Planet Positive Performance

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (MWh)	FY19	FY21
Total Energy Consumption, direct operations[5]	**2,570,946**	**2,605,210**
Total purchased electricity, direct operations	1,948,466	1,991,153
Percent renewable[6]	71%	66%
Total fuel consumed, direct operations[7]	622,480	614,057

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS[8]	FY19	FY21
Scope 1[9]	**349,178**	**372,020**
Scope 2		
market-based[6,9]	396,487	474,774
location-based[9]	877,440	923,483
sub-total scope 1 + 2 market-based emissions	*745,665*	*846,794*
Scope 3[10]		
1 Purchased goods and services[9,11,12]	8,143,957	8,128,362
2 Capital goods	250,223	211,674
3 Fuel- and energy-related activities	164,059	203,417
4 Upstream transportation and distribution	589,987	676,195
5 Waste generated in operations	287,716	283,847
6 Business travel	26,008	3,766
7 Employee commuting	583,742	619,526
8 Upstream leased assets[13]	*Not relevant*	
9 Downstream transportation and distribution	*Not relevant*	
10 Processing of sold products	42,055	46,498
11 Use of sold products	77,718	78,339
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	155,748	155,004
13 Downstream leased assets[15]	*Not relevant*	
14 Franchises[16]	3,330,106	2,308,317
15 Investments[17]	143,350	1,144,133
subtotal scope 3 emissions	*13,794,670*	*13,859,078*
Total emissions (scope 1 + 2 market-based + 3)	**14,540,335**	**14,705,871**
Percent of total GHG emissions from fluid dairy purchases[18]	19%	18%
Percent of total GHG emissions from green coffee purchases[19]	16%	14%
Percent reduction of total emissions from FY19 baseline		**-1%**

[5]In gigajoules, total energy consumption in FY21 equals 9,478,801 GJ, and total fuel consumed in FY21 equals 2,296,223 GJ.

[6]A methodology change was made in FY19 and FY21 inventories to update estimates and emission factors resulting more scope 2 market-based emission than previously reported for FY19. This also impacted the percent of electricity sourced from renewables.

[7]Fuel use includes natural gas, propane, aviation fuel and vehicle fuel.

[8]Starbucks presents greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol and uses global warming potential values from the IPCC Fourth Assessment.

[9]FY21 data has been third-party verified by Burns and McDonnell. Their report is available at the end of this report.

[10]Scope 3 emissions utilize location-based values

[11]Category 1 emissions includes land use change (LUC) for purchases of coffee, tea, cocoa and dairy. LUC is defined as a change from one land-use category to another as a result of human activity. We use the Quantis LUC methodology, which accounts for year-to-year, country-level LUC over 20-year intervals, including primary and secondary forest loss; peatland drainage and degradation; and soil erosion and degradation. LUC numbers were assumed to stay constant from FY20, as we plan to update our calculation methodologies for these emissions for our next reporting cycle as new guidance becomes available.

[12]Category 1 emissions include the emissions from the purchased goods and services made by Starbucks Corporation. We have moved purchases made by licensees for key commodities to category 14 as recommended by the GHG Protocol.

[13]Starbucks does not have significant upstream leased assets.

[14]Downstream transportation impacts are minimal and not calculated.

[15]Starbucks does not act as a lessor.

[16]A methodology change was made in the FY19 and FY21 inventories to include the scope 1, 2 and select scope 3 emissions of our global licensed stores' in category 14, instead of category 3 as in prior years. The select scope 3 emissions include the emissions from these licensed stores' purchases of food, beverage ingredients, and packaging not purchased through Starbucks Corporation as these are covered in category 1. Due to data availability, purchases by Licensed Stores are often estimated.

[17]A methodology change was made in the FY19 and FY21 inventories to include operational emissions from two joint ventures: (1) North American Coffee Partnership, a joint venture with Pepsi, and (2) Starbucks AiNi Group. From FY20 to FY21, we also updated our methodology for estimating emissions from our investment in the Valor Siren Venture Fund.