

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Coca-Cola HBC (Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company) is a leading bottling partner of The Coca-Cola Company and growth-focused consumer packaged goods (CPG) business. The Coca-Cola Company owns and develops its brands while Coca-Cola HBC is responsible for producing, distributing, and selling these beverages, using concentrate we buy from The Coca-Cola Company under an incidence-based pricing model. Selling more than 2.7 billion unit cases annually, we're one of the world's largest bottlers of The Coca-Cola Company's brands. We operate in 29 countries (after the acquisition of the Egyptian bottler in January 2022), serving 715 million potential consumers across three continents. We bottle, sell and distribute the world's most recognised soft drink: Coca-Cola. Along with Coca-Cola Light, Sprite and Fanta, also licensed to us by The Coca-Cola Company, these are four of the world's five best-selling non-alcoholic ready-to drink beverages. Still drinks (water, juices, tea, plant-based) and energy drinks make up to 23 percent of our revenue. This diverse portfolio means that we're a strong partner for our customers and provide great choice for consumers. We've integrated sustainability into every part of our business, aiming to build long-term value for our stakeholders. Coca-Cola HBC is headquartered in Zug, Switzerland and has a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange and secondary listing on the Athens Exchange.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

5 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

5 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

5 years

C0.3

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

- Armenia
- Austria
- Belarus
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Estonia
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Montenegro
- Nigeria
- North Macedonia
- Poland
- Republic of Moldova
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Switzerland
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

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

Operational control

C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6

(C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6) Are emissions from agricultural/forestry, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or emissions from the consumption of your products – whether in your direct operations or in other parts of your value chain – relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	Yes [Consumption only]

C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b

(C-AC0.6b/C-FB0.6b/C-PF0.6b) Why are emissions from agricultural/forestry activities undertaken on your own land not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Do not own/manage land

Please explain

We don't have our own farms/land/forests and hence we don't conduct any agricultural, forestry activity. We buy from our suppliers the ingredients needed for our production such as sugar, juice concentrates, sweeteners.

C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7

(C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7) Which agricultural commodity(ies) that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodity

Sugar

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

40-60%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

We source crystal sugar from our suppliers and use the ingredients for production of our beverages. We don't process/manufacture sugar cane or sugar beet. Most of our Sparkling Soft Drinks (SSD) use sugar and they represent around 80% of our revenue. 25% are low or no sugar beverages that used a very small or no amount of sugar. Crystal sugar purchased is around 77% out of all sweeteners we purchase, which gives around 40-60% dependence of the revenue from sugar ($80\% \times (100\% - 25\%) \times 77\% = 46.2\%$).

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Fruit juice concentrate (Oranges, Apples and Others))

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

We source fruit juice concentrate from our suppliers and use this concentrate in our beverages as an ingredient. We don't process/manufacture any raw oranges, apples, peach or any other fruit. Around 7% of our portfolio in 2022 are Juices, so less than 10% of our revenue depends on this ingredient.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Corn used to produce High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS))

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

10-20%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

We source sugar syrup from our suppliers and use the ingredients for production of our beverages. We don't process/manufacture HFCS from corn/maize. Most of our Sparkling Soft Drinks (SSD) use sugar and they represent around 80% of our revenue. 25% are low or no sugar beverages that used a very small or no amount of sugar. High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) purchased is around 23% out of all sweeteners we purchase, which gives around 40-60% dependence of the revenue from sugar ($80\% \times (100\% - 25\%) \times 23\% = 13.8\%$).

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	CH0198251305

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>The Board of Directors has 4 committees including a Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) and Audit & Risk Committee (ARC). Climate impact related issues management is given the highest level of senior leaders oversight and is embedded into company's strategy and mission, it is supervised by Board Social Responsibility Committee (SRC), while climate risks and opportunities are overseen by the ARC.</p> <p>SRC is responsible for development and supervision of procedures and systems to ensure the pursuit of the Group's social and environmental goals, SRC endorses our sustainability targets, including climate, GHG and energy targets and commitments. The Committee establishes principles governing environment, climate impact, water security management and oversees development of performance management to achieve environmental, climate, water, packaging, biodiversity and social-relevant goals. SRC focuses on the implementation of climate impact, sustainability strategy; ensures that sustainability and climate objectives are fully integrated in the business strategy and in the incentives; reviews rate of implementation and progress of climate, sustainability commitments and targets. In 2022 the SRC reviewed and provided guidance and insights to advance the Group's sustainability approach in the following climate-related areas: review of the actions, initiatives, and progress versus the roadmap of NetZeroBy40, the Company's commitment to reaching net zero emissions by 2040, combined with science-based carbon reduction targets by 2030; endorsement of the first Group biodiversity commitment; update of the Climate Change Policy and environmental policy; deep review of sustainable packaging progress, including status of in-house rPET production, approach to packageless, refillables, and packaging collection models; innovative opportunities related to green hydrogen, potential enzymatic recycling of packaging; materiality assessment process. Climate risks & opportunities are part of the overall enterprise risk management process, which are reviewed quarterly by the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) of the Board. These updates to the Committee are provided by the Chief Risk Officer. We have grouped our principal risks to 4 main categories and Managing the risks and opportunities of climate change is one of the 4 categories. In 2022 the ARC endorsed our comprehensive quantitative assessments on climate-related risks, including physical, transitional and reputational risks.</p>

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Overseeing value chain engagement</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>The UK Corporate Governance Code guidelines on risk management stipulate the requirement for risk to be overseen by the Board of Directors including committees. The Board is primarily responsible for our strategic plan, risk appetite, systems of internal control and corporate governance policies, to ensure the long-term success of our business, underpinned by sustainability. It retains control of key decisions and ensures there is a clear division of responsibilities.</p> <p>The Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) establishes principles governing environmental management and oversees development of performance management to achieve environmental goals, including those related to climate. The SRC reviews and provides guidance and insights to advance the Group's sustainability strategies.</p> <p>The SRC reviews outcome of the annual materiality assessment defined by the internal&external stakeholders. During 2022 the SRC met on quarterly basis and reviewed the progress on all sustainability projects, with particular emphasis on climate change, improved waste management, energy from renewable sources as well as packaging recovery and GHG emissions reduction across the value chain- those targets are included in our Mission Sustainability 2025. Based on the reviews outcome Board Committee advocated necessary strategic initiatives and directions.</p> <p>SRC endorsed our NetZeroBy40 commitment on achieving net zero emissions across the entire value chain (sc. 1, 2, 3) by 2040. The full review of 2025 Sustainability Commitments progress including emissions, energy, recycling, waste, water topics, sourcing and the progress and investments needed for our NetZeroBy40 goal, is given to the SRC on quarterly basis by Chief Corporate Affairs&Sustainability Officer and Head of Sustainability. The main activities in the value chain, part of the overall climate transition plan, our 2030 & 2040 roadmaps and CAPEX needed are reviewed by the SRC. In 2022 the SRC endorsed the investment in in-house rPET facility in Italy which will reduce the emissions from packaging materials.</p> <p>In 2022 the SRC monitored the innovation projects and partnerships that support our ESG agenda, including the opportunities related to green hydrogen with UK-based company, and partnership on potential enzymatic recycling of packaging with the University of Portsmouth.</p> <p>In 2022, our CEO was part of every meeting of the SRC. In 2021 we have introduced carbon emissions reduction as part of the LTIP (long-term incentive plan) and 2022 results were part of the incentives of the eligible employees.</p> <p>Board's Audit & Risk Committee (ARC) is overseeing all business risks, including environmental and climate risks. They met 8 times in 2022. The CRO reported quarterly to the ARC on related topics, he presented the comprehensive TCFD disclosure, including different climate-related scenario analysis, the impact from physical, transitional, reputational and other risks on the business and our mitigation strategy.</p>

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	One of CCHBC Board Member, the chairman of the Social Responsibility Committee is a member of the European Council of The Nature Conservancy (TNC). TNC works in 79 countries and territories and includes 4,000 global staff members, among them over 400 scientists. It is tackling climate change, conserving lands, waters and oceans at unprecedented scale and providing food and water sustainably. 8 of our Board of Directors members have expertise in sustainable sourcing and packaging, CO2 emissions and experience in wider stakeholder engagement (please see p. 101 from our 2022 IAR: https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
 Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
 Providing climate-related employee incentives
 Developing a climate transition plan
 Implementing a climate transition plan
 Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
 Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
 Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
 Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
 Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO chairs the Sustainability Steering Committee which is our Executive Management body that meets quarterly and discusses performance, approves new strategic initiatives, allocates resources. The CEO reports to the Board of Directors. In 2022 the CEO took part in every meeting of the Social Responsibility Committee of the Board. The CEO, through the Executive Leadership Team members, is responsible for managing the progress and execution (implementation) of all activities, investments and expenditures needed for our Mission 2025 sustainability commitments (among them commitments related to climate, renewable energy, water, packaging, sourcing, SBTs etc.), NetZeroBy40 goal and biodiversity. In 2022, in the agenda of Sustainability SteerCo were: Climate roadmaps by 2030 and 2040, status and results of climate-related goals, detailed sustainability budget, quantified climate-related scenarios, transition plans.
 The Company's ambitious goal to achieve net zero emissions across its entire value chain by 2040 as per the 1.5 degree Celsius scenarios approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), is included in the incentives (LTIP and PSP) of all leaders of Coca-Cola HBC, starting from the CEO and the Executive Leadership Team (ELT).

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Yes, we provide both monetary and non-monetary incentives for the management of climate-related issues across all organisational leadership layers, including the achievement of emission & energy reduction targets, not only on Group & C-suite level, but also on country and plant management levels down to production shop floor. We believe each Hellenic employee plays an important role in the final achievement of our sustainability targets and has these goals embedded into one's work culture & ethic, therefore all employees can receive recognition for their performance minimizing our impact on climate. Since 2021, the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions metric was selected to directly align with and incentivize the delivery of the Company's ESG objectives, particularly our ambitious goal to achieve net zero emissions across our entire value chain by 2040. CO2 emissions are part of the LTIP (15% weight) and Performance Share Plan of all people eligible.

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target

Reduction in absolute emissions

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

1) The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions metric was selected to directly align with and incentivise the delivery of the Company's ESG objectives, particularly our ambitious goal to achieve net zero emissions across our entire value chain by 2040. GHG emissions are part of the LTIP with 15% weight, and PSP (Performance Share Plan) - their timeframe is every 3 years.

This ensures that climate-related ambitions and goals are embedded throughout the company and that management is held accountable for the achievement of these goals. The targets summarised below were disclosed via the London Stock Exchange's regulatory news service (RNS) in September 2022. These targets exclude Russia and Ukraine as the company had significant operations in both countries: threshold 2.921 million tonnes of absolute CO₂e, and 2.720 million tonnes of CO₂e for full vesting 100%.

2) In the annual objectives (MIP or Management Incentive Plan) of the CEO in 2022 are included: Reduction in CO₂ and increase energy efficient coolers; Progress towards World without waste (our packaging progress is directly linked to emissions target as packaging is the biggest emitter in our entire value chain); leadership position on the main recognised ESG benchmarks.

The Company has used ESG metrics for either short-term or long-term incentives for a number of years, reflecting our approach to responsible, long-term management and the importance of ensuring our licence to operate. The CEO's individual performance is measured in key strategic areas, including ESG benchmarks, and these are taken into account for the MIP. The individual annual objectives of the CEO are reviewed collectively by the Remuneration Committee and they decide based on the total achievement what percent to be applied.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our NetZero40 target (it is our long-term goal of achieving net zero absolute GHG emissions across the entire value chain Scope 1, 2 and 3) is split per annual targets (roadmap targets) of absolute emissions Scope 1, 2 and 3. These annual absolute emissions are the respective targets directly linked to the Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP) and Performance Share Plan (PSP) for the respective year in scope. Its weight is 15% of the total bonus.

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions metric was selected to directly align with and incentivise the delivery of the Company's ESG objectives, particularly our ambitious goal to achieve net zero emissions across our entire value chain by 2040. GHG emissions are part of the LTIP with 15% weight, and PSP (Performance Share Plan) - their timeframe is every 3 years.

This ensures that climate-related ambitions and goals are embedded throughout the company and that management is held accountable for the achievement of these goals.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our NetZero40 target (it is our long-term goal of achieving net zero absolute GHG emissions across the entire value chain Scope 1, 2 and 3) is split per annual targets (roadmap targets) of absolute emissions Scope 1, 2 and 3. These annual absolute emissions are the respective targets directly linked to the Long-term Incentive Plan (LTIP) and Performance Share Plan (PSP) for the respective year in scope. Its weight is 15% of the total bonus.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Energy efficiency improvement

Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Energy use reduction with direct impact on emissions reduction and water use reduction are part of our plants "Pay for Performance" incentive. This incentive program is directly linked to our climate change strategy. We do incentivise also improvement memos, quick wins and successful practices (continuous improvement ideas) to individual and teams level in our manufacturing sites as those are helping to reduce carbon emission, energy, water, waste use, and build organization culture and awareness on climate change. We have a mandatory leading KPI: Near Loss, which includes all improvement opportunities related to energy and water efficiency, waste reduction, carbon savings. Those ideas are generated by our own employees at sites and are related to minimizing impact on climate change and reducing emissions. This is very important behavioral and motivational driver in our organizational for all employees. All people that work in our manufacturing sites have a target for reporting and closure of Near Losses. In addition, we have established an annual individual reward for the best idea (best Near Loss), which is embedded into company's rewarding

program.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentives of the employees on production floor and warehouses improve their awareness and their involvement in the initiatives contributing to the energy reduction which reduces emissions as well. Employees become as Ambassadors of our sustainability commitments.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	2	Climate-related risks are part of our risk register and the time horizons are the same for all type of business risk. Short term risks are linked with company annual business planning cycle.
Medium-term	2	5	Climate-related risks are part of our risk register and the time horizons are the same for all type of business risk. Medium term risks are linked with our Long Range Planning (LRP) process .
Long-term	5		Climate-related risks are part of our risk register and the time horizons are the same for all type of business risk. Long-term risks are linked with the strategic planning process and our long-term Sustainability commitments.

C2.1b

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

Our risk assessment process consists of evaluating the likelihood of an event occurring and the impact on the business if it did, on 6 factors – financial (including operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements), health and safety, environmental, reputation, management effort and business interruption. We then consider current mitigation plans in place and the effectiveness of those plans in order to evaluate the level of residual risk and the extent to which that risk is within our tolerance. We prioritise risks based the level of residual risk.

Specifically for financial impact substantive would be considered "material" - or the amount that would affect the judgement of an informed investor and therefore needs to be made public. This amount is set independently by our auditors based on profit before tax and therefore can change annually. It is currently set at €41m. We also consider serious impact on the health and safety of people, damage to our reputation and brands, time for business recovery of more than 6 weeks if it impacts our ability to supply our customers, adverse regulatory involvement including fines or costs of changing processes or otherwise responding to undertakings, serious negative impact on the environment; as substantive impact. These impact factors are embedded in our risk assessment process.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Our company enterprise risk management (ERM) process for the identification, review, management and escalation of both risks and opportunities is based on ISO31000 and in compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code. ERM is led by the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) supported by the Group Business Resilience Team.

We take a top down, bottom-up approach to risk management. The Board is accountable for the Group's risk management and internal control system and supervising their effectiveness through the Audit and Risk Committee (A&RC). The A&RC sets risk appetite and reviews the Company's risk exposure quarterly to ensure that material matters and principal risks are managed effectively and in alignment with our long-term strategic goals and objectives. While oversight responsibility rests with the A&RC, the Board is updated on outcomes and all significant updates or changes. In addition, the Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) of the Board receives quarterly updates on our sustainability program that includes a summary of our assessment and management of key climate-related risks.

Inputs to the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), Board, SRC and A&RC are captured from Group Risk and Compliance Committee (GRCC), which is Coca-Cola HBC's risk think-tank and independent risk review mechanism. Its members are senior business leaders from all functions and contribute with their experience and insights to the company's principal risks and opportunities assessments, including climate change-related risks. The GRCC considers risks reported by our business units as well as their own functional risk monitoring program as part of the biannual. The outcome of this review is the CRO's reports to the ELT and A&RC along with mitigating actions.

The senior leadership teams in all business units conduct monthly reviews of key risks to the business and the outcomes are documented in our risk registers. The Group Business Resilience Team reviews these risk registers regularly and key risks and trends are discussed with the Regional Directors and their management teams biannually. The outcomes of these discussions are included in the GRCC review described above.

Climate change is considered a substantive risk (see definitions of substantive above). Consistent with our ERM program, our materiality assessment and TCFD reporting, we have identified a number of climate-related risks in our Principal Risk register and which are reported in the Integrated Annual Report.

Consistent with our approach to all of our principal risks, cross-functional teams have identified, assessed and developed management plans for 8 material risks associated with climate change - four transition risks and 4 physical risks, across our value chain, up- & downstream, and our own operations. Our risk assessment process consists of evaluating the likelihood of an event occurring and the impact on the business if it did, on 6 factors - financial (including operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements), health and safety, environmental, reputation, management effort and business interruption. We then consider current mitigation plans in place and the effectiveness of those plans in order to evaluate the level of residual risk and the extent to which that risk is within our tolerance. We prioritise risks based the level of residual risk.

For climate change-related risks, there remains a great deal of uncertainty around how climate change will impact our business over the longer term as it is dependent on actions government and non-government actions take over the short, medium and long term to reduce the global warming. In considering climate change related risks, we focus on multiple climate scenarios, including "Paris Ambition" or 1.5 degrees (RCP 1.9), RCP 4.5 as a mid-point and RCP 8.5 as a worst case scenario; and we use short, medium and long term horizons to 2040 to ensure our assessments align with our commitment to achieve NetZero by 2040. This enables us to keep a wide-angle view of these risks and enables the corporate agility to course correct our adaptation and mitigation plans over the medium to longer term, as well as ensuring we consider short term implications of the transition to a lower carbon economy.

The four transition risks that we assess are: 1) Increased costs across our value chain from GHG regulations; 2) Increased cost of packaging; 3) Increased costs and disruptions due to water regulations; 4) Damage to the reputation of the beverage sector.

The physical effects of climate change will be limited if action is taken in the short-medium term to force a transition to a low carbon economy. This will require regulatory, market and technological changes. The speed and severity of these changes will have an impact on our business over the short and medium term. The transition to a low carbon economy also presents a number of opportunities for our business. Investments in new technologies are important to meet expectations of key stakeholders to reduce carbon emissions and also present opportunities for significant cost savings.

Example: in 2022 we assessed the operational costs of additional carbon taxes over the medium to long term on our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions; and estimated the capital expenditures needed to reduce our carbon emissions based on 1.5°C and 2 °C and above warming scenarios.

The 4 physical risks that we assess are: 1) Disruption to manufacturing from extreme weather; 2) Disruption to distribution caused by extreme weather; 3) Reduced ability to produce as result of water scarcity; 4) Impact on the cost and availability of ingredients. Physical risks are those caused by higher concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere which in turn lead to higher average temperatures, more acidic oceans, changing weather patterns and rising sea levels. While there is no doubt that climate change has caused significant changes to global weather patterns, they are not likely to have a direct impact on our business over the short term. Extreme weather and changing weather and precipitation patterns can impact our business over the medium to long term. For example, increased frequency or severity of drought, flooding or storms in the agricultural sector could affect supply of raw materials (upstream) or physical damage or disruption to our own production facilities and distribution systems (direct), or changes to our customer channels as a result of changing consumption patterns (downstream). We considered these risks in our climate change related assessments.

