack Range. The new open-top display tray uses 25 per cent less cardboard while carrying the same amount of products as the former design
- Reduced cardboard weight across multi-pack ice cream range, resulting in an annual reduction of around 18 tonnes
- Achieved significant reductions in carton board usage across our Friskies Dry Cat Food Range. The reductions were achieved through a redesign of the cartons’ pour spout. This replaced the previous spout, which extruded from the carton, with a perforated opening, built into the carton itself
- Moving from a two piece lid to a one piece lid across our Nescafé jars, leading to a reduction in plastic and better recycling outcomes

Performance

Our packaging data currently only covers our Australian operations, as reported through the Australian National Packaging Covenant. We will look to incorporate additional packaging data in the future, particularly as the New Zealand Packaging Stewardship Scheme develops.

We were pleased to see a moderate improvement in our product to packaging ratio. We were also pleased to see recycled content by weight improve from last year. The overall amount of packaging used also dropped by some 14 per cent.

SUSTAINABILITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Building on work undertaken in 2008, this year we progressed a major sustainability risk mapping and management exercise. Senior managers from across the business were brought together to identify sustainability risks, identify business impacts and prioritise risks for further action. Sustainability risks, with a focus on water and climate change, were classified according to their business impact: financial, brand / reputation, operational, and environmental.

Risks identified through this exercise will be mapped against the insight and feedback of our Creating Shared Value Advisory Board to ensure our strategy is aligned with stakeholder expectations. Throughout 2010, a mitigation strategy will be formulated for high risk areas.

Our Environmental Footprint – our performance

	GRI reference	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Production							
Production volume (tonnes)		438,309	390,594	341,912	352,550	311,522	330,282
Energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions[#]							
Direct energy consumption – scope 1 (GJ) [∇]	EN3	–	–	–	–	–	1,332,325
Indirect energy – scope 2 (GJ)	EN4	–	–	–	–	–	559,726
Total energy consumption (GJ)	◇	2,967,904	2,303,788	1,927,779	1,995,860	1,895,501	1,892,051
Total energy consumption (GJ per tonne of manufactured product)	◇	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.7
Scope 1 – Direct energy emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)	EN16	–	–	‡	52,184	47,386	44,852
Scope 2 – Energy indirect emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)	EN16	–	–	‡	131,867	160,401	160,078
Total energy greenhouse emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e) [*]	EN16	206,729	123,146	113,713	184,051	207,788	204,930
Scope 1 energy greenhouse emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e per tonne of manufactured product)	◇	–	–	–	0.15	0.15	0.14
Water[#]							
Water usage (kL)	EN8	2,430,724	1,909,162	1,571,639	1,476,277	1,168,893	1,205,645
Water usage (kL per tonne of manufactured product)	◇	5.6	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.7
Total water discharge (m ³)	EN21	2,233,214	1,574,547	1,250,009	911,720	780,682	836,454
Total water discharge (m ³ per tonne of manufactured product)	◇	5.1	4.0	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Transport – tool of trade vehicles[□]							
Kilometres travelled	EN29	–	–	–	–	–	18,337,667
Fuel consumption (litres)	EN29	–	–	–	–	–	2,666,497
Waste[#]							
Non-hazardous waste disposed of to landfill (t)	EN22	8,055	8,221	8,063	8,209	6,267	5,989
Materials recycled (t)	EN22	35,448	33,609	36,878	34,678	19,513	38,779
Non-hazardous waste disposed of to landfill (kgs per tonne of manufactured product)	◇	18.4	21.0	23.6	23.3	20.1	18.1
Resource efficiency[#]							
Number of eco reduction actions identified	EN5 / EN18	–	–	–	–	–	381
Number of eco reduction actions implemented	EN5 / EN18	–	–	–	–	–	171
Packaging[†]							
Net tonnes of product sold	EN27	–	–	297,788	323,511	272,697	244,738
Net tonnes of packaging used	EN27	–	–	46,382	48,492	53,585	46,152
Product to packaging ratio	EN27	–	–	6.42:1	6.67:1	5.09:1	5.30:1
Total 'recyclable' packaging sold (tonnes)	EN27	–	–	37,201	39,150	45,242	39,945
'Non-recyclable' packaging sold (tonnes)	EN27	–	–	9,181	9,342	8,343	6,050
Packaging content which is recycled (by weight %)	EN2	–	–	68.6	68.8	65.7	75

† Australia only – and as at June 30 (as per National Packaging Covenant (NPC) requirements).

* This currently covers our material emission sources – electricity, gas and other sources of scope 1 energy emissions – from our factories.

‡ Scope 1 and scope 2 emission sources were not reported separately from 2004 and 2007.

□ Incorporates Tool of Trade vehicles owned and operated by Nestlé Oceania, including TOT motor vehicles, Ice Cream Route vehicles, CDS vehicles and factory vehicles.

◇ Nestlé specific indicator.

Oceania factories only.

° Australian National Greenhouse Energy Reporting (NGER) CO₂ emission factors used from 2008 onwards. Previously, International Energy Agency emission factors were used.

∇ Includes biomass energy sources.