Example: in 2022 we assessed the impact of extreme weather events such as extreme precipitation and consequent flooding, drought and wildfires on our production facilities. We identified 19 plants that may be at greater risk over the medium to long term and developed adaptation plans and estimated the capital expenditure requirements to implement those plans over the next 5 years in order to mitigate the risk.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Our business uses various types of packaging materials and delivery methods with different carbon footprints. Regulations designed to decrease the use of packaging materials that contribute to GHG emissions could increase our costs.</p> <p>Current and future regulation may affect food and beverage packaging and collections, product delivery, it could increase the cost of doing business and would require significant investment. That's why, at country level and company level, this risk is always included as part of our Risk assessment and management and it is included in the Risk registers.</p> <p>Example: The EU Single-Use Plastics Directive (SUP) is an example of current regulation which does and will substantially impact our product design and operations in EU member states. The objective of the directive is to prevent and reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, with specific regard to single-use plastic products. Such directives are driving our short/ medium and long term actions and strategic decisions mitigating the impact.</p> <p>First strategy: We introduced the first label-free branded water packaging in Switzerland, launching three label-free variants of Valser. The distinctive look differentiates our products while improving the ease of package recycling.</p> <p>Second strategy developed is related to recycled content increase in single-use PET packaging, which is directly linked with brand strategy. Our phase 1 for execution of this strategy is 100% rPET packaged water and phase 2 - recycled PET content increase or introduction for carbonated soft drinks. To support this strategy execution, in 2022, Switzerland moved all its locally produced portfolio in plastic bottles to 100% rPET. Italy and Austria also began transitioning their locally produced PET portfolios to 100% rPET.</p> <p>Third strategy is related to standardised design development for plastic closures, which will be replaced with tethered closures: in 2022, we moved to tethered caps in 3 countries (Hungary, Italy and Bulgaria).</p> <p>New evolving business topic is related to Single-use-packages replacement with refillable packages and packageless solutions, requiring respective strategic plan development to respond to new legislative requirement in EU.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Emerging regulation may affect food and beverage packaging and collections, product delivery, it could increase the cost of doing business and would require significant investment. That's why, at country level and company level, this risk is always included as part of our Risk assessment and management and it is included in the Risk registers. Concerns related to packaging waste and plastic pollution remain as one of our principal risks.</p> <p>Example of the emerging regulation: In November 2022, the EU released draft regulations that provide minimum requirements for reusable, recycled packaging, collection: it is an example of emerging regulation which does and will substantially impact our product design, packaging materials, and operations in EU member states. The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (PPWD) lays down measures to prevent the production of packaging waste, and to promote reuse of packaging and recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste, with specific targets for recycled content, recyclability and collection by 2025 and 2030. Such directives are driving our short/ medium and long term actions and strategic decisions mitigating the impact.</p> <p>Given the fact that many countries in our territories are beginning or considering a transition towards DRS, we expect to see future increases in our collection rates following the implementation timeline for these new schemes, with most significant changes anticipated in EU countries from 2023 to 2025. To support and mitigate, we are investing in circular systems that support high rates of packaging collection, effective recycling and use of recycled materials: In 2022, we supported the launch of two new DRS in Slovakia and Latvia, bringing the total number of DRS in Coca-Cola HBC territories to five, including Croatia, Estonia and Lithuania. Besides, following a successful pilot programme in Moldova, we played an active role in the launch of a new Packaging Recovery Organisation (PRO) there in late 2022.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Technology related risks are included into the risk process and evaluated - failing to quickly make use of new, innovative technologies might pose a risk for our company not being able to deliver on the climate related objectives (reduction in emissions) and thus could potentially mean negative external implication. On country and group level we always assess risks related to technology - industrial processes and technology for chemical recycling of PET material, low carbon transport modes (e.g. electric, hybrid cars) and based on the risk assessment outcome decisions are taken to invest into: 1) innovative and latest generation, state-of-the-art technology and equipment, consuming by design less energy, water, 2) energy efficient refrigerators placed to customers outlets in all countries we operate, thus having emissions reduction and positive climate impact.</p> <p>In 2022 we converted an old factory in Gaglianico into an innovative hub, which transforms up to 30,000 tonnes of PET per year into new 100% recycled PET preforms, enough to meet our beverage bottling needs in the country. The site is fully powered by electricity from 100% renewable sources leading to a reduction in the CO2 emissions of producing a preform by up to 70% compared with virgin plastic.</p> <p>We developed a 'digital twin' of our Austrian physical manufacturing plant in the industrial metaverse. This pilot digital twin project led to a 9% reduction of energy usage and a reduction of CO2 emissions in the piloted production line.</p> <p>Additionally, our manufacturing plants are undergoing energy audits based on energy optimization and recovery, equipment replacement, new technology installation plans are developed and implemented.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>Legal risk, including any potential litigation, is always included at country and company level. As we are committed to be in full compliance with regulations and laws, the regular assessment of compliance to laws and regulations is always done both at the business unit and Group level. The risks (including climate change) are evaluated for the country of production of our beverages and countries where these products are sold. It is required, as we operate in different legal environments (EU & Eurasia, Africa) and are assessed as part of our environment management programs and validated during company-wide ISO14001 audits and certification schemes. All business units have environment management system implemented and part of this is regular legal compliance assessment.</p> <p>Example: The EU Green Deal (carbon neutrality roadmap for EU) developing proposal on Energy Taxation Directive and a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism could be potentially risk as we operate in EU and non-EU countries. We have developed our new set of carbon emission targets following SBTi 1.5 degree trajectory. That will help to address climate-related legal risk even better than currently. In addition, in 2021 we did publicly commit to net zero by 2040, our transition plan to GHG emissions neutrality covering all our markets in EU, Eurasia and Nigeria in Africa.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Risk of commodities vulnerability is always included in business unit and Group risks assessment. This is because we source locally but the impact can be for whole company potentially. The risk of availability of raw materials, increase in price cause by climate change, is evaluated. Based on this sourcing decisions and engagement programs with suppliers are set. In risk register of Greece - an important big market for Hellenic where a few of our plants operate in water risk areas and which source ingredients (orange juice) locally, the potential high cost of orange juice concentrate (the agricultural based ingredients) is taken into consideration. Therefore, we have set our programs to engage with suppliers to help them to minimise impact on climate (trainings, innovations and best-practice sharing) and also have set a business contingency plan to respond to raw material shortages.</p> <p>Also, shift in customers demand who look for environmentally friendly, low-carbon and recyclable products (customers in developed countries look for smaller, convenient, re-cyclable, reusable package types and formats) is evaluated in business unit and Group level. Based on that, the strategy developed is related to recycled content increase in single-use PET packaging, which is directly linked with brand strategy. Our phase 1 for execution of this strategy is 100% rPET packaged water and phase 2 - recycled PET content increase or introduction for carbonated soft drinks. To support this strategy execution, we have decided on implementation of in-house rPET production. We have created cross-functional team working on development of packageless (refillables, dispensing and reuse) solutions to respond to customers and consumer expectations on low-carbon and sustainable packaging alternatives. Some of those solutions are being now piloted: the first Compact Freestyle machines are going live in four of our business units - Switzerland, Austria, the island of Ireland and Italy in 2022.</p> <p>In 2020, we began our roll out of the innovative KeelClip™ paperboard solution for can multipacks. It eliminates plastic packaging from our can multipacks in 22 countries so far, helping us to reduce our plastic packaging footprint (app. 2,400 tonnes of single-use plastic material is avoided).</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Reputational risks and opportunities are always part of the business unit and Group level regular risk assessment process. Based on its outcome, the decisions and mitigation actions are developed to sustain trust in the company's products, brands and reputation. Maintaining our reputation and trust of our key stakeholders is essential to our business. Our most valuable stakeholder relationships are with our people and the communities we operate in, our customers, suppliers, governments and regulators.</p> <p>We are reliant on the value and positive reputation of Coca-Cola brand as the one of the most valued globally. Consumer perceptions of the beverage sector as a contributor to climate change may impact the reputation of our business and brands and ultimately demand for our products. In addition, being seen as part of the problem leads to the targeting of the beverage sector for new and/or increasing climate-related taxes.</p> <p>In 2022, we developed and started populating a model for estimating the impact on our reputation of meeting or not meeting the expectations of key stakeholder groups on progress on our environmental performance. Our materiality assessment shows that our response to various aspects of climate change is already a key concern and this is likely to grow over the medium to longer term. We consider three key stakeholder groups: • current and future employees and their willingness to work for us which could ultimately impact our ability to attract and retain talented people • investors and their willingness to invest in us which could impact our cost of capital • consumers and their willingness to purchase our products.</p> <p>Example of risk mitigation: In addition to our Mission 2025 sustainability public commitments, we have developed our new set of carbon emission targets following SBTi 1.5 degree trajectory. That will help to address climate-related legal risk for our industry. In addition, in 2021 we did publicly commit to net zero by 2040, our transition plan to GHG emissions neutrality covering all our markets in EU, Eurasia and Nigeria in Africa. We monitor monthly the emissions reduction monthly, via Sustainability dashboard and transparently disclose our progress towards our emissions reduction goals.</p>

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Acute physical risks are always included in the risk assessment at business unit and Group level: Extreme weather & water scarcity could impact operations and interrupt product supply at plant level.</p> <p>As the potential risk is related to climate change we have set programs to reduce emissions, increase ratio of renewable energy vs non-renewable in operations. In 2022 we conducted a comprehensive assessment of the potential impact of two different climate change scenarios (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5) relating to extreme weather on our plants using credible insurance industry data. We specifically assessed projected increases in flood risk, increase in likelihood of wildfires, increased precipitation and drought. We assessed data relating to 62 locations and identified 19 plants that we considered high risk and requiring capex to mitigate risks associated with extreme weather. Of those nineteen, fourteen facilities are considered high risk over the short term, and subject to current mitigation planning. Five were assessed as requiring additional capex as a result of climate change over the medium to long term. The impact would be on production capability and capacity in the plants. This may lead to out of stock and reduced ability to fulfill the customers' demand and reduced filling capacity due to constrains from water shortage.</p> <p>Action plans to mitigate the risk: Established adaptation plans for 16 plants (including newly acquired plants in Egypt) that we assessed as being significantly impacted by climate change. These plants in total represent around 27% of our revenue. Our plans include changes and upgrades to stormwater systems, flood mitigation works, fire prevention and suppression systems. We have estimated the capital expenditure costs of these adaptation plans to be €29m over the next 5 years.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Chronic physical risks are always included in the risk assessment country and company level. Chronic temperature increase in some regions would lead to water scarcity which could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce, especially in high season (summer). In 2021 we conducted a comprehensive quantitative assessment of our future water requirements under current conditions and under two different projected climate change scenarios up to 2040. In 2022, we updated that assessment based on revised data: 19 plants (called water priority locations) in 7 countries (e.g. in Greece, Italy, Nigeria etc.) are likely to come under increased water stress with climate change.</p> <p>Based on the risk assessment we implement multiple programs focusing on: Continue to implement water usage reduction plans across our operations (such as cleaning pattern optimisation, upgrades of the water treatment equipment); Implement water stewardship programs in water priority locations to mitigate shared water risks (e.g. In the community of Profitis Ilias in Heraklion (Greece) we launched 'Zero Drop' programme in partnership with the Global Water Partnership–Mediterranean and The Coca-Cola Foundation where we will save 10 million litres of water); Update source vulnerability assessments for and enhanced our plans, including identification of additional capital expenditure required for enhancing infrastructure; Emissions reduction in operations (energy saving by improved insulation, reduction of leakages of water, energy efficient machines, motors, pumps) and value chain (energy efficient refrigerators), reduction of water usage in our plants, engaging with our suppliers to improve their sustainability programs (efficient use of fertilizers, pesticides, sustainable farming, innovations in agronomy, water savers, Energy efficient machinery).</p> <p>In 2021 we have installed six new production lines in three countries which are all state-of-art energy and water efficient technologies. Example: air rinsing for the cans and Combi-Blocks for PET lines in Nigeria, Romania and Ukraine.</p> <p>We have introduced newly developed digital manufacturing platform in several of our manufacturing plants combining predictive maintenance and performance indicators into one system, including energy and water usage and consumption peaks.</p>

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Current cost of energy is 11% of the operating expenses. Increase of 5% of the energy prices would add 13 million Euro to the cost due to lack of sufficient capacity of the Renewable energy in some of our EU (Poland, Romania, Cyprus) and non-EU (Nigeria, Serbia, Ukraine) markets, during transition period of EU Green Deal and similar transition plans in Africa (takes account 2022FY OPEX on energy and fuels, multiplied by 5% of increase of the current expenses base).

Additionally, due to the use of the fossil sourced energy, company may face eligibility to the carbon emission tax, in a range of 10 EUR to 89 EUR per tonne of CO₂. This would result in addition of 3.4 to 30 million EUR to operating expenses annually (takes 2022FY CO₂e of own operations electricity and fuels, multiplied by the potential Carbon Tax of 10 EUR and 89 EUR per tonne).

Current risk >> 13+3.4 = 16.4 million EUR per year

Future risk >> 13+30 = 43 million EUR per year

In 2022 we invested 13.7 million EUR in energy optimisation, energy saving and renewable projects. We started in 2022 our Gas2Power project in Nigeria which will contribute to our NetZero40 commitment. We are looking to change out in-house power generation from current diesel fuel to natural gas and other lower carbon alternatives (CNG), and solar PVs. Part of this plan is also to optimise the supply and demand of energy in the plants, automate controls of operations of generators and digitalize the monitoring systems. In 2022 we installed additional rooftop solar panels in Nigeria, bringing total solar electricity generated across 6 production sites to 5.2 GWh, with an estimated emission reduction of 2,170 tonnes, and we will continue in 2023 with our transition plan to extend the solar PV installation to reach 15 MWh. In our Timisoara plant in Romania, we renewed the CIP (equipment cleaning) station and implemented cold CIP that saved energy. All these activities have been contributing to the delivery of set goal of energy efficiency for 2022, 0.38 MJ/lpb, energy use ratio per liter of beverage produced and achievement of our 2025 sustainability commitment target of carbon intensity for our own operations in 2022, (scope 1+2) 32.7 gCO₂e/lpb vs 32.9 gCO₂e/lpb 2025 target. All these energy savings provided have direct impact on emission reductions, therefore reducing the greenhouse gas effect and global warming.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

16400000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increase in energy prices by 5% would mean higher costs for operations by ca 13 million EUR (calculated 5% of annual Energy costs for company) - minimum potential impact.

Additionally, due to the use of the fossil sourced energy, company may face eligibility to the carbon emission tax, in a range of 10 EUR to 89 EUR per tonne of emitted carbon emissions. This would result in addition of 3.4 to 30 million Eur to operating expenses annually (takes account 2022FY CO2e of own operations electricity and fuels, multiplied by potential Carbon Tax of 10 EUR and 89 EUR).

Current risk >> 13 + 3.4 = 16.4 million EUR per year (the figure stated here).

Future risk >> 13 + 30 = 43 million EUR per year.

Cost of response to risk

14100000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We have public sustainability commitment to reduce carbon emissions in own operations (Scope 1+2) and increase the use of the renewable energy & electricity in our operations. We have also internal target on energy use ratio per liter of beverage produced. These goals and objectives are under close performance monitoring and actions tracking.

Since 2015 we use Internal Carbon Price/ Shadow Carbon Price as fully integral part of sustainability, including energy improvement, and its related CAPEX investment assessments.

We have 2030 Science-Based Target Initiative approved carbon emission targets covering entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3).

In 2022 we invested 13.7 million EUR to implement internally mandated energy savers and solution in our plants and 0.356 million EUR to sourcing Renewable electricity in our operations. Renewable electricity cost (Guarantees of Origin and International Renewable Electricity Certificates) is expected to increase significantly (x5) in the near-term future.

Mitigation cost >> 13.7+0.356 = 14.1 million eur per year;

Future mitigation >> 13.7+1.65 = 15.45 million eur per year.

All these activities have been contributing to the delivery of set goal of energy efficiency for 2022, 0.38 MJ/ lpb, energy use ratio per liter of beverage produced and achievement of our 2025 sustainability commitment target of carbon intensity for our own operations by the end of 2022, (scope 1+2) 32.7 gCO2e/ lpb vs 32.9 gCO2e/lpb 2025 target. All of the energy savings provided have direct impact on significant emission reductions, therefore reducing the greenhouse gas effect and global warming. Our use of renewable and clean electricity in our EU and Swiss manufacturing facilities increased to 99.2% in 2022.

In 2022 we installed additional rooftop solar panels in Nigeria, bringing total solar electricity generated across 6 production sites to 5.2 GWh, with an estimated emission reduction of 2,170 tonnes. We switched our grid electricity in Nigeria to a renewable source, reducing emissions by 5,600 tonnes.

Ploiesti plant switched from clean (CHP) energy to Renewable electricity, reaching 33% renewable electricity in 2022.

Comment

13.7M EUR is company 2022 Capex for energy saving projects in our plants. The quantification of cost is disclosed in our 2022 Integrated Annual Report as well as the 2022 GRI Content Index.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

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

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Chronic changes in precipitation patterns and extreme weather could lead to limited availability of water and therefore lower the crop in several geographies of the company such as Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Poland, Ukraine. Our key ingredients (Sugar and High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS)) supply would be interrupted due to supply point location in the high-risk areas impacted by the extreme weather conditions caused by climate change and prompt switch to new alternative supplier. In this situation, as a mitigation actions, we need to apply Supplier development programme to reach compliance to our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), this is part of our public Sustainability Commitments called Mission 2025. Our target is to sustainably source 100% of our key ingredients by 2025. The PSA is the Coca-Cola System-wide program that includes multiple initiatives related to climate and water, such as water and fertilizers use efficiency improvements, energy reduction initiatives that help to mitigate the risks from climate change to the agricultural commodities.

In 2022, we achieved 78% PSA certification of our key agricultural ingredients. Specifically, we achieved 72% in Sugar, 100% in HFCS and 95% in Juice certification.

Estimated risk impact is calculated by switch of the supply point to new alternative suppliers and increased commodity price from the new supply point. Based on experience, this will be in the range of 0.3-0.8% of total increase of COGS (Cost of Goods Sold) due to the wide range of suppliers available for those key ingredients.

Total spend on the sweeteners in 2022 was 622 million EUR, 0.3-0.8% of COGS increase would resulting in 622*0.3% = 1.866 million EUR and 622*0.8% = 4.976 million

EUR impact on COGS.

Exact figure of the risk is calculated with the average number of 0.3% and 0.8% which is 0.55% $((0.3\%+0.8\%)/2 = 0.55\%) \gg 3.421$ million EUR per year (0.55% of COGS).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3421000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We trace sales volume (Actuals & Future Projections) every 3 months. The volume of raw materials needed, such as sugar, HFCS & fruit juice concentrates, is calculated based on the product mix and respective recipes, so we are able to calculate in an accurate manner the quantities of each material needed per country and per plant, even all the way down to the SKU level.

Supply base risks are managed via multiple supply points in order to ensure we have alternatives in case of issues. Prices are tendered and matched to respective contracts per location/ plant for all identified materials per country & supply point. This means prices & total costs are known well in advance and we have agreements to secure volumes between multiple sources for multiple locations.

Rarely, we may have to look into a new source of materials supply and this primarily in cases that our volume growth has by far exceeded the planned expectations for Sales. In such cases we are adding supply from alternative sources. Availability, quality, and transport are key elements for adding a new supply point. In any case, the new supply point would be a known and established CCH supplier, that is asked to support a new location not yet allocated to them.

The estimated spend difference in case of change of established supply points is calculated as 0.3% (min) to 0.8% (max) of the total spend CCH spend. This represents transport costs and conversion costs primarily. We do not expect the majority of the impact to come from Commodity prices because those we hedge and pre-book well in advance to mitigate any significant budget volatility. We are performing also regular supply base risk assessments and mitigation plans to ensure suppliers locations are in low risk areas.

Total spend on the sweeteners in 2022 was 622 million EUR, 0.3-0.8% of COGS increase would resulting in $622 \cdot 0.3\% = 1.866$ million EUR and $622 \cdot 0.8\% = 4.976$ million EUR impact on COGS.

Risk $\gg 3.421$ million EUR per year (0.5% of COGS).

The estimated impact is considered as low to medium.

The prices (agricultural raw materials) fluctuation is in time-horizon of 6+ years.

Cost of response to risk

2000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy is to contract multiple suppliers per commodity to ensure the option to switch sourcing between suppliers in case of shortage in our standard supply.

As part of our programs, we use management methods to address this potential risk:

- a) We have public sustainability commitment including certifying 100% of our key ingredient suppliers to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) by 2025 (part of our Mission 2025 commitments). PSA include water, energy, carbon management, crop and soil management, post harvesting practices, fertilisers management etc.
- b) We are actively engaging with all our Key Ingredients and Commodities suppliers for the risk assessment via EcoVadis platform.
- c) We engage our Key Agricultural Ingredient suppliers to the PSA development program. Estimated cost of the development is 1 -3 million EUR representing ca. 0.3%-1% of the total spend.
- d) In 2022, we achieved 78% PSA certification of our key agricultural ingredients. Specifically, we achieved 72% in Sugar, 100% in HFCS and 95% in Juice certification (target year for achieving 100% certification is 2025).

Example of management method: our work with juice suppliers on water management & crop protection systems in Greece. We collaborate with key Greek orange, apricot and peach suppliers to improve their production capabilities and optimize cost in order to source from local suppliers instead of importing. We share with them best practices and innovations related to water and energy efficiency improvement as well as sustainable agriculture (e.g. efficient use of fertilizers, pesticides). For agricultural commodities we align with industry to recognize Rain Forest Alliance, Fair Trade, BonSucro and Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform. We performed Sustainability workshop with juice and sugar suppliers in Greece and we discussed the actions for assuring Environmental sustainability.

The cost of response to mitigate the risk related to the shortage of the supply and supplier development is estimated at 1 -3 million EUR representing ca. 0.3%-1% of the total spend.

Or Mitigation cost $\gg 2$ million EUR per one supplier.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

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

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

In case of extreme weather conditions, we can face production and/ or delivery disruption of our products to customers resulting in potential loss of NSR (Net Sales Revenue). Provided the limited time and quantity of the unavailability of product caused by this type of the event, we estimate, based on the experience that this will be reaching up to 1% of the total lost annual NSR. 1% of sales revenue results in 91.98 million EUR (2022 annual net sales revenue is EUR million 9,198.4) Net Sales Revenue loss.

Mitigation Actions:

We have performed Property Loss Prevention assessments and estimated in total 27 million EUR CAPEX investments required to adopted to physical climate risk (capex for additional barriers from flooding risk; storm water system upgrades, roof drainage; upgraded sprinkles and storm water cannon for fires for 14 plants (excluding Egypt) that are assessed to have the biggest physical risk).

Mitigation cost >> 27 million EUR over the next 5 years.

For example, in our Italian plant Oricola the biggest risk is intense precipitation (as per the detailed risk assessment performed by x-functional team and external consultants). This may lead to disruptions or damages to our production or distribution which reduces our ability to supply our customers. This may impact also our reputation as a reliable supplier and lead to financial losses if we do not have sufficient product to sell. That's why we are investing 3 million EUR in stormwater system upgrades that would minimise damages in the events of intense precipitation.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

91980000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have experience that this will be reaching up to 1% of the total lost annual NSR. 1% of sales revenue results in 91.98 million EUR (2022 annual net sales revenue, EUR million 9,198.4) Net Sales Revenue loss.

Cost of response to risk

27000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We have performed Property Loss Prevention assessments and estimated in total 27 million EUR CAPEX investments required to adopt to physical climate risk (capex for additional barriers from flooding risk; storm water system upgrades, roof drainage; upgraded sprinkles and storm water cannon for fires, for 14 plants (excluding Egypt) that are assessed to have the biggest physical risk).

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Shifts in consumer preferences
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Lack of leadership in combating climate change could harm our reputation and lead to increased costs of energy and higher CO2 emissions from coolers (refrigerators) at our customers. Coolers emissions represent 21% from our total value chain emissions and we provide around 1.4million units in total across 28 countries. Electricity consumption of those coolers is an important element for our customers, especially in emerging markets. If we don't provide energy-efficient coolers in European countries, the customers would switch to alternative brands and peer companies easily. For customers, the electricity saving would be substantial.

In our Serbia & Montenegro Business Unit, we continued replacement of the old coolers with energy-efficient ones and equipping existing units with Energy Management Devices, to reduce energy consumption of older units which are still in the marketplace. In 2022, we increased the total number of EMD-equipped and energy-efficient coolers from 22,385 to 27,445, which resulted in increase of energy-efficient and EMD equipment from 47% to 53% which is above our 2025 commitment of 50% of the coolers in the customers outlet to be energy-efficient ones. This delivered in total electricity savings to our customers in the amount of 37 million kWh and reduction of 28,350 tonnes of CO2e to customers' Scope 2 emissions and to our scope 3 emissions.

Impact to the reduced reputation would result with customer switching to alternative brands and loosing Net Sales Revenue. We have estimated this loss being from 0.5 to 1.5% of annual NSR. $9,198.4 \times 0.5\% = 46$ million EUR to $9,198.4 \times 1.5\% = 138$ million EUR of Net Sales Revenue loss.

Risk >> 138 million EUR.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

138000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Lack of leadership in combating climate change could harm our reputation and lead to increased costs of energy and higher CO2 emissions from coolers (refrigerators) at our customers. Impact to the reduced reputation would result with customer switching to alternative brands and losing Net Sales Revenue. We have estimated this loss being from 0.5 to 1.5% of annual NSR. $9,198.4 \times 0.5\% = 46$ million EUR to $9,198.4 \times 1.5\% = 138$ million EUR of Net Sales Revenue loss.

Risk >> 138 million EUR

Cost of response to risk

90000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Mitigation Actions:

- a) We have public sustainability commitment including placement of Energy Efficient coolers to our customers outlets.
- b) We develop Top2Top Business Plans with our international modern trade customers, and this includes cross-functional teams, also sustainability.
- c) We have The Coca-Cola System customer development programs, focusing to future sustainability solutions and innovations piloting.
- d) In 2022 we invested 90 million EUR in EEC (energy-efficient coolers) and reached to 49% of total cooler at market being EEC. We also helped customers to save 452 Million kWh of electricity and 246,343 tonnes of CO2e vs 2017 base year. It was done across our 28 countries, mainly for the customers in fragmented sales and HoReCa channels. In the next years we will continue investing in energy-efficient coolers as this is part of our Mission 2025 commitments, but also from transition plan to NetZero40.

Mitigation cost >> 90 million EUR.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

In 2020 we published our new set of Science-Based Carbon reduction targets, by which by 2030 we will reduce our Scope 1+2 absolute emissions by 55% vs. 2017 following 1.5 degree global warming trajectory. The main activities to reach the target is to reduce energy and fuels consumption in our operations. We put big emphasis to reduce the total energy consumption and to switch the energy used in our operations to renewable sources. Energy consumption reduction is linked to the energy optimization projects, which beside emission reduction, will bring the opportunity of reduced operational cost for our manufacturing sites and warehouses. The current energy spend (electricity, fuels and heating gas) per year is around 11% from the OPEX. We decided to capture the energy reduction opportunities as this support our strategy to reduce emissions and we have capabilities to do so - expertise of the employees, management commitment, focus and thorough performance management process. We have developed our energy savers programs that are implemented in all of our operations, so all production plants implement the energy saving programs and projects.

In 2022, we invested €13.7 million in different energy efficiency initiatives in our plants enabling to achieve our energy use ratio target 0.38 MJ/lbp:

In 2022, we have piloted energy analytics and optimization solution by applying Digital Twins solution in two of our manufacturing facilities, one located in Edelstal, Austria and another in Schimatari, Greece. This is one of the critical solutions developed to move towards our vision of "Plant of the Future". The same solution will be further scaled in several other manufacturing sites in 2023 based on the internal roadmap.

All these activities have been contributing to the delivery of set goal of energy efficiency for 2022, 0.38 MJ/ lpb, energy use ratio per liter of beverage produced and achievement of our 2025 sustainability commitment for carbon intensity for our own/direct operations 2022, (scope 1+2) 32.7 gCO₂e/ lpb vs 32.9 gCO₂e/lpb 2025 target. Despite on this we continue encouraging our plants to explore all opportunities to increase energy efficiency, explore more innovations and solutions relevant to our industry and roll out the Group-lead pilots related to energy use reductions and energy greening.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3720000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The savings are calculated taking into consideration the amount of energy saved (actual energy consumption of equipment used in plant vs projected energy consumption defined based on technical data from equipment producer) per year and multiplied by energy costs in each country. Energy consumption is very precisely monitored and measured on the plant level so the data are available for savings calculations:

Energy saving = 21,041,479 kWh, multiplied by the average energy cost in 2022 (0.144) = 3million EUR.

In additions, CO₂e saving is calculated by the energy saving multiplied by the average el. grid factor of 382 g CO₂e/kWh (21,041,479*382/1000 = 8,038 tonnes of CO₂e), so financial implications are calculated by multiplying the CO₂e saving with our internal/shadow carbon price of 89 EUR/t CO₂e (8,038*89 = 0.72 million EUR).

Total = 3mio EUR+ 0.72mio EUR = 3.72 million EUR.

Cost to realize opportunity

13700000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In line with the set strategy, our 2030 climate targets to reduce emissions and optimise use of energy, we put all energy saving projects into annual business plan defined for each plant. As part of the business project feasibility analysis, an internal carbon price (89 EUR/t CO₂e) is used as additional element of assessment for all energy saving projects. In this way the opportunities related to carbon emissions reduction are justified and CAPEX is allocated for those projects. Once approved, the progress is monitored on a monthly basis to assure timely implementation.

In 2022, we invested €13.7 million in different energy efficiency initiatives in our plants which contributed to the saving of 21,041,479 kWh of energy.

€13.7 million is the annual capital investment to energy saving solution in our operations.

In 2022, we have piloted energy analytics and optimization solution by applying Digital Twins solution in two of our manufacturing facilities, one located in Edelstal, Austria and another in Schimatari, Greece. This is one of the critical solutions developed to move towards to our vision on "Plant of the Future". The same solution will be further scaled in several other manufacturing sites in 2023 based on developed roadmap. The Pilot of Digital Twin has successfully concluded showing the potential savings of about 9% in energy efficiency (energy consumption), translating into a significant decrease in emissions and cost: 127.8 MWh energy saving, 787t CO₂/yr, €16,318 cost reduction only for 1 production line. The proof of concept will be implemented and scaled further in the next 3 years which will bring much bigger saving and benefits: €1.14 Mil / yr of Net Benefits.

All these activities have been contributing to the delivery of set goal of energy efficiency for 2022, 0.38 MJ/ lpb, energy use ratio per liter of beverage produced and achievement of our 2025 sustainability commitment target of carbon intensity for our own operations by the end of 2021, (scope 1+2) 32.7 gCO₂e/ lpb vs 32.9 gCO₂e/lpb 2025 target.

Despite on this we continue encouraging our plants to explore all opportunities to increase energy efficiency, explore all new innovation and solution relevant to our industry and roll out Group lead pilots related to energy use reductions and energy greening.

Comment

In addition, the cost to realise the opportunity includes not only the energy saving opportunity, but also other business benefits such as increased production capacity, introduction of new innovative technology, employee engagement etc.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Customer improvements in sustainability and partnership in assets optimization)

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Reduced energy consumption (and thus emissions) and lower operating costs (e.g., through efficiency gains and cost reductions))

Company-specific description

Energy consumption of our coolers in the market constitutes approx. 70% of total energy consumed and app. 21% of our value chain carbon footprint, therefore capturing and realizing this opportunity is very important. We regularly ask our customers for feedback on how we can serve and cooperate with them efficiently and this feedback is incorporated into our strategies and programs. Customers are striving towards environmental friendly and cost efficient solutions - they are looking for equipment that will help them to reduce emissions as part of their sustainability commitments and reduce operating costs. Coolers are placed in customer outlets and energy used is part of these outlets' operating costs. Based on that, in 2022 we invested EUR 90 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment, which helped our customers save 452 Million kWh of electricity and the respective carbon emissions reduction was 246,343 tonnes of CO₂e vs. 2021. With the energy efficient coolers which we provide to our customers to store and cool down our beverages, we support our customers in their decarbonisation journey by saving electricity and reducing emissions, and saving

cost, especially during these years where electricity costs were a challenge. We continue with our programme for providing more energy efficient cold drink equipment to our customers, continue partnering with our suppliers of CDE for innovations and further improve the efficiency of cold drink equipment. We implement the change of the old coolers in each of our markets.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

87000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

If we would not implement energy-efficient coolers rollouts in the market, our customers would be using 452 Million kWh more of electricity vs. 2021. Allocating proportionally this used electricity to the markets the coolers are placed with the average electricity price of 0.144 EUR per kWh, the calculated electricity saving is 65.1 million EUR (452 million*0.144). The respective total carbon emissions reduction from energy-efficient cooler exchange is 246,343 tonnes of CO2e (here the greening of the electricity grid in each country also plays a role in the calculation, as we consider the electricity CO2e factor for the last available year as published by the International Energy Agency IEA).

Our internal carbon price = 89 EUR/t CO2e tonnes of CO2e per year vs. 2021, so 246,343*89 = 21.9million EUR opportunity from avoided emissions tax.

Total opportunity = 65.1 million EUR + 21.9million EUR = 87million EUR.

Cost to realize opportunity

90000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our business strategy is to provide long-term value to our customers therefore we engage with them and we partner with them in different areas, including climate and sustainability. We have full commitment to respond to our customers' needs and expectations, and collaborate with them jointly creating value through different strategic priorities including climate change and business decarbonisation. To implement our 2025 climate strategy, we have committed to have 50% of our coolers placed to market energy efficient, with at least 40% lower energy consumption. This target is applicable and valid to all our 28 countries.

In 2022 we invested EUR 90 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment (CDE), saved 452 Million kWh of electricity and the respective carbon emissions of 246,343 tonnes of CO2e annually. This initiative is closely followed and guided by our central CDE team, with detailed business plan for each country and implementation deadline. This is also one of the critical activities in our long-term CO2 reduction plan and we will continue providing more eco-efficient CDE to our customers and collaborating with the Coca-Cola System to innovate with our suppliers, to define the Cooler of the Future, and reduce the energy consumption and related carbon footprint.

In our Serbia & Montenegro Business Unit, we continued replacement of the old coolers with energy-efficient ones and equipping existing units with Energy Management Devices, to reduce energy consumption of older units which are still in the marketplace. In 2022, we increased the total number of EMD-equipped and energy-efficient coolers from 22,385 to 27,445, which resulted in increase of energy-efficient and EMD equipment from 47% to 53% which is above our 2025 commitment of 50% of the coolers in the customers outlet to be energy-efficient ones. This delivered in total electricity savings to our customers in the amount of 37 million kWh and reduction of 28,350 tonnes of CO2e to customers' Scope 2 emissions and to our scope 3 emissions.

€90 million is a cost to realize the opportunity, reflecting annual capital investment in energy-efficient coolers we provide to our customers in all CCHBC markets.

This strategic initiative stays relevant until 2025 sustainability commitments accomplishment and beyond (at least until 2030) to reduce energy consumption used by cold drink equipment placed to customers outlets and decarbonise our downstream value chain.

Comment

This is the total annual Capex invested in new energy efficient coolers (refrigerators) covering all our countries where we operate.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Resource substitutes/diversification

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Avoided increase in cost of goods sold)

Company-specific description

Investment in Inhouse rPET production facility (in Italy) where we will be able to produce our own recycled PET (rPET) materials which we will use in our packaging materials. rPET substitutes the virgin PET material, and having much lower CO2e factor contributes to decreased CO2 emissions, to circularity of the packaging materials and to reaching our long-term emissions goals and our packaging recyclability goals. Currently, the rPET is a very expensive material and difficult to find due to the higher demand and low availability. On this way, we will be able to have a cost efficient solution which will avoid the increased COGS (for the rPET if we purchase it from a supplier) and will contribute significantly to our CO2 footprint decrease.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

43100000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Annual capacity of the inhouse rPET facility in Italy is 30,000 tonnes of rPET - saving is from cost upcharge of the rPET versus vPET that will not be paid anymore (1,300 EUR/tonne material was the 2022 average upcharge of rPET vs. vPET). So, $30,000 \times 1,300 = 39$ million EUR.

CO2 saving is the difference between the CO2 factor of the rPET vs. vPET as per the LCA by IFEU, for the 30,000 tonnes of rPET ($30,000 \times 1000 \times 2.19 - 30,000 \times 1000 \times 0.67 = 45,600$ tonnes of CO2e saving). Using our internal cost of 89 EUR/tonne of CO2e, it means the carbon cost avoidance is $45,600 \times 89 = 4.06$ million EUR.

Total = $39 + 4.06 = 43.1$ million EUR for the opportunity.

Cost to realize opportunity

50000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To help us reach our rPET goals, we have invested app. €50 million in in-house rPET facilities in the last 2 years. This includes our Gaglianico plant in Italy (investment in 2022) that will transform up to 30,000 tonnes of PET per year into new 100% recycled PET preforms, enough to meet our annual beverage bottling needs in the country. It also reduces the carbon footprint of producing a preform by up to 70% compared with virgin plastic. We have introduced rPET production technology in Poland too, and Romania will follow later this year. Full capacity would be reached in the next 2 years.

With this investment, we will be able to produce our own recycled PET (rPET) materials which we will use in our packaging materials. rPET substitutes the virgin PET material, and having much lower CO2e factor contributes to decreased CO2 emissions, to circularity of the packaging materials and to reaching our long-term emissions goals and our packaging recyclability goals. Currently, the rPET is a very expensive material and difficult to find due to the high demand and low availability. On this way, we will be able to have a cost-efficient solution which will avoid the increased COGS (for the rPET if we purchase it from a supplier) and will contribute significantly to our CO2 footprint decrease.

Annual capacity of the inhouse rPET facility in Italy is 30,000 tonnes of rPET - saving is from cost upcharge of the rPET versus vPET that will not be paid anymore (1,300 EUR/tonne material was the 2022 average upcharge of rPET vs. vPET). So, $30,000 \times 1,300 = 39$ million EUR.

CO2 saving is the difference between the CO2 factor of the rPET vs. vPET as per the LCA by IFEU, for the 30,000 tonnes of rPET ($30,000 \times 1000 \times 2.19 - 30,000 \times 1000 \times 0.67 = 45,600$ tonnes of CO2e saving). Using our internal cost of 89 EUR/tonne of CO2e, it means the carbon cost avoidance is $45,600 \times 89 = 4.06$ million EUR.

Total = $39 + 4.06 = 43.1$ million EUR for the opportunity.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

We have a number of routines in place to capture the feedback, inputs, improvement suggestions from internal and external stakeholders.

We are performing annual materiality assessment for sustainability issues for more than a decade, where we do engage large number of external stakeholders. Based on this process output, climate change is a critical business issue to us and its criticality has increased over last years.

We have an annual Stakeholder Forum and Suppliers Sustainability Day, where we have an open dialog with our suppliers and other collaboration partners and we capture all their feedback and inputs.

We do have regular, quarterly meetings with investors and analysts and through this routine we do share all our critical business results and topics with them and capture all inputs. These updates are always cover sustainability, including climate performance, key achievements, projects and challenges updates.

We do have the The Coca-Cola System meetings with our key suppliers to work with them on specific sustainability projects and indicatives, including climate change and carbon emissions goals, targets, strategies, key collaboration and partnership actions.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/a-more-sustainable-future/netzero-by-40/NetZeroBy40_Transition%20Plan_2023.pdf.downloadasset.pdf
NetZeroBy40_Transition Plan_2023.pdf

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2022 we extended our risk assessment on the impact of climate change by assessing the impact on our production and distribution facilities under an RCP4.5 climate pathway. We assessed climate data relating to 62 locations and considered projected increases in drought stress (related also to our water risk assessment), wildfires, extreme precipitation, and flooding. We identified 19 plants that we consider are at high risk and that require additional mitigation and adaptation plans requiring additional capital expenditure. Of those 19, 14 were considered high risk over the shorter term requiring additional capital expenditure between 2024 and 2030. The remaining five will require additional capital expenditure over the medium to long term. In 2022 we also updated our assessment on the impact of climate change of the cost and availability of water. There was no significant change in our assessment made in 2021. Under an RCP4.5 climate scenario, average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 30% by 2030. To meet our production needs as well as replenish the local watersheds, our annual water costs will increase by 40% vs baseline and additional one-off CapEx is €42M. By 2040 water stress is expected to increase by 47%. Estimated annual water costs will increase by 47% and CapEx will be €95.6m.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2022 we extended our risk assessment on the impact of climate change by assessing the impact on our production and distribution facilities under an RCP8.5 climate pathway. We assessed climate data relating to 62 locations and considered projected increases in drought stress (related also to our water risk assessment), wildfires, extreme precipitation, and flooding. We identified 19 plants that we consider are at high risk and that require additional mitigation and adaptation plans requiring additional capital expenditure. Of those 19, 14 were considered high risk over the shorter term requiring additional capital expenditure between 2024 and 2030. The remaining five will require additional capital expenditure over the medium to long term. These were the same 19 plants identified using an RCP4.5 climate pathway. While there was an increased risk associated with the RCP8.5 climate scenario, we assessed that the mitigation and adaptation plans identified under the RCP4.5 climate scenario would also manage this increased risk.
Transition scenarios IEA B2DS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2022 we conducted a risk assessment on the impact of the transition to a low carbon economy and our commitment on NetZero by 2040, on our business. We estimated our remaining Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions to 2040 based on current initiatives and the cost of those carbon emissions. To conduct this assessment, we used a number of transition scenarios aligned to the Paris Ambition or RCP1.9 scenario including IEA NZEB2050 and NGFS Below 2°C and also additional Transition scenarios aligned to RCP4.5 such as NGFS Current Policies and IEA Stated Policies. Our assessment indicated that under RCP 1.9 (Paris ambition, 1.5oC) carbon costs could increase to a peak of around €43m annually by 2030 reducing to €6m annually by 2040 related to our own emissions management of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Under RCP 4.5 aligned scenarios, the cost of Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions could increase to around €21m annually by 2030, reducing to around €2m annually by 2040. These costs are driven by: 1) Increasing pressure for transparency on our emissions and reduction actions to us and our suppliers and customers, particularly under RCP1.9 aligned scenarios, 2) Increasing scrutiny on the use of offsets to meet Net Zero targets which means that offsets may cost more or not be available at all, and 3) the increasing use of carbon taxes and trading schemes to reduce carbon emissions, particularly under the RCP1.9 aligned scenarios.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

1. To what extent will climate change affect our production and distribution facilities, the availability of water and the costs associated with moving to a lower carbon economy, including meeting our NetZero by 2040 commitment, under different climate scenarios by 2030 and 2040?
2. What capital investment is required to ensure our plants can adapt to different climate change scenarios and continue to produce beverages to meet the projected needs of our customers to 2040?
3. What is the likely increase in annual operating costs for our business over and above our projected costs (our baseline), associated with climate change given different climate scenarios by 2030 and 2040?

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

1. Production plants to be at higher risk of extreme weather events as drought, flooding or wildfires causing damage or shutdown of operation. These events to affect supply of raw materials, ingredients or product transport to customers. Impact is also to employees to come to work. We identified 19 plants at this risk and developed adaptation plans, resulting in €27m CAPEX .
We assessed greater stress to water sources in “water priority” plants due to climate change. Water cost to increase as government needs to build infrastructure and increase costs as taxes or levies over time. To manage that risk we undertake water reduction and infrastructure improvement programs to access water sources and meet our commitment to return water as much as we use to local watersheds in “water priority” plants. Estimated CAPEX to be €42m by 2030 and €79m by 2040.
Transition to a lower carbon economy and to meet our NetZero by 2040 commitments have an impact on us. We see increases in the cost of emissions as carbon taxes or requirements to buy credits in emissions trading schemes. We assessed emissions cost to 2040 under multiple climate scenarios to increase up to €43m annually by 2030 reducing to €6m by 2040 for scope 1 and 2 . Transition to require rising CAPEX from €206m in 2022 representing 35% of Capex to 50% by 2030.
2. Watershed protection, restoration, rainwater harvesting, infrastructure improvements and water usage reduction are to require CAPEX of €42m by 2030 and of €95.6m by 2040 for RCP4.5 . CAPEX to be €30m by 2030 and €79m by 2040 for RCP8.5.
To adapt to changes in weather conditions as increased drought, flooding and wildfires, we estimated €27m in CAPEX for 19 plants by 2030 for RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. RCP1.9, has no material difference.
3. Water: RCP4.5 estimated annual costs to meet production needs and replenish the local watersheds in water priority areas to increase by 40% by 2030 and by 42% by 2040. RCP8.5 estimated annual costs to meet our production needs and replenish the local watersheds in our water priority areas to increase by 45% by 2030 and by 41% by 2040.
Climate: impact on annual OPEX to increase related to emissions. Low carbon transition costs is expected to companies as ours moving low carbon processes, including energy for production, goods transport. Under climate scenarios, governments and industries will require companies to pay more for carbon as taxes or as emissions trading schemes to encourage transition as per RCP1.9. This to impact our production, distribution, ingredients and materials cost as suppliers pass on these to us. Cost impact in Question 1.
Increased risk to impact insures premiums of some of our plants, estimated €1.5m annually by 2050 under scenarios RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.
As the result of assessment, we developed long term investment plans to additionally protect our plants and logistics infrastructure to sustain under changing climate conditions.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Products: low carbon products could potentially attract more consumers followed by increased customer expectation to provide such products. This could potentially lead to increased sales revenue - 1% impact on NSR. Under the climate risk assessment, we have evaluated the risk to the deliveries of our products to the customer due to extreme weather conditions. However, this probability of the risk is low and quantified as 1% out of total deliveries in specific geographical locations.</p> <p>As a result of our water risk assessment, we have enhanced our long term plans for watershed protection and restoration, rainwater harvesting, infrastructure improvements and implementing water usage reduction plans.</p> <p>In 2022, the most substantial business decision made in the area of products and services as a result of climate risks was to continue investing into low carbon products, such as 100% recycling PET bottles used for all locally produced product portfolio in Switzerland, Austria and Italy*, Italy excludes natural mineral water, and reducing use of plastic packaging. This strategy is continuation of 100% recycled PET bottled natural mineral water since 2019 in Austria, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Romania and Czech Republic and first sparkling products launched in 2022, in Italy. Introduction of recycled 100% PET for our brands is critical part of our World Without Waste and packaging circularity strategy as well as critical action in our Net Zero by 2040 transition plan.</p> <p>We went one step further with our recycled PET strategy and started in-house rPET production in 2022 in Italy to ensure high quality food grade material availability. In 2023 we have plans to extend this to Romania.</p> <p>In 2022 we expanded our use of KeelClip™, replacing plastic film on multi-can packs with an innovative paperboard solution to 2 more markets, completing the plan for European markets in scope. This project resulting in reduction of virgin plastic by 2,000 tonnes annually. In 2022, we continued with full roll out of future package mix strategy, focusing to packageless (dispensed) and refillable options for our beverages. These solutions are important part of our 2030 strategy, and integrates packaging environmental footprint assessment, part of business goals and Net Zero 2040 transition plan.</p> <p>Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Potential weather extremes and high temperatures could affect crops (e.g. oranges) in some territories (e.g. Greece). It could impact the COGS as the raw materials cost will be increased. There is low to medium probability, impact in some periods of time could be on ca 5%-10% of our supply and could include increased cost of raw materials by ca 5%. In the different European countries the changes in climate affect yields of the sugar beet crops which negatively impacts beet sugar annual production volumes. This will drive to the limited availability and higher price levels of these commodities.</p> <p>As one of the mitigation measures Coca-Cola HBC has long term agreements with commodity suppliers in place, limiting the impact of climate-related price level fluctuations. The other mitigation measure is commodity sourcing from multiple suppliers in different geographies, and collaborating with suppliers on providing knowledge, sharing practices, innovation platforms to reduce use of water, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and decrease impact.</p> <p>The most substantial business decision made in this area as a result of climate risk is continuation of the long-term strategy targeting 100% supplier compliance to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture by 2025. In 2022, we achieved 74% total compliance in PSA.</p> <p>Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Investment in R&D is critical for climate-related risk mitigation to limit the use of natural resources and reduce GHG emissions resulting from the management and processing of natural resources, such as crude oil used for the PET production.</p> <p>Striving for circular economy as business imperative, we have evaluated the need to innovate products and packaging and related R&D impacts. Although the owner and developer of the brands is The Coca-Cola Company, our in-house process is starting from commercialisation of products and packaging introduction. Over the last couple of years, our main focus has been introduction of 100% rPET packages and in-house rPET production capability development. 100% rPET packaging introduction for the mineral water brands is captured under the strategy related to products and services climate-related risks and opportunities.</p> <p>In 2020, the most substantial business decision made in this area as a result of the R&D-related climate risk was the in-house production capability development by introducing SIPA/EREMA technology. The first installation has been taking place end of 2020 in our plant in Cracow, Poland. In 2021, we continued to extend similar technologies for our operations in Italy, and Romania will follow in 2023.</p> <p>In 2022, we have started production in Italy and included 100% Renewable energy use as part of designed for the material production. This enables to achieve the lowest possible carbon footprint of the material produced.</p> <p>We also host an annual supplier innovation day where we engage with key partners and potential new suppliers in area of sustainable packaging.</p> <p>We have estimated this risk impact as medium. Time horizon: mid-long term.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>As a result of our water risk assessment, we have enhanced our long term plans for watershed protection and restoration, rainwater harvesting, infrastructure improvements and implementing water usage reduction plans in order to meet our needs and those of the local communities that are part of.</p> <p>Under the climate mitigation strategy, we have two priority areas to reduce carbon emissions: one is energy use reduction and the other investment in renewable and clean energy. In 2022, we invested 13 million EUR in energy-related efficiency improvement projects and maintain up-to-date business contingency plans to activate in case of production disruptions.</p> <p>In 2022, the most substantial business decision made in the operational area as a result of climate risk was to develop comprehensive energy transition plan for Nigerian operations, including expansion of on-site roof-top solar PV for the renewable electricity sourcing from 3MWh to 10 MWh, switch to 100% renewable electricity from grid where possible and start transition to Gas-To-Power by using alternative lower carbon fuels for in-house energy generations.</p> <p>In addition, we decided to renew and roll-out Top20EnergySaver program, defining mandatory solution to plants and defining plans till 2025.</p> <p>integral part of these development was also refreshed approach to Internal Carbon Pricing tools, to ensure the interlinks with operational, sustainability and financial assessments. These decisions bring our EU+ Switzerland renewable and clean electricity to 99.2% level vs 100% target 2025, and total energy used from clean and renewable sources to 43% vs 50% targeted 2025.</p> <p>Within our company 2025 Sustainability Commitments, we strive for sourcing 100% renewable and clean electricity in EU and Switzerland, and 50% renewable and clean energy in all of our operations. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.</p>

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	<p>Managing the risks and opportunities of climate change is recognised as one of the four principal risks that we face in CCH.</p> <p>Given the longer-term nature and the implications of climate change, our response to it transcends all areas of our strategy and operations.</p> <p>While there are numerous costs associated with managing climate change risks, we also recognise that there are significant opportunities for our business in continuing to meet the needs and expectations of our stakeholders.</p> <p>In 2021, we announced our commitment to NetZeroBy40. In 2022, CAPEX initiatives that are aligned with our sustainability agenda, reached €206 million for 2022 or 35% of our total CAPEX. We plan to increase the allocation of our annual CAPEX to investments aligned with our NetZeroBy40 plan, expecting to reach 40% of CAPEX by 2025 and 50% of CAPEX by 2030. This demonstrates our commitment to manage climate-related risks using a gradual, well thought out program of capital expenditure over the medium to long term based on our assessment of the risks to our business and stakeholders.</p> <p>The principal and emerging risks that CCH recognised in 2022 are listed below.</p> <p>a. The cost and availability of sustainable packaging (transition risk).</p> <p>Given the potential impact that significant changes to our packaging mix could have to longer-term capital investment in production and distribution, and the influence that packaging has on our ability to meet our NetZeroBy40 commitments (packaging represents 34% of our emissions), the management of risks associated with the cost and availability of sustainable packaging is intertwined with our future business strategy.</p> <p>The development of a profitable packaging strategy that reduces our environmental impact and addresses escalating stakeholder concerns relating to packaging waste also represents a significant opportunity for our business, given the evolving regulatory framework, especially in the EU.</p> <p>Increased COGS driven by sustainable packaging materials, such as rPET instead of vPET usage and required CAPEX investments are reflected on the group's business planning process and long-range plan.</p> <p>b. Water availability and usage (transition and physical risk)</p> <p>Availability and quality of clean water is fundamental to our business and for the local communities in which we operate.</p> <p>In 2021 we conducted a comprehensive quantitative assessment of our future water requirements under current conditions and under two different projected climate change scenarios up to 2040. In 2022, we updated that assessment based on revised data due to revised volume estimates and updates to our True Cost of Water metric.</p> <p>The scenario results were: increased annual baseline water costs, both used in the beverages (direct cost) and in production (indirect cost) by up to 48% by 2030 and 39% by 2040 and a requirement for an additional €95.6million in capital expenditure over the next 17 years to meet our needs and to replenish watersheds for local communities in water priority areas.</p> <p>c. Managing our carbon footprint (transition risk)</p> <p>In 2022, we conducted a comprehensive quantitative assessment of the risks associated with managing our carbon footprint. This assessment concluded with annual operating costs of projected scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – estimated to peak around €43 million annually by 2030, reducing to €6 million annually by 2040 under a Paris Ambition (RCP 1.9) scenario, – estimated to peak around €21 million annually by 2030, reducing to €2 million by 2040 under a RCP 4.5 scenario <p>Along with the risks related to managing our carbon footprint, we see significant opportunity in increased consumer "intent to purchase" and sales in meeting or exceeding stakeholder expectations around climate as well as in enhanced "willingness to invest" by investment community and "willingness to work for" in current and future workforce.</p> <p>d. Impact of extreme weather on our production and distribution</p> <p>In 2022 we conducted a comprehensive assessment of the potential impact of two different climate change scenarios (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5) relating to extreme weather (flood risk, wildfires, precipitation, drought) on our plants using credible insurance industry data.</p> <p>We have estimated: a. a one-off capex of €27million required to mitigate the impact of extreme weather between now and 2030 and b. potential annual increases in insurance premiums because of climate change of €1.5million per annum by 2050 under an RCP4.5 climate scenario or by 2030 under an RCP8.5 scenario.</p> <p>e. Impact of climate change on the cost and availability of ingredients (physical risk)</p> <p>Although we did not conduct a quantitative assessment in 2022, our analysis shows that over the medium to long term, all parts of the supply chain are expected to reduce their carbon footprint which increases their operating costs and need for investment in carbon reduction initiatives. This is likely to increase the cost of ingredients and raw materials, as suppliers look to pass on at least some of those costs. This could lead to an increase in our input costs.</p> <p>These insights are considered in the procurement assumptions used for the Group's business planning.</p> <p>f. Impact of climate change on our reputation</p> <p>In 2022, our materiality assessment showed that our response to various aspects of climate change is already a key concern, and this is likely to grow over the medium to longer term.</p> <p>We consider three key stakeholder groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current and future employees and their willingness to work for us • investors and their willingness to invest in us which could impact our cost of capital • consumers and their willingness to purchase our products <p>Still, we have not quantified this risk, but these insights are embedded in the planning process & strategy.</p> <p>Viability</p> <p>CCH maintains a well-established strategic business planning process which has formed the basis of the Board's quantitative assessment of the Group's viability, with the plan reflecting our current strategy over a rolling five-year period.</p> <p>The financial forecasts in the plan are based on assumptions for some critical factors for CCH, including the quantitative impact of climate change under multiple climate scenarios.</p> <p>We have stress tested the Group's business plan for five different scenarios, one of which is: "Higher costs of water, carbon and extreme weather as a result of the effects of climate change under multiple climate scenarios, as well as the increased capital expenditure required to mitigate risks associated with climate change (water availability and usage, managing our carbon footprint, impact of extreme weather on our production and distribution)".</p> <p>Following a thorough and robust assessment of the Group's risks that could threaten our business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity, the Board has concluded that the Group is well positioned to effectively manage its financial, operational and strategic risks, including the ones driven by climate change.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported

<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

206000000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

35

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

40

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

50

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

As part of our efforts to better embed sustainability in capex decision making, we have developed internal definitions of sustainability driven investments. During the capex/financial business planning process, all projects that meet the definitions are flagged and then we can track their performance as the year progresses. This is a new process that we applied for the first time in 2022 and integrated in our ERP system in 2023, allowing us to provide management with regular reporting/updates. As a result, we can now ensure that we allocate the proper funds to projects contributing to our climate transition path.

In 2022, as part of CCH's first green bond issuance, we published the CCH green bond framework. This publicly available document defines the investments that can be funded by the green bond and that are contributing to CCH climate transition path and is aligned with the internal definitions used for the sustainability driven investments. The allocation of capex is important in meeting our sustainability commitments (Mission2025 and NetZeroBy40). In addition, we have been increasing our investment in initiatives designed to mitigate the risks associated with climate change. In 2022, we invested €206 million in CAPEX initiatives aligned with our sustainability strategy, which represents 35% of our total CAPEX. We are planning to increase our allocation of our annual CAPEX to investments aligned with our sustainability strategy, expecting to reach 40% of CAPEX by 2025 and 50% of CAPEX by 2030. This demonstrates our commitment to manage climate-related risks using a gradual, well thought out program of capital expenditure over the medium to long term based on our assessment of the risks to our business and stakeholders. All the numbers disclosed here are part of the 2022 Integrated annual report and have been externally assured in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standard.

In 2022, sustainability driven investments were mainly in: energy efficient coolers, returnable containers (glass bottles & crates), fountains (dispensed/packageless solution), in-house recycled PET production technology in three plants (Italy, Poland, Romania), technology to replace plastic film with carton for Can multi-packs (KeelClip), energy efficiency projects and green fleet.

It is important to note that sustainability criteria are embedded in all capex appraisals. However, for a project to qualify as contributing to our sustainability strategy it needs to be sustainability driven. For example, an investment in a new production line that yields environmental benefits, such as lower carbon intensity and water use ratio, is not considered sustainability driven as it happens to meet growing sales.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

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

280478

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

282130

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

562608

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

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

253173.6

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

222053

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

221363

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

443416

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

38.5193113629254

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At the end of 2020, our new set of 2030 Science-Based Targets has been approved by SBTi, as our previous SBT period-closing was end of 2020. Our new Scope 1+2 target is to reduce absolute operational emissions by 55% till year 2030 vs. 2017 baseline following the 1.5 degree global warming scenario. So far, we have achieved 21% reduction of our operational emissions vs. 2017.

We are covering 100% of our operational activity and all activities are converted to Greenhouse gas emissions. We account and report all 7 GHG emissions and report those as equivalent to CO2.

We are reporting Market-Based GHG emissions under this chapter. Additionally, we do have the Location-Based GHG accounting and reporting in place.

We do not use any carbon removal nor neutralization or off-setting/ insetting methodologies to achieve our GHG internal annual roadmap targets.

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

We do have developed detail action plans to all our markets to reduce the emissions ahead of the volume growth what we do foresee to produce and transport in the future:

- 1) We do have the plan to move all our electricity to renewable sourcing as infrastructure allows and international renewable energy schemes enable.
- 2) We are looking for and investing into the introduction of the alternative, low carbon fuels to in-house energy productions, bio-mas, bio-fuels, solar-to-Power and Heat, Green Hydrogen
- 3) We are transferring our in-house energy production facilities to the lower carbon alternatives, e.g. Gas-to-Power transition plan in Nigeria
- 4) We have developed and we are in in process rolling out green fleet program, targeting our light fleet replacement with electric and hybrid versions.
- 5) We are introducing low carbon intense heavy fleet (electrification) and low carbon alternatives (diesel to CNG, etc), moving from road to rail and light weighted trailers, optimizing and increasing efficiency to our Route-To-Market process to deliver goods to our customers.
- 6) We are partnering with our 3rd party logistics providers to move our road transport to low carbon non-fossil fuels
- 7) We have developed and rolled out mandatory Energy Efficiency solution program to our plants, "Top20EnergySavers" to deploy standardized solutions by 2025 in all of our manufacturing sites.
- 8) We have rolled out standardized monitoring and tracking process reduce CO2 losses in our manufacturing processes and deploying the technical capabilities to replace CO2 used as the processing aid with alternative gases.
- 9) We are investing into state-of-the-art production lines, combi-blocks with lowest energy consumption available in the market.
- 10) We are optimizing and improving operational capabilities, practices and processes to reduce energy consumptions (CIP optimization)
- 11) We are digitalizing our energy and water use and monitoring processes by deploying AI such as Digital Twins.
- 12) We have developed and deploying strategic indicatives for plants: a) digitalized manufacturing called "Plant-of -the-Future" and b) de-carbonized manufacturing called "NetZeroPlant"

All those actions are standardized across CCHBC countries and markets. Speed of execution is dependent on specific market readiness from legal and infrastructure prospective.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Category 6: Business travel

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year

2017

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2486030

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12841

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1748

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

171430

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

68156

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1569224

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

4309429

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

4309429

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

100

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

21

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

3404448.91

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2510004

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16034

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4593

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

217598

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

101697

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

559730

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

3409657

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

3409657

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

99.4245077811601

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At the end of 2020, our new set of 2030 Science-Based Targets has been approved by SBTi, as our previous SBT period-closing was end of 2020. Our new target is to reduce Scope 3 absolute emissions by 21% till year 2030 vs. 2017 baseline. So far, we have achieved 15.4% reduction of our Scope 3 emissions vs. 2017. Our Scope 3 emissions are 89% of our total value chain emissions. According to SBTi, targets set for Scope 3 are not required to be following the 2 degrees scenario and still our Scope 3 target was approved by SBTi as "challenging and robust".

In 2022, we have recalculated our Scope 3 base year and targets due to significant changes in juice concentrate emission factor (WFDB 3.7, released October 2022) and recycled PET emission factors based on LCA conducted by The Coca-Cola contracted competent 3rd party IFEU (Institut für Energie- und Umweltforschung Heidelberg gGmbH).

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

We do have detail action plans in place to reduce the emissions ahead of the volume growth foreseen to produce and transport in the future:

- 1) We have developed Supply Chain strategy embedding sustainability framework to be fully integral part of this. We have set of different initiative under this framework and we do collaborate with our suppliers on climate strategy, targets and results disclosure using CDP, committing and developing Science Based GHG emission targets, using ISO standard for commodities and supplier specific LCA development for key direct supplies of raw and packaging materials resulting in Supplier-Specific Emission Factors, guiding suppliers to work on decarbonization plans and renewable energy, providing supplier Carbon emission development program (Supplier Leadership on Climate - SLoC).
- 2) working under World Without Waste strategic framework on post consumers collection and recovery systems to improve packaging materials circularity and improve availability of recycle packaging materials, increase recycling content on packaging materials we use for our products. Reducing, replacing and removing plastics in our packaging materials matrix with lower carbon alternatives and end-user friendly recovery materials (carton).
- 3) Investing into our manufacturing capabilities to produce in-house food grade recycled PET and using renewable electricity to run these technological installations ensuring the lowest possible carbon footprint of those materials.
- 4) We are introducing low carbon intense heavy fleet (electrification) and low carbon alternatives (diesel to CNG, etc), moving from road to rail and light weighted trailers, optimizing and increasing efficiency to our Route-To-Market process to deliver goods to our customers.
- 5) We are partnering with our 3rd party logistics providers to move our road transport to low carbon non-fossil fuels
- 6) We continue replacements of our coolers in the customers outlets with energy efficient versions
- 7) we do work remotely and limit business travel where possible

- 8) we do collaborate with our facility providers on energy efficient building, and switch to renewable and low carbon intensive energy sourcing where possible
- 9) we are deploying commercial strategy including the packaging life-cycle assessment as integral part of this

All these actions are standardized across CCHBC markets. Speed of execution is dependent on specific market readiness from legal and infrastructure prospective.

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

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

280478

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

282130

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

562608

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

100

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

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1:

Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

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

56260.8

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

222053

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

221363

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

111.091361816556

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

At the end of 2020, our new set of 2030 Science-Based Targets has been approved by SBTi, as our previous SBT period-closing was end of 2020. Our new Scope 1+2 target is to reduce absolute operational emissions by 55% till year 2030 vs. 2017 baseline following the 1.5 degree global warming scenario. So far, we have achieved 21% reduction of our operational emissions vs. 2017. In 2021 we did work on the NetZero targets and published our ambition in Oct 2021 to reach NetZero by 2040. This commitment covers our entire value chain emissions, including S1+2 emissions and also Scope 3.

We are covering 100% of our operational activity and all activities are converted to Greenhouse gas emissions. We account and report all 7 GHG emissions and report those as equivalent to CO2.

We are reporting Market-Based GHG emissions under this chapter. Additionally, we do have the Location-Based GHG accounting and reporting in place.

We do not use any carbon removal nor neutralization or off-setting/ insetting methodologies to achieve our GHG internal annual roadmap targets.

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

We do have developed detail action plans to all our markets to reduce the emissions ahead of the volume growth what we do foresee to produce and transport in the future:

- 1) We do have the plan to move all our electricity to renewable sourcing as infrastructure allows and international renewable energy schemes enable.
- 2) We are looking for and investing into the introduction of the alternative, low carbon fuels to in-house energy productions, bio-mas, bio-fuels, solar-to-Power and Heat,

Green Hydrogen

- 3) We are transferring our in-house energy production facilities to the lower carbon alternatives, e.g. Gas-to-Power transition plan in Nigeria
- 4) We have developed and we are in process rolling out green fleet program, targeting our light fleet replacement with electric and hybrid versions.
- 5) We are introducing low carbon intense heavy fleet (electrification) and low carbon alternatives (diesel to CNG, etc), moving from road to rail and light weighted trailers, optimizing and increasing efficiency to our Route-To-Market process to deliver goods to our customers.
- 6) We are partnering with our 3rd party logistics providers to move our road transport to low carbon non-fossil fuels
- 7) We have developed and rolled out mandatory Energy Efficiency solution program to our plants, "Top20EnergySavers" to deploy standardized solutions by 2025 in all of our manufacturing sites.
- 8) We have rolled out standardized monitoring and tracking process reduce CO2 losses in our manufacturing processes and deploying the technical capabilities to replace CO2 used as the processing aid with alternative gases.
- 9) We are investing into state-of-the-art production lines, combi-blocks with lowest energy consumption available in the market.
- 10) We are optimizing and improving operational capabilities, practices and processes to reduce energy consumptions (CIP optimization)
- 11) We are digitalizing our energy and water use and monitoring processes by deploying AI such as Digital Twins.
- 12) We have developed and deploying strategic indicatives for plants: a) digitalized manufacturing called "Plant-of -the-Future" and b) de-carbonized manufacturing called "NetZeroPlant"

All those actions are standardized across CCHBC countries and markets. Speed of execution is dependent on specific market readiness from legal and infrastructure prospective.

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

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

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

All energy carriers

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Low-carbon energy source(s)

Base year

2017

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

0

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

34.1

Target year

2025

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

50

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

42.8

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

54.7169811320754

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is a part of an emissions target, since increasing our renewable & clean energy consumption decreases our emissions from direct operations. Increase of the renewable and clean energy is expressed in percentages.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (This target is part of our public sustainability commitment Mission 2025.)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

50% of our total energy used in CCHBC plants coming from renewable and clean sources. Clean energy means low emission CHP plants powered by natural gas. This targets cover all energy carriers for the all CCHBC plants.

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

We have been working on reducing and optimizing energy consumption and switching our energy sources to renewable and "clean", means low carbon efficient in-house production and low carbon alternatives (from diesel to natural gas, compressed gas). All our plants are mandated to implement renewed energy savers and solution program Top20EnergySavers by 2025.

We have invested to many new production lines which are all latest generation "state-of-the-art" and with lowest available energy and water consumption. We have consolidated our manufacturing plants, which increasing asset utilization and reducing energy and water use efficiency.

We have tightened the targets for all our operational efficiencies, such as energy, water which have the direct contribution to renewable and clean energy use results improvements.

We have continued implementation of direct renewable electricity installation in our Nigerian operations and started renewable electricity sourcing in our North Macedonian operations.

We have improved our energy mix in the plants from clean to renewable. Yet, we did loose the renewable energy sourcing in Russian operations due to geopolitical situation and sanctions.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Low 2

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Country/area/region

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Low-carbon energy source(s)

Base year

2017

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

0

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

78

Target year

2025

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

100

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

99.2

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

96.3636363636364

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of our emissions reduction target, contributes to achieving emissions reduction. Target is expressed as the percent out of total electricity used.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (This target is part of our public sustainability commitment Mission 2025.)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% total electricity used in the EU and Switzerland from renewable and clean sources. Clean means low emission CHP plants powered by natural gas. 2025 target is 100% of clean + renewable electricity use in EU + Switzerland, 2022 target was respectively 99%. EU means all CCHBC markets part of European Union Membership and United Kingdom (part of EU when CCHBC sustainability commitments have been set).

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

We have been working on switching our electricity to renewable and clean sources in all countries in scope.

We are deploying all available alternatives to renewable electrify use, virtual and direct PPA from the on-site solar PVs. We have switch all our on-site CHP plants to renewable electricity from the grid, and working continuously with 3rd party suppliers operating those power plants to ensure the optimal utilization and high maintenance level.

All our plants are continuously working on energy use optimization and reduction, including electricity efficiency projects and solutions part of our internal mandatory program "Top20EnergySavers". We have invested to many new production lines which are all latest generation "state-of-the-art" and with lowest available energy, including electricity and water consumption. We have consolidated our manufacturing plants, which increasing asset utilization and reducing energy, including electricity and water use efficiency.

We have tightened the targets for all our operational efficiencies, such as energy, including electricity which have the direct contribution to renewable and clean energy and electricity use results improvements.

We are digitalizing our manufacturing process applying AI and Digital Twin to real data availability and prompt decision making.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Low 3

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Other, please specify (Low carbon emission & energy efficient Cold Drink Equipment for product storage by consumers (Scope 3 emission reduction))

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Low-carbon energy source(s)

Base year

2017

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

3569160

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

12

Target year

2025

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

50

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

49

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

97.3684210526316

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of our Scope 3 emissions and therefore part of emissions reduction target

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (This target is part of our public sustainability commitment Mission 2025.)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Among our CCHBC Mission Sustainability 2025 Commitments is an increase in energy-efficient refrigerators to be half of our total coolers placed in the market. This commitment and target covers all CCHBC markets.

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

We do purchase only energy efficiency coolers, iCoolers and all placements, replacement, fleet increases we make in markets are energy efficient versions. In order to have full visibility and tracking of equipment placed to market, we have developed very comprehensive internal control system, supported by fully digitalized solution. This involved assets inventory counts in the market by applying regular equipment scanning to track and trace equipment and reconcile with systems.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have publicly committed for Net Zero ambition in October 2021. Our Net Zero public commitment covers all 3 scopes of carbon emissions and follows 1.5oC trajectory. The commitment is endorsed by the "We Mean Business" coalition and SBTi.

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

Yes

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

We are in the exploring phase to define the method and investment required for the remaining part of the emissions neutralization at Net Zero year.

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

We are in the exploring phase to define the method and investment required for the mitigation of the carbon emissions beyond our value chain.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	5	18872
To be implemented*	4	40925
Implementation commenced*	4	11100
Implemented*	5	106845
Not to be implemented	1	147

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10661

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

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1128293

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

We have started our Nigerian operations renewable energy plan development and implementation in 2020. In our Nigerian operations we generate majority of energy on-site in our plants by ourselves or its done by 3rd party operated on-site co-generations. All on-site generators are fossil fuel based and therefore with high carbon intensity. As part of our 2030 decarbonization plan for Nigeria, we have included and started implementation of 1) renewable electricity by on-site rooftop solar PV, 2) upgrading our energy generators to transit from heavy fossils to compressed gasses, 3) developed plant specific energy savers plans and 4) switching the grid electricity to renewable sources by using iRECs mechanism.

By the end of 2022 we did have roof top solar PV installed in 8 of our manufacturing plants and 2 plants sourcing renewable electricity from the grid, providing 10.3% of total manufacturing electricity demand, 18.7 MWh electricity renewable electricity consumed.

Operational benefit is shown as on-site solar PPA (rooftop) electricity price compared to electricity price to be supplied from the grid and OPEX spend on the iRECs.

Solar PV investment is by 3rd party and we do pay per kWh electricity used. Annual saving is calculated based on estimated price difference of 0.22 eur/ kWh vs in-house generation with fuel mix in FY2022. Total solar PV generated energy is 5,266,333 kWh x 0.22 eur = 1,158k eur/ year and deducted 30k eur. for iRECs. total annual saving is 1,128,293 eur

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10823

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

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

525137

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

44755

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

In 2022 we have had significant changes in the manufacturing processes and related energy consumers in 2 manufacturing plants in Romania. In Ploiesti plant we did installed new Aseptic line and High Pressure compressor in 2021 and in 2022 new preform production machine. Plant power demand was significantly increased (+7% in 2022 vs 2021) and decision was made to source additional power capacity from renewable sources. This change enabled further optimization of energy supply and significant reduction in S1+2 emissions, 33% of RE electricity share resulted in 5823 t of CO2e saving per year.

In Timisoara plant we did invest into new cleaning station, which is energy efficient and fully automated controls in place. In addition, plant was implemented optimized cleaning processes. this has resulted in -9,4% of total energy use, 9,2% higher energy efficiency, deducting increased volume impact. As plant has increased in 2021 renewable energy in total energy mix, this resulted in reduction of CO2e by -5000 tonnes/ year.

Despite total energy use increase by 2.915.089 kWh, +2,8% vs 2021, yet CO2e in total for those 2 plants are reduced by 10,823 tonnes/ year vs 2021 due to changes made on mix.

Average cost of energy in BU is 0.16 eur/ kWh and Internal carbon price is 89 eur, Renewable electricity certificate cost 1 eur / 1MWh, total source electricity is 44.755 MWh, resulting in payback of 0,5 yrs: $(0.16 \times 2.915.089 + 44.755 \times 1) / 89 = 10,823 / 44.755 = 0.5$ years

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (We invest in and provide energy efficient coolers (refrigerators) to our customers for the product chilling. These coolers are critical to reduce energy consumption by customers and our strategy to reduce scope 3 downstream value chain emissions.)
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

85361

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

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

33497606

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

90000000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Implementing our strategy and goals to reduce emissions, we change the coolers (refrigerators) to energy efficient ones. All our new coolers purchased are HFC-free and energy efficient. Those refrigerators are used at customers outlets. The annual monetary savings are calculated based on the electricity savings from coolers of 233 million kWh vs. 2021. 2022 weighted average electricity price in our markets is 0.144 EUR and calculated electricity saving is 33.5 million EUR per year

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	Since 2015 we introduced our internal carbon price (ICP) and we integrated it in our financial evaluation for energy/carbon reduction projects. In the financial template, FIAT table we are indicating quantitative and qualitative contribution by projects to CO2e reduction. Also, we do use ICP for the ROIC calculations, so we have the visibility of payback of the specific project with and without ICP.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	We set a Corporate Carbon and Water reduction team and we assigned Carbon&Water Champion in each of our countries. They work together for defining and implementation of energy/carbon/water saving projects. For each of them, carbon reduction initiatives are incentivized in the annual business objectives. Also, Carbon emissions and water use ratio annual improvement % is part of the criteria for the best supply chain, plant and business unit annual awards.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Our Corporate Carbon&Water reduction team prioritizes all submitted carbon/energy reduction projects per country based on the impact and sensitivity analysis. It is done prior to the Business planning cycle. The capex for all these agreed projects remains dedicated to them and the team is following quarterly the implementation.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We reaffirm our commitment to transforming Coca-Cola Hellenic into a low-carbon business. We also would like to be among the companies which are leaders in Sustainability. Carbon management is a strategic priority for the Company and we are already seeing business benefits resulting from ongoing investments in energy efficiency. Future regulation may affect packaging, product delivery and distribution.
Other (Cooperation with suppliers)	We work with our suppliers in order to be able to buy less intensive carbon products: e.g purchasing of energy-efficient new models of coolers and other cold drink equipment. Also, together with our packaging suppliers we collaborate to reduce the use of the plastics in the packaging material, increase rPET to 100% and increase recycling rate of PET bottles and aluminium cans as well as develop and deploy technological innovations to reduce use of energy.

C4.5

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

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Low carbon products, avoided GHG emissions)
-------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

We have developed internal definition for the low carbon products and this is as following:

- a) Beverages in PET packaging which has recycledPET (rPET) content, since the CO2e factor of this packaging is much lower (based on LCA);
- b) Replacing NRGB (one-way glass bottles, so called Non-Returnable Glass Bottles NRGB) to RGB (Returnable /reusable/ Glass Bottles) which also save material and CO2 due to numerous reuse cycles of those bottles;
- c) Our juices packed in bricks used FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certified packaging from our supplier, which has lower CO2 factor;
- d) All beverages containing water produced at our plants certified to AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship): as of end of 2022 we have 52 sites certified with a Gold or Platinum certification in AWS. As water is linked to carbon, especially having all activities at watersheds/ water basin and community level required to achieve AWS, we consider these beverages as low carbon ones;
- e) Our full Fuze ice tea portfolio is certified to rainforest alliance which is preventative certifications protecting the rainforest, critical to global CO2e.

Estimated total avoided emissions per year: 78'295 metric tonnes of CO2e.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (We do have internally developed methodology by The Coca-Cola Company covering entire Life Cycle and End of Life of product. This method is aligned with cradle-to-grave scope.)

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

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

We do calculate product carbon footprint as g of CO2eq/ liter of beverage.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Reference package is 100% virgin PET packaging material of product vs. package with specific recycle content (rPET) packaging, 100% rPET for the water. For RGB (Returnable/reusable Glass Bottle), the reference is the Non-Returnable Glass Bottle (NRGB).

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

Cradle-to-grave

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

78295

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

- a) We have increased the use of recycled PET in our markets vs 2021: In 2022, Switzerland moved all its locally produced portfolio in plastic bottles to 100% rPET. Italy

and Austria also began transitioning their locally produced PET portfolios to 100% rPET in Q4 2022.

We performed LCA (life cycle analysis) for those products and compared with reference in those markets. 100% rPET package carbon footprint is much lower vs. virgin PET (2.19 vs. 0.67 kg CO₂e/kg material).

For carbon emissions calculation, we took purchased quantity of virgin PET in 2022, multiplied by the respective conversion factor and deducted same quantity of recycled PET (rPET) multiplied by rPET CO₂e conversion factor. The difference = avoided GHG emissions in 2022 which are 43,004 tonnes of CO₂.

b) Use of RGB instead of NRGB: comparing the annual quantity of Non-returnable Glass Bottles (NRGB) vs. Returnable Glass Bottles (RGB) and its replacement by RGB. RGB bottles useful life is 3 years (it is the statistics from our systems and Finance department), while NRGB bottles are one-way bottles. We take into account the weight of 1 RGB bottle which is in average 42% heavier than 1 NRGB bottle, so this is deducted from the calculation. Each material (NRGB and RGB) have their own CO₂e factor, based on the LCA, so we multiply the quantity of the materials by their CO₂e factors. The difference is the CO₂e saving from replacing the NRGB with RGB (for 2022, it is 32,291 tonnes of CO₂e).

a) + b) = 43,004+32,291 = 75,295 tonnes of CO₂e in total.

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

100

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify (Electricity consumption reduction and avoided GHG emissions from energy-efficient cold drink equipment)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Other, please specify (Reduced electricity consumption by the energy-efficient coolers)
-------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Avoided CO₂ emissions from cooling our beverages in energy-efficient coolers. As part of our climate change strategy, we provide to our customers energy-efficient coolers (min 50% reduced electricity consumption vs conventional cooler) and HFC-free coolers. Old fleet of the coolers, still within the useful life are undergoing process of retrofitting including the installation of Energy Management Devices (EMD), LED lights, insulation upgrade, etc, to improve those energy efficiency until the end of the useful life.

Estimated total avoided emissions per year: 394,262 metric tonnes of CO₂e in 2022.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (We calculate energy savings and multiply by country electricity grid factor. These emission factors are from the publication "CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion" IEA 2016 (for 2010-2016), IEA 2017 (for 2017), "Emission factors" IEA 2018 (for 2018).)

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

Electricity saving in kWh from energy-efficient coolers, converted to tonnes of GHG emissions savings by using emission factors of electricity grid by specific market/country. Avoided emissions are expressed as tonnes of CO₂e.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Energy savings are calculated based on actual saved energy from the energy-efficient cooler vs a regular type of cooler energy consumption. Difference of this consumption is multiplied by the electricity grid factor in the respective market/country and expressed as CO₂e savings/ avoidance per year.

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

Other, please specify (Base year is the current reporting year)

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

394242

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

In the calculation we quantify the energy (electricity) difference of the conventional vs energy efficient coolers and convert this to carbon emission by applying the emission grid factor of markets/countries where the equipment is placed. The grid factor per country is based on the last available by the International Energy Agency (IEA) annual data.

Snapshot of our annual environment report shows the CO₂e saved in tonnes (394,242 tonnes of CO₂e). Avoided CO₂ emissions are calculated by multiplying the electricity saving in each country (from the coolers) by the electricity-grid factor in these countries (grid factor per country is based on International Energy Agency data) for 1 year.

Calculation of the revenue: When calculating the % NSR (Net Sales Revenue) generated by products sold in our coolers with installed EMD (Energy Management Device) and in our new energy-efficient coolers. Here we include Single Serve and 1litre products sold in Modern Trade Channel, HoReCa and traditional trade channel.

% of NSR >> 45.9%

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

45.9

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

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

Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Egypt S.A.E

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

We have been acquiring Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Egypt S.A.E. early 2022, January 14th, 2022. We do not disclose Egypt sustainability data for 2022, including energy and carbon emissions as there is an on-going integration process.

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	<p>We have recalculated in 2022 our scope 3 emissions for the one category: 1. Purchased Goods and Services.</p> <p>Reason for the recalculations Scope 3 category 1 emissions starting 2017 till 2022 (2017 is our Science based targets base year) is related to significant changes in emission factors for fruit juices concentrates and recycled PET. Both of those industries have significant improvement in their data accuracy relevant to Life-Cycle Analysis (LCA) and therefore emissions factors.</p> <p>Juice emission factors changed based on WFD 3.7 (World Food Data Base) , released in October 2022 and LCA of recycled PET conducted by IFEU (Institute of Energy and Environment) assigned by The Coca-Cola Company and used as the emissions factors data source to The Coca-Cola Company and their bottling system for regular updates.</p> <p>Scope 1 and 2 emissions stayed unchanged.</p> <p>Coca-Cola Egypt, our new acquisition is under integration process and therefore this data will be available next year.</p>	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280479

Comment

In case of acquisition, we always recalculate the baseline year (as per GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard). We do report GHG emissions since many year and our first SBTi approved GHG emissions targets were for 2010-2020. Under this section our base year is 2017, the same year as our SBTi approve GHG emissions targets.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

362581

Comment

In case of acquisition, we always recalculate the baseline year (as per GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard). We do report GHG emissions since many year and our first SBTi approved GHG emissions targets were for 2010-2020. Under this section our base year is 2017, the same year as our SBTi approve GHG emissions targets.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

282130

Comment

In case of acquisition, we always recalculate the baseline year (as per GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard). Market-based emission factors are integral part of of GHG emissions reporting since 2015, when those became available in our markets.

We do report GHG emissions since many year and our first SBTi approved GHG emissions targets were for 2010-2020. Under this section our base year is 2017, the same year as our SBTi approve GHG emissions targets.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2486030

Comment

In case of acquisition or some other significant change in data, we always recalculate the baseline year (as per GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard). Under this category we do capture all GHG emissions related to purchased ingredients and all types of packaging materials.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Most of the capital-related equipment includes stainless steel items, such as vessels, pipework, filling machines. Quantification of GHG data from manufacturers of equipment is not yet available. We performed our internal calculation which shows that this emission category is below the threshold of reporting Scope 3 emissions, therefore we do not included to report in 2022. This category is part of regular GHG materiality assessment.

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

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12841

Comment

The emissions captured under this category are :1) emissions from CO2 production in cogeneration plants, 2) electricity and fuel used in rented and outsourced Remote Properties.

The quantity of GHG emissions reported is quantification of material multiplied by respective GHG emission factors. We use Market-Based emission factors for electricity used in rented and outsourced Remote Properties. We do report direct fuel used for the co-gen plants. This category is reported since 2019 when 2 co-gen plants moved to ownership of the company.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We do use Gradle-to-gate scope and boundaries for the raw and packaging materials, means upstream transportation is included to ingredients and packaging material emission factors used for the scope 3 category "Purchased goods and services" related emissions quantification. To avoid double counting, this category is not reported separately.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

The biggest part of the waste generated in our operations is coming from packaging materials and ingredients we purchase, so emissions are already included under "Purchased goods and services" category. The quantity of purchased materials and it is multiplied by the GHG factors which are based on LCA done by IFEU assigned by The Coca-Cola Company. Therefore we do not report it separately, as this would be double-counting.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1748

Comment

In case of acquisition, we always recalculate the baseline year (as per GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard). Since 2018 we include emissions from flights from all company employees. We have flight primary data from the travel agencies with which we work: we use GHG factors based on the distance travelled and the travel class (from Defra guideline).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Employee commuting is not material to company based on the GHG protocol criteria and materiality evaluation conducted in 2021. Not material means, contribution has been <2% of total value chain GHG emissions.

Employees commuting related emissions, who are working in Commercial function and at managerial positions are provided with company cars, are reported under Scope 1.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Separate reporting of emissions from upstream assets are considered not relevant, as they are already included and reported in Scope 1.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171430

Comment

In case of acquisition, we always recalculate the baseline year (as per GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard). Under this category, we do capture emissions from mileage driven by 3rd party fleet, including product Haulage and Distribution multiplying by the GHG factor (emissions based on distance from the calculation tool of WRI-WBCSD GHG Protocol Initiative).

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We do deliver and sell to customers and consumers ready-to-drink (consume) products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68156

Comment

In this category we include carbon dioxide used to carbonate our beverages. We quantify carbon dioxide based on the product formulations and multiply by the GHG factor.

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

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

End of life treatment is included in the CO2 emission factor of packaging materials. Therefore reporting it separately would be double-counting.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1569224

Comment

We receive from producer the info of electricity consumption by type of cooler (refrigerator). We know amount of coolers placed to the customers across our markets and multiply electricity consumption of those coolers. Subsequently, the total electricity consumption is multiplied by the country (location-based) grid factor. This factor is taken from IEA database.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We do not operate any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Company is not engaged in projects or business financing or other investment activities for specific GHG generating assets.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

No other upstream activities are operated by the company.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2017

Base year end

December 31 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

No other downstream activities are operated by the company.

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
222053.097

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
254826.137

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
233499.555

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
248871.651

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

From 2019 we include emissions from fuel consumption from only owned by Hellenic Remote Properties in Scope 1

Past year 4

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
268719.964

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment

Past year 5

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
280478.461

Start date
January 1 2017

End date
December 31 2017

Comment

In 2017 we have recalculated Scope 1 emissions to include GHG emissions from fuels used for CCHBC owned CHP (co-generation heat and power) plants locating in Marcianise, Italy and Kiev, Ukraine.

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

361353.649

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

221363.208

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

367015.33

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

170956.574

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

314394.726

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

198421.012

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

331181.3

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

232617.609

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

Since 2019 we include emissions coming from electricity consumption of CCHBC owned Remote Properties in Scope 2.

Past year 4**Scope 2, location-based**

357329.742

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

269485.089

Start date

January 1 2018

End date

December 31 2018

Comment

In 2018 we have recalculated 2017 results including emissions from energy consumed in CHP plants owned by CCHBC locating in Marcianise, Italy and Kiev, Ukraine.

Past year 5**Scope 2, location-based**

362580.878

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

282129.833

Start date

January 1 2017

End date

December 31 2017

Comment**C6.4**

(C6.4) 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?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2553533.544

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

The category includes all ingredients and packaging materials purchased for all our operation. Under packaging we include all different type of materials, like primary, secondary and tertiary packaging. For emission quantification, we multiply the quantities of purchased materials by the respective ingredients/packaging GHG emissions factors. We use Ecoinvent Database and IFEU LCA assigned by The Coca-Cola Company as the source of emission factors. For Tetrapak we use supplier-specific emission factor. As of 2018, we include into this category also juice concentrates and recalculated emissions starting from 2010 and beyond. Therefore, the current methodology is average dataset method.

In the near future we do expect this method developing to hybrid method as cooperation with key ingredients and packaging materials suppliers is already work in progress. We have recalculated in 2022 our scope 3 emissions for the one category: 1. Purchased Goods and Services, details provided in section C5 Emission Methodology, C5.2. base year emissions.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Most of the capital-related equipment includes stainless steel items, such as vessels, pipework, filling machines. Quantification of GHG data from manufacturers of equipment is not yet available. We performed Coca-Cola Company materiality assessment for this category and concluded that this category is below materiality threshold below 2% of reporting Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, we do not report it in 2022.

This category is included to regular GHG emissions re-evaluation

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17697.281

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Fuel-based method

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

100

Please explain

The quantity of GHG emissions reported is quantification of material multiplied by respective GHG emission factors. We use Market-Based emission factors for electricity used in rented and outsourced Remote Properties.

The emissions captured under this category are :1) emissions from CO2 production in cogeneration plants (fuel based method), 2) electricity and fuel used (spend based) in rented and outsourced Remote Properties.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The LCA for our ingredients and packaging materials includes also their transportation to our facilities (boundary of study is cradle-to-gate) and therefore is not captured under this emission category. Therefore, upstream transportation and distribution related GHG emissions are part of purchased ingredients and packaging materials captured under "Purchased goods and services" category in order to avoid double-counting.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The biggest part of the waste generated in our operations is coming from packaging materials and ingredients we purchase, so emissions are already included under "Purchased goods and services" category. The quantity of purchased materials and it is multiplied by the GHG factors which are based on LCA done by IFEU assigned by The Coca-Cola Company. Therefore we do not report it separately, as this would be double-counting.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2087.524

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Since 2018 we report GHG emissions from flights related to all company employees. We have flight primary data from the travel agencies with which we work: we use GHG factors based on the distance travelled and the travel class (from Defra guideline).

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We have performed materiality assessment for GHG emissions in 2021 with the Coca-Cola Company. This evaluation included employee commuting and results show the total emissions from employee commuting is considered very low, <2% of total emissions in scope 3 and therefore, those are not relevant from the life cycle point of view. Employees who work in Commercial function and Managers are provided with company cars and these emissions are reported under Scope 1. The emissions from all the rest employees are considered not relevant based on assessment performed in 2021.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Separate reporting of emissions from upstream assets are considered not relevant, as they are already included and reported in Scope 1.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

164261.767

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Under this category, we quantify emissions captured from mileage driven by 3rd party fleet, including product Haulage and Distribution multiplying by the GHG factor (emissions based on distance from the calculation tool of WRI-WBCSD GHG Protocol Initiative).

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Our products are sold in a finished, ready-to-consume state. No further processing is required.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

84847.45

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

100

Please explain

In this category we include carbon dioxide used to carbonate our beverages. We quantify carbon dioxide based on the product formulations and multiply by the GHG factor. In case of carbon dioxide, the GHG emission factor is equal to 1.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

End of life treatment is included in the CO2 emission factor of packaging materials. Therefore, reporting it separately would be double-counting.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

855443.997

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Asset-specific method

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

100

Please explain

In this category we include emissions from electricity consumption related to downstream leased assets, which are coolers placed to the customers outlets in all of our markets. We receive the information on electricity consumption by type of cooler from producers. We know amount of coolers in each market and multiply electricity consumption of cooler by the amount of coolers. Subsequently the total electricity consumption is multiplied by the country (location-based) grid factor. This factor is taken from IEA database.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We do not operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

CCHBC is not dealing with projects or business financing or other investment activities for specific GHG generating assets.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other upstream activities are operated by the company.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other downstream activities are operated by the company.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2567591.596

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

20230.37

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1980.504

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

174130.895

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

92169.805

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1101786.858

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

We have recalculated in 2022 our scope 3 emissions for the one category: 1. Purchased Goods and Services, details provided in section C5 Emission Methodology, C5.2. base year emissions.

Past year 2

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2344163.17

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

19855.893

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1251.474

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

176116.07

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

78494.222

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1203761.479

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

We have recalculated in 2022 our scope 3 emissions for the one category: 1. Purchased Goods and Services, details provided in section C5 Emission Methodology, C5.2. base year emissions.

Past year 3

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2510985.962

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

21811.251

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4593.453

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

188030.57

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

77404.893

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1302307.723

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

We have recalculated in 2022 our scope 3 emissions for the one category: 1. Purchased Goods and Services, details provided in section C5 Emission Methodology, C5.2. base year emissions.

Past year 4

Start date

January 1 2018

End date

December 31 2018

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2593171.814

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

8856.746

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

5961.744

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

192740.155

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

73542.632

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1395100.904

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

We have recalculated in 2022 our scope 3 emissions for the one category: 1. Purchased Goods and Services, details provided in section C5 Emission Methodology, C5.2. base year emissions.

Past year 5

Start date

January 1 2017

End date

December 31 2017

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2486030.179

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

12841.224

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1748.247

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

171429.781

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

68156.008

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1569223.625

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

We have recalculated in 2022 our scope 3 emissions for the one category: 1. Purchased Goods and Services, details provided in section C5 Emission Methodology, C5.2. base year emissions.

C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8

(C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

No

C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9

(C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9) Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7?

Agricultural commodities

Sugar

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

566437.26603334

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

All sugar which we use is reported based on the origin of its production: from sugar cane or sugar beet. CO2 factors used are from LCA assigned to IFEU by The Coca-Cola Company. In the near future we do plan to move hybrid method and we have started active engagement of our key commodities suppliers already.

Our 2022 reported emissions for sugar are lower vs 2021 figure (-6%), 2021 emissions from sugar were 600,057.02 tonnes, related to reduced production volume -3% vs 2021 and product mix, therefore lower quantity of raw materials and ingredients purchased.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Other, please specify (Fruit Juice Concentrates)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

418308.07321299

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

We report emissions from juice concentrates based on the origin of its production. CO2 factors used are from LCA assigned to IFEU by The Coca-Cola Company. In the near future we do plan to move hybrid method and we have started active engagement of our key commodities suppliers already.

Our 2022 reported emissions for fruit juice concentrates are lower vs 2021 figure (-6%), 2021 emissions were 445,427.10 tonnes, related to reduced production volume -3% vs 2021 and product mix, therefore lower quantity of raw materials and ingredients purchased.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

<Not Applicable>

Agricultural commodities

Other, please specify (Corn/ High Fructose Corn Syrup)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159962.33555

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Higher

Please explain

In addition to sugar produced from cane and beet sugar, we do use the sweetener from made from corn and delivered as High Fructose Corn syrup.

CO2 factors used are from LCA assigned to IFEU by The Coca-Cola Company. In the near future we do plan to move hybrid method and we have started active engagement of our key commodities suppliers already.

Our 2022 reported emissions for HFCS is higher vs 2021 figure , 144,869.94 tonnes, +10%). Increase is caused due to country mix, which means that countries using HFCS as the sweetener had the higher share in the total production volume.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future

<Not Applicable>

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

Intensity figure

32.6891689808

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

443416.3

Metric denominator

liter of product

Metric denominator: Unit total

13564624.57

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

7.83

Direction of change

Increased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain

We have increase in S1+2 emissions and slight drop in production volume (-3%) , resulting in higher carbon intensity 32.7 g/Lpb vs 30.3 g/Lpb, +7.83% vs 2021.

We did make a significant improvements in Scope 1 emissions, reduced by -32.773 tonnes, -12.9% vs 2021. At the same time, Scope 2 emissions were increasing by 50.407 tonnes, +29.5% vs 2021.

This increase in Scope 2 is driven reduced share of renewable electricity in energy mix, caused by geopolitical issues with Russia and introduced sanction.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

Yes

C7.1a

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	222050.124	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	2.651	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	0.322	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	4800.527	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Armenia	2890.23
Austria	7307.744
Belarus	6434.868
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2598.458
Bulgaria	4598.033
Croatia	3667.997
Cyprus	1719.075
Czechia	3163.129
Estonia	153.224
Greece	10610.1
Hungary	11012.339
Italy	23559.939
Latvia	250.209
Lithuania	472.549
North Macedonia	1721.554
Republic of Moldova	578.917
Montenegro	0
Nigeria	24338.263
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2795.161
Poland	24774.51
Ireland	1313.295
Romania	12938.615
Russian Federation	54576.7
Serbia	7538.573
Slovakia	564.198
Slovenia	325.612
Switzerland	2691.867
Ukraine	9458.16

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Bottling plants (fossil fuel)	109561.656
Owned and leased transport (fossil fuel)	61355.732
Coolants in Cold Drink Equipment (CDE)	4800.527
Losses of CO2 (used in manufacturing for product carbonation)	42141.161
Remote properties energy	4194.021

C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4

(C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Yes

C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Activity

Distribution

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61355.732

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

We use our own and leased transportation to distribute products to our customers. The factors are coming from Mobile Combustion GHG Emissions Calculation Tool, Version 2.6, published on the web site of GHG Protocol. Each quantity of the fuel type used in our own/leased transport is multiplied by the respective factor.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109561.656

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

Fuels are used to generate energy needed in our manufacturing processes. We calculate emissions from fuels used in our bottling plants to generate energy by quantifying each type of fuel, converting it to energy used in MJ and multiplying by respective GHG factor. Respective GHG emission factors for all fuel types are derived from IPCC 2006 or 2013, Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42141.161

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

This category is included to our scope 1 processing and manufacturing as CO2 is used as manufacturing aid to support filling process. Some part of the CO2 is also lost as part of the yield of product carbonation process. These losses of carbon dioxide are quantified based on purchased or self-manufactured CO2 minus CO2 used to carbonate beverage products as per product formulation. We multiply this quantity with GHG emission factor equal to 1.

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Armenia	1009.145	1056.275
Austria	3165.543	0
Belarus	3515.328	3670.524
Bosnia & Herzegovina	7791.298	1149.216
Bulgaria	7566.944	1503.192
Croatia	2113.356	0
Cyprus	3356.154	19.574
Czechia	15965.652	3345.743
Estonia	1.277	1.277
Greece	15242.546	23.232
Hungary	9100.079	4.633
Italy	16825.699	11603.669
Latvia	5.91	5.91
Lithuania	269.008	4.625
North Macedonia	3234.497	2931.797
Republic of Moldova	28.396	28.396
Montenegro	0	0
Nigeria	121611.042	113807.159
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7470.438	6724.692
Poland	31038.595	24.282
Ireland	26.051	0
Romania	22057.306	10120.094
Russian Federation	50901.308	52966.173
Serbia	28073.997	255.939
Slovakia	3.825	3.825
Slovenia	5.316	5.316
Switzerland	283.528	0
Ukraine	10691.41	12107.663

C7.6

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

By activity

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Emissions from supplied electricity	324704.327	185143.113
Emissions from supplied steam, hot water, cooling	34352.09	34352.09
Emissions from electricity consumption in Remote Properties (Head Offices, Distribution Centers, Warehouses and Sales Offices)	2297.233	1868.005

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	53660.362	Increased	12.6028	Emissions from supplied electricity Market Based 2021 - 130472.568t (Plants), 2878.188t. (Remote Properties), emissions from supplied electricity Market Based 2022 - 185143.113t (Plants) and 1868.005t (Remote Properties). Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2021 = 425782.711t. CO2, increased emissions = total 53660.362t (+54670.544t CO2 (increased in Plants) -1010.182t CO2 (decreased in Remote Properties). Then it is 53660.362/ 425782.711 = 12.6028% vs 2021. In 2022 the Total Renewable electricity purchased for our plants is 1277270554.5 and Remote Properties 29120861.2 while in 2021 total renewable electricity in our plants was 1665122792 MJ, Remote properties 10508 647 MJ.
Other emissions reduction activities	1199.93	Decreased	0.2818	2021 emissions from losses of coolants: 6000.46t CO2; 2022 emissions: 4800.53t CO2. Saved emissions 1199.93t. Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2021 = 425782.711t CO2 1199.93/425782.711=0.2818%
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestment
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Our new acquisitions, Coca-Cola Egypt is under integration process and emissions will be reported in following year.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers
Change in output	3253.73	Decreased	0.7642	Emissions from supplied steam, hot water, cooling in 2021: 37605.82t CO2, in 2022: 34352.09t CO2 - difference: 3253.73t CO2. Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2021 = 425782.711t CO2, so 3253.73/425782.711= 0.7642%
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in methodology
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change in physical operating conditions
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No unidentified items
Other	31262.986	Decreased	7.3425	In 2022 Emissions from bottling plants (fossil fuels), Transp. fleet (fossil fuels) and Losses of CO2 (product) are respectively 109561.656 tonnes of CO2, 61355.732 tonnes of CO2 and 42141.161 tonnes of CO2. In 2021 Emissions from bottling plants (fossil fuels), Transp. fleet (fossil fuels) and Losses of CO2 (product) are respectively 127662.465 tonnes of CO2, 75167.492 tonnes of CO2 and 41491.578 tonnes of CO2. The difference 2022 vs 2021 in Emissions is: from bottling plants (fossil fuels) - 18100.809 tonnes of CO2; from Transp. fleet (fossil fuels) -13811.761 tonnes of CO2, from Losses of CO2 (product) +649.584 tonnes of CO2. Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2021 = 425782.711 tonnes of CO2, so (-18100.809 -13811.761 + 649.584)/425782.711 =-7.3425% of reduction.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	1150.33	952809.53	953959.86
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	356706.48	397680.53	754387.01
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	38735.11	38735.11
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	52067.94	52067.94
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	9314.2	9314.2
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	357856.8	1301721.1	1659577.9

C8.2b

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

This category is not applicable as during reporting year we do not source and use sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

This category is not applicable as during reporting year we do not source and use other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1150.33

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1150.33

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Bio LPG

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

255293.47

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

199487.54

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

55805.94

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel is is sum of Light Fuel Oil (54672.85 MWh+199487.54 MWh), Unleaded Gasoline (1.84 MWh) and Heavy Fuel Oil (1131.24 MWh). 199487.54 MWh of Light Fuel Oil was consumed for on-site electricity generation. 9341.21 MWh of Light Fuel Oil included in Total fuel are used for inhouse production of CO2 by burning fuels. 55,805 MWh is a sum of Light Fuel Oil, Heavy fuel oil and unleaded gasoline consumed by plants and Remote Properties.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

697516.06

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

56308.67

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

560016.19

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

81191.2

Comment

Total fuel is sum of Natural Gas and Propane /LPG . Total sum of natural gas includes 560,016.19 MWh used by the plants and remote properties, 81191.20 MWh is consumed by own by Hellenic CHPs, and 56308.67 MWh is used for electricity production.

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

953959.86

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

255796.21

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

616972.46

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

81191.2

Comment

Consumption of fuels without feedstock in plants including fuels for on-site electricity production, on-site CO2 production, plus own CHPs (co-generation plant) fuel input, plus CCHBC Owned Remote Properties fuels consumption (applicable for the sections for renewable and non - renewable).

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	30734.02	30686.92	98.66	98.66
Heat	4367.94	4367.94	0	0
Steam	10329.58	10329.58	0	0
Cooling	8566.77	8566.77	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

26379.53

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Austria

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Sourcing method includes mandatory Guarantees of Origins (GOs) from OeMAG (settlement agency for green electricity in Austria). Renewable energy is produced and sourced from Europe, ECA accepted methodology. Additionally, we do have a third party owned PV on the roof of the production site in Edelstal, Austria. This installation feeds public grid which is connected to our plant electricity system. As renewable electricity is supplied from mixed sources of European countries, in addition to Austria, it is impossible to specify exact year of commissioning.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Bulgaria

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

15464.51

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Bulgaria

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Sources of electricity used is water, sun and wind for Bulgaria.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Croatia

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12579.5

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Croatia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Cyprus

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5390.28

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

2021

Comment

Source of RE electricity is wind, solar.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Czechia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

30705.38

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Czechia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

RE electricity is produced from agricultural activities by-products, like wood, agricultural gases. There is also sourcing from Geo-thermal, but this is not most dominant.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Greece

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40693.35

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Greece

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2021

Comment

We do source majority of renewable electricity quantities generated by wind, >50%. However, occasionally we do receive renewable electricity also generated by solar PVs. We are supplied GO (Guarantees of origin) to match total electricity used by our Greek operation by the same provider since 2018.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hungary

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41155.87

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Hungary

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2018

Comment

Majority of renewable electricity is produced and sourced from MET Dunai Solar Park Hungary, by solar technology. Occasionally plant is receiving also renewable electricity generated by hydro electric head installations (Switzerland) and other European countries.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

19631.69

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We have selected renewable technology as other biomass. Our Italian supplier stated that there is no definition split applied in the country yet. The technology used is gaseous biomass derives from anaerobic indigestion.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Lithuania

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1762.55

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Lithuania

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1960

Comment

Kaunas Hydroelectric Power Plant build in 1960 year. In 2010, a reconstruction of the HPP was completed. CCHBC natural mineral water plant, Varena is using renewable electricity since 2019.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

North Macedonia

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

392.09

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

North Macedonia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2022

Comment

Renewable electricity sourcing is from the solar and hydro.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Nigeria

Sourcing method

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18665.02

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Nigeria

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2020

Comment

We do have the on-site roof top solar installation in our 8 Nigerian production plants. Installation is owned by 3rd party and we do purchase electricity generated from this 3rd party installation.

In addition, we have started use of the grid electricity grid by off site PPA by applying iRECs mechanism, sourcing of electricity is mixed, solar, wind, etc

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

97.14

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

2021

Comment

Renewable electricity is supplied by SSE Airtricity in Republic of Ireland.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2791.3

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

2020

Comment

We do have 3rd party supplier to supply energy, including electricity to our Knockmore Hill plant in North Ireland. Renewable electricity is supplied by Click Energy to our operations.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

49543.63

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (certificate by supplier)

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Poland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

1942

Comment**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Romania

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43566.47

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Romania

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

All GOs are produced exclusively in Romania.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Serbia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36268.65

Tracking instrument used

GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Serbia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11341.11

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)

2021

Comment

Our main RE electricity supply in Switzerland is sourced by external electricity supplier. We are supplied Guarantees of Origin (GO) by supplier which are processed via a central Pronovo system that covers all guarantees of origin used in Switzerland.

We do have also small part of in-house solar power production installed on the roof of one of our manufacturing sites, natural mineral water plant in Vals in Sept 2019 (covers 4% of the plant's consumption).

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ukraine

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Hydropower, wind, solar)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

278.4

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (certificates from supplier)

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Ukraine

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2018

Comment

In Ukraine do produce majority of the energy used by our company in-house by co-generation heat and power plant (CHP). However, we do source small quantities of electricity from grid to operate CHP plant and this supply is contracted to 3rd party as standard supply contract. This includes defined percent of renewable electricity what electricity producer is oblige to perform based legal framework. This renewable electricity comes from mix sources, hydro, wind and solar power plant distributed to electricity distribution grid.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Armenia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5544.75

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5544.75

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26379.53

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

26379.53

Country/area

Belarus

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9657.49

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

9657.49

Country/area

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9739.12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

9739.12

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20178.52

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

20178.52

Country/area

Croatia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12579.5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

12579.5

Country/area

Cyprus

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5421.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5421.9

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30709.04

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

18380.59

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

49089.63

Country/area

Estonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.56

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2.56

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40755.47

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

40755.47

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41176.83

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

41176.83

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97.57

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]97.57

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67203.27

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

17925.09

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]85128.36

Country/area

Latvia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.25

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]53.25

Country/area

Lithuania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1793.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]1793.39

Country/area

Montenegro

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

Country/area

Nigeria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

106069.78

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

16395.49

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

122465.27

Country/area

North Macedonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5077.7

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5077.7

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49543.63

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

49543.63

Country/area

Republic of Moldova

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.37

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

57.37

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

82499.49

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

30530.54

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

113030.03

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

138023.24

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

6588.09

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

144611.33

Country/area

Serbia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36602.34

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

36602.34

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29.42

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

29.42

Country/area

Slovenia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.22

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

23.22

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11341.11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

11341.11

Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31914.66

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

31914.66

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21833.51

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

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

10297.45

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

32130.96

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

0.38

Metric numerator

5,138,184,169 MJ of energy consumed in plants

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

13,564,624,565 litres of beverage produced

% change from previous year

2.7

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

in 2021 Manufacturing energy usage was 0.37

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

1

CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf

Page/ section reference

Please see p. 250-252 from our 2022 Integrated Annual Report ("Independent assurance statement for the 2022 Integrated Annual Report"), published also on our website:

<https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf>

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

1
CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf

Page/ section reference

Please see p. 250-252 from our 2022 Integrated Annual Report ("Independent assurance statement for the 2022 Integrated Annual Report"), published also on our website:
<https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf>

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

1
CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf

Page/ section reference

Please see p. 250-252 from our 2022 Integrated Annual Report ("Independent assurance statement for the 2022 Integrated Annual Report"), published also on our website:
<https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf>

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Processing of sold products
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
Scope 3: Franchises

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

High assurance

Attach the statement

1
CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf
2022GRIContentIndex.pdf

Page/section reference

Please see p. 250-252 from our 2022 Integrated Annual Report ("Independent assurance statement for the 2022 Integrated Annual Report"), published also on our website:
<https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf>.
All Scope 3 emissions categories numbers are disclosed in the 2022 GRI Content Index (pages 26-27)- all data and narratives there are verified and it is stated in the Assurance Statement.

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	AA1000 Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021.	As our assurance statement is High level, all the information (including all data and narratives) in the 2022 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2022 GRI Content Index are verified externally. Assurance statement is on pages 250-252 of the 2022 IAR: "The assurance engagement covered the nature and extent of the Company's application of the principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness, and impact, as described in the AA1000 Series of Standards (AA1000AP, 2018). The application level "in accordance with" of the GRI Universal Standards 2021 was verified." ... "We have fulfilled our responsibilities to provide appropriate assurance that the information in the Report is free from material misstatements. We planned and carried out our work based on the GRI Universal Standards (2021) and the AA1000 Series of Standards. We used the criteria in AA1000AS (AA1000 Assurance Standard v3) to perform a Type 2 engagement and to provide a high level of assurance regarding the nature and extent of the Company's adherence to the principles of impact, inclusivity, materiality, and responsiveness. The Company has chosen to report in accordance with the GRI Universal Standards (2021) and the assurance verified this accordingly." ... "On the basis of our work, we found nothing to suggest that the information in the 2022 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2022 GRI Content Index is inaccurate or contains material misstatements." CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf 2022GRIContentIndex.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Energy consumption	AA1000 Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021.	As our assurance statement is High level, all the information (including all data and narratives) in the 2022 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2022 GRI Content Index are verified externally. Assurance statement is on pages 250-252 of the 2022 IAR: "The assurance engagement covered the nature and extent of the Company's application of the principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness, and impact, as described in the AA1000 Series of Standards (AA1000AP, 2018). The application level "in accordance with" of the GRI Universal Standards 2021 was verified." ... "We have fulfilled our responsibilities to provide appropriate assurance that the information in the Report is free from material misstatements. We planned and carried out our work based on the GRI Universal Standards (2021) and the AA1000 Series of Standards. We used the criteria in AA1000AS (AA1000 Assurance Standard v3) to perform a Type 2 engagement and to provide a high level of assurance regarding the nature and extent of the Company's adherence to the principles of impact, inclusivity, materiality, and responsiveness. The Company has chosen to report in accordance with the GRI Universal Standards (2021) and the assurance verified this accordingly." ... "On the basis of our work, we found nothing to suggest that the information in the 2022 IAR and in the 2022 GRI Content Index is inaccurate or contains material misstatements." All data on energy could be found on p. 48-49 of the 2022 GRI Content Index. CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf 2022GRIContentIndex.pdf
C5. Emissions performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	AA1000 Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021.	As our assurance statement is High level, all the information (including all data and narratives) in the 2022 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2022 GRI Content Index are verified externally. Assurance statement is on pages 250-252 of the 2022 IAR: "The assurance engagement covered the nature and extent of the Company's application of the principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness, and impact, as described in the AA1000 Series of Standards (AA1000AP, 2018). The application level "in accordance with" of the GRI Universal Standards 2021 was verified." ... "We have fulfilled our responsibilities to provide appropriate assurance that the information in the Report is free from material misstatements. We planned and carried out our work based on the GRI Universal Standards (2021) and the AA1000 Series of Standards. We used the criteria in AA1000AS (AA1000 Assurance Standard v3) to perform a Type 2 engagement and to provide a high level of assurance regarding the nature and extent of the Company's adherence to the principles of impact, inclusivity, materiality, and responsiveness. The Company has chosen to report in accordance with the GRI Universal Standards (2021) and the assurance verified this accordingly." ... "On the basis of our work, we found nothing to suggest that the information in the 2022 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2022 GRI Content Index is inaccurate or contains material misstatements." CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf 2022GRIContentIndex.pdf
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	AA1000 Assurance Standard as well as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards 2021.	As our assurance statement is High level, all the information (including all data and narratives) in the 2022 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2022 GRI Content Index are verified externally. Assurance statement is on pages 250-252 of the 2022 IAR: "The assurance engagement covered the nature and extent of the Company's application of the principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness, and impact, as described in the AA1000 Series of Standards (AA1000AP, 2018). The application level "in accordance with" of the GRI Universal Standards 2021 was verified." ... "We have fulfilled our responsibilities to provide appropriate assurance that the information in the Report is free from material misstatements. We planned and carried out our work based on the GRI Universal Standards (2021) and the AA1000 Series of Standards. We used the criteria in AA1000AS (AA1000 Assurance Standard v3) to perform a Type 2 engagement and to provide a high level of assurance regarding the nature and extent of the Company's adherence to the principles of impact, inclusivity, materiality, and responsiveness. The Company has chosen to report in accordance with the GRI Universal Standards (2021) and the assurance verified this accordingly." ... "On the basis of our work, we found nothing to suggest that the information in the 2022 IAR and in the 2022 GRI Content Index is inaccurate or contains material misstatements." Year-on Year change of emissions Scope 1+2 is on p.49 of the 2022 IAR. CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf 2022GRIContentIndex.pdf

CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf
2022GRIContentIndex.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments
Reduce supply chain emissions

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3 (upstream)
Scope 3 (downstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

89

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

89

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify (Capital expenditure)

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Since 2015, we have introduced an Internal Carbon Price (ICP, shadow price) as part of the "Accounting for sustainability" programme, in order to capture the risk of incremental costs incurring due to additional regulation on GHG emissions. Internal carbon price is one of the tools that we deploy to achieve our NetZeroBy40 commitment and to meet our stakeholders' expectation to keep the leadership position in the transition to a low carbon economy.

During 2022, we refreshed the programme by changing the ICP calculation mechanism to align it with the EU ETS price levels (historical 6-month average revised twice per year) and by extending the scope beyond sustainability driven investments, to capture in full the impact of new investments to CO2 emissions, not only CO2 savings.

The use of the ICP accelerates low carbon investments and innovative technologies, as it improves the payback period of projects that deliver energy efficiency improvements and carbon emission reductions. The ICP is also used to stress test investments and to provide management with clarity on future carbon generation from new projects to ensure informed decision making. The ICP is an integral part of the business planning process related to CAPEX investment assessment and CAPEX decision making for the short/medium term.

Another benefit of the use of ICP is that it helps to raise awareness and drive behavioural changes of employees to focus on emission reduction programs.

Finally, we are currently doing significant steps towards the integration of the ICP in the new product design and commercialisation processes.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Reduce supply chain emissions

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

With the help of a consultant, we analysed various publications and assimilated the results in terms of US\$ per tCO₂e up to 2040. The process involved a top-down assessment of the required global average carbon price per tonne to incentivise the level emissions reduction consistent with each emission pathway. Indicative sources (IMF, IEA, IPR, CPLC, & NGFS). Prices are updated at 5-year intervals.

To simplify the analysis, and as carbon prices in EU are expected to be quite similar, we took the EU average price evolution and applied to our footprint. We also applied different prices in each of Scopes 1 & 2.

Beginning in 2022 at €89/MT, carbon price is expected to reach a high of €203/MT in 2030 and €338/MT in 2040 under the Paris ambition scenario & €122/MT in 2030 and €148/MT in 2040 under the RCP4.5 scenario.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO₂e)

89

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO₂e)

89

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

- Risk management
- Opportunity management
- Other, please specify (TCFD risk scenarios)

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Climate change is one of the most significant material topics for CCH. In 2021, we announced our commitment to NetZero by 2040 – the primary means by which we will manage the Principal risk "Manage our carbon footprint", to 2040.

In 2022, we conducted a comprehensive quantitative assessment of this risk for the first time. We used the ICP methodology to calculate the annual operating costs of our projected scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions. Estimated numbers are a. to peak around €43 million annually by 2030, reducing to €6 million annually by 2040 under a Paris Ambition (RCP 1.9) scenario, b. to peak around €21 million annually by 2030, reducing to €2 million by 2040 under a RCP 4.5 scenario.

The quantification of the climate risk using the ICP has allowed us to be fully consistent with the 2021 TCFD implementing guidance and has provided management with extra information to help them in the assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

In addition to the above, CCH maintains a well-established strategic business planning process which has formed the basis of the Board's quantitative assessment of the Group's viability, with the plan reflecting our current strategy over a rolling five-year period. The impact of climate change under multiple climate scenarios and specifically the annual operating costs of scope 1 & 2 carbon emissions using the ICP methodology are part of the financial forecasts used for the viability assessment.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers/clients
- Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

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

% of suppliers by number

12.9

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

68.9

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

57.3

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our Sc 3 emissions represent 89% of the total value chain emissions. Only engagement activities we will be able to reach our net-zero commitment .Of those suppliers with significant Sc 3 footprint, the % of engaged suppliers on GHG Reduction projects is 12.9% of Total Sc3 Suppliers. The 12.9% equals 68.9% of CCH total spend & incl. a) ingredients & packaging materials part of Sc 3 purchased goods & services, b) suppliers of coolers part of Sc 3 Downstream leased assets. Calculation of 57.3% supplier-related Sc 3 emissions is based on weight of the categories multiplied by the percentage spend.

Supplier Engagement: a) Emissions Supplier Engagement: we engaged 20 of our key Suppliers to calculate emissions using the Supplier-Specific method (SSEF) for Sugar, HFCS, PET, Aluminum, Glass with specialist consultancy, and a 3rd party Assurance company. This way suppliers are educated and engaged in the emissions calculation and reporting and we collaborate on ways to reduce emissions. We also registered 41 suppliers in Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition collaborative, dedicated to mentor and train suppliers in emissions b) EcoVadis (EV) Initiative: By the end of 2022, 1417 of our critical suppliers were assessed using EV (+27% vs 2021). EV goes beyond assessment and corrective action plans to help our Suppliers develop knowledge around all ESG matters by promoting the EV Academy. This offers on-line self-paced courses on how to improve and join forces to promote these lessons to our entire supply base through annual campaigns. c) Sustainable Agriculture Program. We aim to buy crops as per principles for Sustainable Agriculture. Via recruitment of our sugar suppliers to certification such as Bonsucro, Rain Forest Alliance, Fairtrade International, SAI etc. we leverage specialists to work with them to improve social, environmental, emissions performance, creating a sustainable modern industry. E.g. Bonsucro use their expertise to deliver training, develop resources and run impact projects and help make the changes needed to achieve sustainability. Businesses, communities, and the environment all benefit from high standards. Certified members perform better than the average i.e. 53% reduction in average water consumption after 5y, improvements in min wage and working hours, 6% reduction in GHG emissions in the 1st y, 18% reduction of N fertiliser use/he

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

CCH targets 8.5% of Sc3 emissions reduction across the Sc3 emissions total. With the last year we have recruited 189 suppliers to disclose into CDP & 105 of these already have set or committed SBTi & growing We following very diligently what suppliers do & engage in innovative approach to drive emissions down in line to the target. Examples: CCH in CH moved to 100% rPET in all SKUs & Italy moved to 100% rPET in all SSDs reducing PET utilisation by ~20,000MT/ y. CCH in CY we worked on the light-weighting of the preforms neck-finish reducing 15MT of HDPE & 127MT of PET /y. BALL, one of our strategic partners that supplies over 25% of our total cans we created a joined roadmap for reducing of Sc 3 emissions incl. the use of renewable electricity for all cans supplied to CCH in Europe, that will reduce ~9,000MT+ we light-weighted 25cl cans cutting ~370MT CO2 emissions/y. In CCH PL, we piloted new stretch film which resulted into reduction of stretch film usage by 40% i.e. 26MT reduced plastic & ~50MT CO2 less emissions. The pilot proved the new technology has better pallet stability, faster production times & solid compatibility with existing machinery. CCH PL won the "Golden Innovation Retail 2022" award for this & in 2023 we expand. In CH we reduced shrink film thickness & managed to save 31MT CO2. In NI, we reduced 40MT LDPE by reducing clear shrink film dimensions for SSDs. In CZ we reduced the thickness of shrink film for can trays & had 27MT material reduction & 55MT CO2 less . AT reduced thickness & width of shrink films for can trays delivered 125MT CO2 & 50MT of material less. Aseptic Fibre Packages (AFP) are all FSC certified. In GR we introduced plant-based packaging + bio-tethered closures as per SUP Directive for AMITA, achieving less 590MT materials & 1028MT CO2. These efforts are shared across our BUs, & we prompt best practice exchange, further testing & implementation. We are aligned with TCCC system Principles for Sustainable Agriculture for certification, & we aspire to cover 100% of key ingredients by 2025. In 2022 78% of our suppliers were compliant to PSA. Those actions long term bring a positive impact of absolute emission roadmap. In 2021 we continued our key suppliers' engagement to maximize the deployment of the Ecovadis Platform. CCH we increased recruitment of new suppliers by +20% =1417 suppliers in 2022.

Comment

Ingredients and packaging are part of scope 3 category (1) Purchased goods and services and coolers are part of scope 3 category (13) Downstream leased assets (calculation is based on weight of the categories multiplied by the percentage spend).

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)
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% of customers by number

87

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

20.01

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

While collaborating with our customers, we build the awareness and share information on solutions and equipment available to provide to customers for the climate impact reduction and energy efficiency improvement. We make sure our decarbonisation strategy is fully aligned with the customers to drive emission reduction throughout both companies' value chains. We developed internally our sales teams capabilities by conducting Sales Academy (part of the materials of our Sales Academy are related to climate, energy, emissions, water and packaging). As a result, our Sales team improves their knowledge, understanding and are equipped with credible information that they share with our customers and their employees. Level of collaboration with customers is prioritised based on their sales volumes and contribution to NSR. In 2022, our continued investment in new energy-efficient coolers reached 87.0% coverage of our top customer outlets. This group of selected customers is important in our journey to net-zero because coolers (electricity for cooling) represents 23.3 % of our Scope 3 emissions which is 21 % of all value chain emissions (scope 1+2+3).

(The electricity in our coolers represents 23.3 % of our Scope 3 emissions, so 87 % of coverage means 20.01 % customer-related customer-related Scope 3 emissions).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have a public sustainability commitment Mission 2025 based on which we aim to increase the number of energy-efficient refrigerators to half of our coolers in the market. This is the basis of engagement and collaboration with the customers to drive positive impact. In 2022, 49% of our coolers was energy efficient. By executing our strategy in collaboration with customers, our customers saved and avoided 1,238 million kWh of electricity (-35%) and 713,800 tonnes of carbon emissions* (-45%) vs. 2017 (our baseline year). Our measure of success is to continue improvement progress year-on-year by 2025, as per the target set.

The progress shown above provides the evidence of awareness building and information sharing by our sales teams to customers. For example, in 2022 63% of our coolers in Bosnia are energy efficient.

*It includes the country electricity grid greening as well.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

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

87

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

20.01

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

We want to build and increase awareness of customers and encourage innovation to drive energy and emissions reductions. As we equip our customers with energy-efficient and HFC-free coolers, we want to further accelerate positive impact so that customers run their own initiatives and programs to reduce climate impact, e.g. they can implement at their premises energy saving programs. Customers are prioritised based on their volume and NSR contribution. We have different categories of our customers: diamond, gold, silver, bronze. In 2022, our continued investment in new energy-efficient coolers reached 87 % coverage of our top customer outlets.

(The electricity in our coolers represents 23.3 % of our Scope 3 emissions, so 87 % of coverage means 20.01 % customer-related customer-related Scope 3 emissions).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The engagement with our customers is one of our biggest values. Across all of our countries, we conduct customer satisfaction survey. In 2022, the % of the customers surveyed that assessed us with the max score of 9 or 10 out of 1-10 scale, was 63 % (i.e. they are called Promoters as per the methodology used).

Our ultimate goal is the public sustainability commitment to increase the number of energy-efficient refrigerators to half of our coolers in the market by 2025. In 2022, we continued implementation of our sustainability strategy to improve energy efficiency of the Cold Drink Equipment placed at our customers. During the year 2022, our customers saved 452 Million kWh of electricity, thus reduced emission by 246,343 tonnes of CO2 eq vs. 2021.

In 2022, our continued investment in new energy-efficient coolers reached 87.0% coverage of our top customer outlets. Our measure of success is to continue improvement progress year-on-year by 2025, as per the target set. This proves our focus on customers and engagement in education and information sharing via our sales teams brings effect.

Our sales teams are actively engaging with customers to raise their awareness on different sustainability topics, including the use of energy-efficient coolers (refrigerators) in order to save energy (electricity) and thus carbon. In addition, we continued to build our network of internet-connected coolers which helps us drive the energy efficiency of our assets. We have a total of around 1.4 million coolers in customer premises, and almost half of them (49.6 % or around 688 k) have online connections.

C12.1d

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

Packaging material including PET represents 38 % of our Scope 3 emissions and 34% of our total value chain emissions (scope 1+2+3). This technology helps us decrease our carbon emissions because 100% rPET has around 3 times lower CO2e factor compared to virgin PET. Therefore, in 2022 we partnered and collaborated with the Centre for Enzyme Innovation at the University of Portsmouth in the UK to scale innovations in PET recycling using enzymes. We prioritise this engagement because packaging is the largest CO2 emitter in our value chain and also finding easily available and good food grade quality rPET material is difficult and costly. The main benefits to using enzymes to recycle PET is that it has the potential to deliver infinitely recyclable rPET with virgin-like properties, thus reducing the environmental impact of plastic waste, including emissions. Without fully recycled packaging we will not achieve our net-zero ambition which is our ultimate measure of success.

C12.2

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

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

C12.2a

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

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

In order for vendors to become suppliers of CCH officially we expect them to acknowledge and sign off our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs). As part of the SGPs we clearly state the following compliance requirement: "ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES".

We expect our suppliers to conduct business in ways that protect and preserve the environment, including climate. At a minimum, we expect our suppliers to meet applicable environmental laws, rules and regulations in their operations in the countries in which they do business."

On top, all our Purchasing Orders (POs) are making specific reference to our SGPs as a reminder to our suppliers at the time of PO receipt.

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

100

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

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification

Supplier self-assessment

Off-site third-party verification

On-site third-party verification

Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

coca-cola-hbc-supplier-guiding-principles-may-2023-edition.pdf

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

Firm towards our NetZero by 40 commitment to reduce our emissions footprint across Scope 1, 2 and 3, together with The Coca-Cola System, we have started to actively engage with our most critical suppliers that represent over 70% of SC 3 emissions contribution to the CCH footprint on how to measure GHG and prompt them to actively disclose in the CDP and develop their own SBTi commitments. For Group Critical key commodities suppliers (ingredients & packaging materials) we seek, together with The Coca-Cola System, to disclose climate & water practices in the CDP platform. This requirement has been extended to 400 suppliers that are representing significant spend within primarily key ingredients & packaging categories, although not limited only there. This also comes in line with the System requiring suppliers, on top of the CDP disclosure, to work towards developing their own SBTi public commitments in line with the 1.5oC requirement. To this respect, we have teamed up with reputable specialist consultancy and developed category by category methodology for capturing emissions data and calculate Supplier Specific Emissions Factors (SSEF). On pilot basis, with our most sustainably mature suppliers, we are in the process of developing these SSEFs, while for less mature suppliers we have engaged with Guidehouse & offered training leveraging the SLoCT program (Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition) that helps our suppliers build a strong foundation to start reducing GHG emissions.

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

58

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

46

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification

Supplier self-assessment

Off-site third-party verification

On-site third-party verification

Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Retain and engage

C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Yes

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Knowledge sharing

Description of management practice

Bonsucro is the Coca-Cola System most preferred sustainable sugar standard. TCCC, on behalf of the bottlers System, worked with Bonsucro members to create the first global metric standard for sustainable sugar cane production, & was the first to purchase Bonsucro certified sugar in 2011. TCCC also achieved Bonsucro Chain of Custody Standard certification, which enables the tracking of claims on the sustainable production of Bonsucro sugar cane & all sugar cane-derived products along the entire supply chain.

Through our active recruitment of our sugar suppliers & continuous support of the Bonsucro Certification, we leverage Bonsucro specialists to work with businesses of all kinds across the sugarcane sector to improve their social, environmental & commercial performance, bringing together a thriving international community that is creating a sustainable modern industry.

Bonsucro use their expertise to deliver training, develop resources & run impact projects & help our critical T1 & T2 supply base make the changes needed to achieve sustainability & gain independent certifications when they successfully do so.

Responsible production & resilient supply chains create lasting value. Businesses, communities, & the environment all benefit from high standards. Responsible production and resilient supply chains create lasting value. Businesses, communities, and the environment all benefit from high standards. Certified Bonsucro members perform better than the average on key metrics (as per latest public data on their site):

- Starting from an average of 27 litres of water per kg of cane produced, there is a 53% reduction in average water consumption after just five years of certification
- As a global average, Bonsucro-certified producers paid their workers 19% above minimum wage at mill level and 14% above minimum wage at farm level
- In the global average of working hours on certified mills was 92% of the legal limit and at certified farms it was 91% of the legal limit
- On average, certified entities achieve a 6% reduction in GHG emissions in the first year of certification
- Through ongoing certification, producers demonstrate the ability to reduce their N fertiliser use from an average of 81 kg N/ha at initial certification to an average of 67 kg N/ha after five years, which is an 18% reduction of nitrogen fertiliser use per hectare

Your role in the implementation

Financial
Knowledge sharing
Operational
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) and the System is covering a large scope of ingredients. As the majority of the key ingredients are purchased together with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC), as a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain as a joint Coca-Cola system. We have a strategy and a public commitment to source sustainably - and our suppliers to comply with the PSA with 100% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2025. We have in place a clear roadmap to reach it - in 2022, we achieved compliance rate of 78%.

Starting from the Category Risk assessment developed by EcoVadis on our behalf, applying all 21 criteria they use across their 4 main pillars, EcoVadis (EV) developed a materiality risk assessment per CCH Procurement Category. Then within CCH we drill down to supplier level. 2022 we screened 16876 active T1 suppliers (100%) and 70269 T2 suppliers to map 1st level of risk. Next we drill further down i.e. EV rating, SGP physical audits, ESG Assessment form, Water Risk Filter, PSA for Ingredients, etc. and 2022 we assessed 2622 oT1 active suppliers of which 2174 are Significant suppliers representing 69.3% of procurement spend. Sustainability Criteria are introduced to our procurement strategic sourcing with weight 5 % as awarding criteria. We use EV 3rd Party Assessment platform where we started with 140 suppliers recruited in 2017, reached 1417 suppliers by end 2022. In our Yearly Supplier Performance Assessment (In Touch Rosslyn Tool) where we assess the performance of our Critical Suppliers (Group & Country) the weight of Sustainability part we increased from 15% to 20% in 2021 of the total score. In EV Category Risk Mapping assessment, the CSR criteria accommodate for 60% of the total score and 40% on procurement risk criteria.

Focusing on water risk management we introduced back in 2020 Water Risk Filter (WRF). It quantifies water-related risks for all industries and all countries. The WRF was applied to 100% of our direct material suppliers and selected critical indirect suppliers, i.e. secondary packaging, transport and marketing materials, where appropriate (Group Critical Suppliers). Based on the 2022 assessment, 53 suppliers (parent level) in 76 plants were identified with high water risk.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)
Other, please specify (Decrease water usage)

Comment

We have a strategy and a public commitment to source sustainably - and our suppliers to comply with the PSA with 100% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2025. We have in place a clear roadmap to reach it - in 2022, we achieved compliance rate of 78%.

Management practice reference number

MP2

Management practice

Fertilizer management

Description of management practice

As per our strategy to source sustainably and minimize emissions, we implemented management practice to engage with suppliers in knowledge sharing and education about practices helping to reduce emissions and impact to environment, including the use of fertilizers.

Part of our Ingredients supplier selection criteria, we leverage the Coca-Cola System Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA reflect the most recent science and external stakeholder perspectives, includes animal welfare and husbandry to reflect new product categories, and simplify language where possible.

The PSA are aimed at primary production level (i.e. farm), are inclusive of small-scale farmer cooperatives, medium and large commercial operations, and form the basis for

our continued engagement with suppliers to achieve compliance, transparency and continuous improvement of their farm base according to these principles. They will also guide our continued collaboration with industry platforms and standard bodies to drive the adoption of sustainable agriculture practices in the production stage of our supply chain. Agricultural suppliers at the processing level are expected to adhere to and demonstrate compliance to The Coca-Cola Company Supplier Guiding Principles.

In that respect, we prompt suppliers to follow national and/or local regulations and label requirements for safe and proper use of all agrochemicals, in accordance with label directions, to ensure proper protection of farm personnel and the environment; Do not use or store agrochemicals that are banned in the country of operation or are prohibited under international treaty; All agrochemicals are managed in a manner that respects Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) of the countries where agricultural materials are grown and – when possible – of the countries where they are being used as ingredients to help prevent negative impacts on human health; All products used to protect crops from pest pressures, including, but not limited to, insects, weeds and diseases, are clearly documented and are part of an Integrated Pest Management System. All use of plant protection products is clearly justified.

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing
Operational
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

TCCC and the Bottlers together, working with our supply partners, support sustainable agriculture initiatives such as:

- Securing training and extension services to farmers to implement more sustainable practices to enhance quality, productivity and farmer incomes
- Tools for self-assessment to track progress and continuous improvement of best practices
- Supporting external, third parties, such as standard/certification organizations (e.g., Rainforest Alliance), NGOs and consultants (e.g., WWF, The Nature Conservancy, TechnoServe, Conservation International)
- Engaging in pre-competitive collaborative initiatives to address broad-scale systemic changes (e.g., water quality impacts, worker safety)
- Contributing to shared learning platforms through participation in seminars and webinars (e.g., Bonsucro, SAI Platform)

For example, through our active recruitment of our sugar suppliers and continuous support of the Bonsucro Certification, we leverage Bonsucro specialists to work with businesses of all kinds across the sugarcane sector to improve their social, environmental and commercial performance, bringing together a thriving international community that is creating a sustainable modern industry.

Bonsucro use their expertise to deliver training, develop resources and run impact projects and help our critical T1 and T2 supply base make the changes needed to achieve sustainability and gain independent certifications when they successfully do so.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

Comment

The Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) and the System is covering a large scope of ingredients. As the majority of the key ingredients are purchased together with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC), as a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain as a joint Coca-Cola system. We have a strategy and a public commitment to source sustainably - and our suppliers to comply with the PSA with 100% of our key agricultural ingredients by 2025. We have in place a clear roadmap to reach it - in 2022, we achieved compliance rate of 78%.

Management practice reference number

MP3

Management practice

Enhanced forest regeneration practices

Description of management practice

Our approach toward continuous improvement is designed to enable our supply chain partners to advance better on-farm management practices efficiently and effectively. Part of our Ingredients supplier selection criteria, we leverage the Coca-Cola System Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA reflect the most recent science and external stakeholder perspectives, includes Forestry considerations to reflect new product categories, such as pulp and paper. Pulp and Paper products suppliers are expected to adhere to and demonstrate compliance to the PSA.

In that respect, we promote to our supply base to avoid contributing to climate change by measuring energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (including emissions from deforestation and other land use change), setting GHG reduction targets, maximizing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, reducing emissions from agricultural practices and livestock farms, and avoiding air pollution; Promote sustainable forest management and help protect woodlands from deforestation and illegal harvesting; New production areas are not established in natural habitats/ecosystems including forests or high-value conservation areas and do not cut through wildlife corridors or routes used for migration; Forests are not cut or burned for conversion to new production. There is no deliberate use of fire for land clearance.

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing
Operational
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

TCCC and the Bottlers together, working with our supply partners, support sustainable agriculture initiatives such as:

- Securing training and extension services to farmers to implement more sustainable practices to enhance quality, productivity and farmer incomes
- Tools for self-assessment to track progress and continuous improvement of best practices
- Supporting external, third parties, such as standard/certification organizations (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) & Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), NGOs and consultants (e.g., WWF, The Nature Conservancy, TechnoServe, Conservation International)
- Engaging in pre-competitive collaborative initiatives to address broad-scale systemic changes (e.g., water quality impacts, worker safety)
- Contributing to shared learning platforms through participation in seminars and webinars (e.g., Bonsucro, SAI Platform)

In advancing our sustainable agriculture program, the Company recognizes the need and value of industry collaboration, including with other buyers and supply chain partners through recognized industry collaboration platforms. We seek to partner with others to help address and drive systemic change at scale in a transparent and precompetitive manner. By working with other companies through organizations such as SAI Platform or Bonsucro, we seek to align expectations, combine resources and bring greater efficiency to the interventions.

For corrugated cardboard in 2022 we have reached > 80% of recycled content in Europe (excl. Russia) while we equally focused on optimising material weight. As an example, Czech Republic optimised corrugated trays weight by 32%, saving 112 tons of paper raw materials and around 10% of respective costs. We have also successfully continued with the Keel Clip™ technology implementation with Hungary and an additional line in Greece after the Italy, Poland, Romania, Greece Northern

Ireland and Austria implementation.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Other, please specify (Biodiversity)

Comment

We have aimed over 50% of recycled content for our Corrugated Category and managed over 80% certification in 2022.

C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b

(C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Yes

C12.3

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

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/en/about-us/corporate-governance/policies/public-policy-engagement>
2022CCHBCPublicPolicyEngagement.pdf.pdf

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

We continuously strive to maximise energy efficiency and minimise the impact of our manufacturing and distribution infrastructure, as well as actively participate in policy discussions that have the potential to impact these areas. We support public policies that deal in a balanced way with water quality, carbon emissions, packaging, agriculture and ingredients, as well as other environmental policies and/or actions that are directly, or indirectly relevant to our business. All our direct or indirect advocacy is aligned with our commitment to achieve NetZero by 2040. We regularly review, monitor and assess our memberships to ensure that any trade associations we are members of, share the Paris Agreement goals. In case of misalignment between the climate change policy positions of trade associations with the Paris Agreement, we have a compliance framework at executive level which covers the countries we operate in. In case of misalignment between the climate change policy positions of trade associations with the Paris Agreement, our compliance framework led by the Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer foresees various possible actions such as: a) direct engagement with the trade association with clear timelines to address these differences; b) public statements distancing the company from the misalignment and c) remedial actions such as leaving the trade association and/or b) forming proactive coalitions to counter the lobbying as ultimate measures.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

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

Packaging Waste Regulation

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

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

Circular economy

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

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

EU27

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

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Engagement through European industry associations - for e.g. UNESDA (Union of European Beverages Associations, European) and local trade associations. We support building position papers for these trade associations which are then in turn submitted to the European Commission, European Parliament or European Council for additional comments and supports. Meeting with key stakeholders from these European bodies sometimes also occurs, with trade associations leading the discussion and possible participation for additional operational input by us as members of that association.

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

We support the overall proposal of the regulation since we are in line with its aspiration for a circular economy leading to achieving our net zero commitments and because we support the proposal we believe that there are additions that can be made to it in order to make it more robust and enable true circular economy to take place.

These additions are the following:

- Environmental and economic impact assessments for reuse targets.
- Broad base definition of reuse, to include refill in general but also refill at home options.
- Average recycled content targets, not per unit since this is in contradiction with the existing Single Use Plastics Directive.
- Fair and preferential access to feedstock for recycling for beverage bottle producers in order to be able to achieve recycled content targets taking into consideration food safety requirements.
- Enhancing the minimum requirements for deposit return systems to ensure effective operation, with items such as National Mandatory, owned and operated by the obliged industry, material ownership with the Deposit Operator, Fair and preferential access to feedstock, net cost principle to be maintained, separate collection for high quality recycling.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

It is because it is targeting circular economy and packaging waste minimization, which is a central part of our carbon emission reduction efforts. Packaging is a significant portion of our carbon emissions and a good regulation which ensures packaging minimization, packaging waste reuse or recycling and effective design for recycling criteria will enable us to decrease emissions from this part of the carbon emissions portfolio while also allowing us to continue doing business - the essence of sustainability.

C12.3b

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

Trade association

Other, please specify (UNESDA)

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our position on climate change is consistent with Unesda, s. Message from the President: "UNESDA has upheld the interests of our industry for more than 60 years and taken bold, EU-wide initiatives in the areas of sustainable packaging, sugar reduction and responsibility towards children. I look forward to leading our sector as we commit to further actions in each of these areas: supporting the EU commitment to a carbon-neutral Europe by 2050 through creating circularity for soft drinks packaging; continuing our sugar and calorie reduction journey that has seen an average 26% reduction in calories in soft drinks in recent years; and strengthening our commitments to behave responsibly towards children through our advertising and schools policies." Link: <https://www.unesda.eu/about-us/>

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

186036

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Through our annual membership fee we aim that Unesda promotes the interests of consumers and producers of non-alcoholic beverages across Europe. The association has done so by building a constructive conversation with key stakeholders, and by proactively implementing bold EU-wide sectoral initiatives, often outpacing the rhythm of legislation. The result? Our members now lead the way in integrating environmental and social commitments into their business model. Reflecting society's thirst for smarter consumption, UNESDA plays a pivotal role in bringing businesses, civil society, and EU decision-makers together to ensure that the production and distribution of soft drinks become ever more sustainable. UNESDA aims at addressing those imperatives while also striving to make the industry more competitive in the international marketplace.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Assobibe)

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

s. our position above; is consistent with Assobibe: "ASSOBIBE and its members support, in line with UNESDA, the EU's commitment to a zero-emission Europe by 2050 through the creation of circularity in soft drink packaging."

s. link: <https://www.assobibe.it/ambiente/>

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

279750

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Through our annual membership fee we aim to be represented at ASSOBIBE, which is the national trade association representing companies that produce and sell non-alcoholic beverages in Italy, bringing together small, medium and large enterprises operating along the entire supply chain, located throughout the country. As a member of CONFINDUSTRIA, it protects the interests of its members at national, European and international institutions; provides services to support enterprises in their activities; promotes the development of the Sector; and stipulates collective labor agreements and trade union agreements of a national nature. Innovation is increasingly synonymous with sustainable growth. ASSOBIBE member companies are constantly engaged in developing actions to reduce the environmental impact of their activities and in creating value on a social and economic level. ASSOBIBE and its members support, in line with UNESDA, the EU's commitment to a zero-emission Europe by 2050 through the creation of circularity in soft drink packaging.

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Assolombarda)

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

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

s. our position above; is consistent with Assolombarda: "The Roadmap to 2050 Looking even further ahead, the Roadmap 2050 outlines a long-term strategic vision "for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050."

s. link: <https://genioimpresa.it/article/3113/2030-l-europa-nella-transizione-energetica/>

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

131468

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Through the annual membership fee at Assolombarda, we support the association's roadmap 2050 which outlines a long-term strategic vision "for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050".

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

World Economic Forum

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

180000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

With the funding provided as annual membership fee, we are able as associate partner of WEF to participate at its Annual Meeting with our CEO, where he attend also the meeting of the WEF CEO Alliance of Climate Leaders, a CEO-led community committed to raising bold climate ambition and accelerating the net zero transition by setting science-based targets, disclosing emissions and catalysing decarbonization and partnerships across global value chains. As part of the CEO Alliance of Climate Leaders, our CEO so-signed as well in 2022 ahead of COP27 the open letter for world leaders at COP27 s. link: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/11/cop27-alliance-of-ceo-climate-leaders/>

s. link WEF position on climate change: <https://www.weforum.org/topics/climate-change>

Our Mission is to limit the global warming to 1.5 degrees celsius to avoid catastrophe.

The World Economic Forum is committed to supporting global efforts in the private and public sectors to limit global temperature rise and stave off disaster.

We aim to work with leaders to increase climate commitments, collaborate with partners to develop private initiatives, and provide a platform for innovators to realize their ambition and contribute solutions.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

1
CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf
2022GRIContentIndex.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 48-53: strategy, emissions targets, actual numbers, activities; p.57-58 Our Mission 2025 commitments; p.59-60 Materiality section; p.61-62 'Risk & Resilience'; p.72-81 'TCFD disclosure', incl. governance, strategy, risks & opportunities, different climate scenarios and their impact, mitigation, metrics & targets; p. 126-127 'Social Responsibility Committee of the Board': governance; P. 47 "Reducing food waste and tackling climate change".
2022 GRI index: Disclosures for Energy, Emissions.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify (Impact on business of different climate scenarios)

Comment

Our 2022 Integrated Annual Report (IAR) and the 2022 GRI Content Index are publicly available. We include a comprehensive summary of our strategy, governance, risks and opportunities, climate scenarios, mitigation, action plans, programmes and their status related to climate; emissions figures, emissions commitments/goals and targets and their performance, emissions and energy reduction and other environmental-related metrics (e.g., water security, water stewardship, waste management, biodiversity, packaging recycling, packaging collection). We also describe our initiatives, programs and projects related to environment, climate, emissions, energy reduction, renewable energy. We comply with the TCFD recommendations as well as part of the comprehensive Risk section in the 2022 IAR.

2022 GRI Content Index is an integrated part of the 2022 IAR, and it is published separately on our website. It contains more details on emissions, energy, water, waste figures for the last 3 years, their targets and achievements:

<https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/Coca-Cola-HBC-2022-IAR.pdf>

...

<https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/oar-2022/2022-GRI-Content-Index.pdf>

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) UN Global Compact We Mean Business	<p>We Mean Business Coalition: we committed to the initiatives of the We Mean Business back in 2015, prior to the COP21 in Paris, when there was a call for action to companies (business). Then (Jan 2016) we became one of the first companies globally with approved science-based carbon reduction targets. Our case study for setting SBT (from 2016) is still on the website of the science-based target initiative (SBTI).</p> <p>SBTN: We joined the SBTN as Community member in 2022 and we started applying their methodology for setting science-based targets for nature. Currently we have implemented the first two steps from their methodology (1. Assess and identify the most material dependencies and impact across the entire value chain and 2. Identify and prioritise the key contributors by location for target setting).</p> <p>UN GC: we have participated in the UN GC since 2005 and we continuously working to implement and promote the 10 Principles in support of human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption. As part of this, we are engaged in Caring For Climate; CEO Water Mandate and Carbon Pricing Champions. Our recent 2022 UNGC Communication on progress (COP) report is available on the UNGC website.</p> <p>GRI Community Member: we are Community member for more than a decade, we use the GRI Standards for our Integrated Annual Reporting, we present our practices during the GRI webinars and events and we take part in the learning/knowledge transfer which GRI performs.</p> <p>Business Ambition for 1.5C: we are member of the Business Ambition for 1.5°C since 2021 (reference - https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#dashboard) and we are committed to achieve net zero emissions across the value chain (scope 1, 2 and 3) by 2040.</p>

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Water

Yield

Other, please specify (minimal wages increase)

Description of impacts

Decreased use of water in agriculture in addition to positive climate impact brings also positive economic impact and local community development.

Following our guidelines and using the knowledge and practices shared with our suppliers who are directly engaged with the crop producers has enabled them to reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency. This has been most relevant to the beet production as it is most water intensive crop out of the ingredients that we use. This has brought significant economic growth to the producers through reduced operating cost and improvement of yield and therefore boosting the local community development.

For Example: through our active recruitment of our sugar suppliers and continuous support of the Bonsucro Certification, we leverage Bonsucro specialists to work with businesses of all kinds across the sugarcane sector to improve their social, environmental and commercial performance, bringing together a thriving international community that is creating a sustainable modern industry.

-Starting from an average of 27 litres of water per kg of cane produced, there is a 53% reduction in average water consumption after just five years of certification.

-As a global average, Bonsucro-certified producers paid their workers 19% above minimum wage at mill level and 14% above minimum wage at farm level.

-In the global average of working hours on certified mills was 92% of the legal limit and at certified farms it was 91% of the legal limit.

-On average, certified entities achieve a 6% reduction in GHG emissions in the first year of certification.

-Through ongoing certification, producers demonstrate the ability to reduce their N fertiliser use from an average of 81 kg N/ha at initial certification to an average of 67 kg N/ha after five years, which is an 18% reduction of nitrogen fertiliser use per hectare.

In 2022, 78% of our key agricultural ingredients (Sugar, HFCS & Juices fruit crops) are certified against Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), by utilizing third party standards such as SAI FSA, ISCC Plus, BONSUCRO, REDcert2, Rainforest Alliance, FairTrade International, Global GAP+GRASP, Global GAP+FSA Add-On, etc.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

Bonsucro use their expertise to deliver training, develop resources and run impact projects and help our critical T1 and T2 supply base make the changes needed to achieve sustainability and gain independent certifications when they successfully do so.

Responsible production and resilient supply chains create lasting value. Businesses, communities, and the environment all benefit from high standards. Certified Bonsucro members perform better than the average on key metrics (source: Bonsucro).

Management practice reference number

MP2

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Soil

Yield

Description of impacts

Optimal and defined use of fertilizers per need in agriculture in addition to positive climate impact, brings also positive economic impact and therefore boosting the local community development.

-Starting from an average of 27 litres of water per kg of cane produced, there is a 53% reduction in average water consumption after just five years of certification.

-As a global average, Bonsucro-certified producers paid their workers 19% above minimum wage at mill level and 14% above minimum wage at farm level.

-In the global average of working hours on certified mills was 92% of the legal limit and at certified farms it was 91% of the legal limit.

-On average, certified entities achieve a 6% reduction in GHG emissions in the first year of certification.

-Through ongoing certification, producers demonstrate the ability to reduce their N fertiliser use from an average of 81 kg N/ha at initial certification to an average of 67 kg N/ha after five years, which is an 18% reduction of nitrogen fertiliser use per hectare.

In 2022, 78% of our key agricultural ingredients (Sugar, HFCS & Juices fruit crops) are certified against Principles of Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), by utilizing third party standards such as SAI FSA, ISCC Plus, BONSUCRO, REDcert2, Rainforest Alliance, FairTrade International, Global GAP+GRASP, Global GAP+FSA Add-On, etc.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

Following our guidelines and using the knowledge and practices shared with our suppliers who are directly engaged with the crop producers has enabled them to use fertilizers efficiently and according to the specific needs of the soil, which increases yield of the crop and the condition of the soil. As Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles cover all critical aspects of agricultural activity, they bring multiple benefits, including sustainability and economic.

Through our active recruitment of our sugar suppliers and continuous support of the Bonsucro Certification, we leverage Bonsucro specialists to work with businesses of all kinds across the sugarcane sector to improve their social, environmental and commercial performance, bringing together a thriving international community that is creating a sustainable modern industry.

Bonsucro use their expertise to deliver training, develop resources and run impact projects and help our critical T1 and T2 supply base make the changes needed to achieve sustainability and gain independent certifications when they successfully do so.

Responsible production and resilient supply chains create lasting value. Businesses, communities, and the environment all benefit from high standards. Certified Bonsucro members perform better than the average on key metrics (source: Bonsucro).

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Biodiversity is part of the ESG areas and it is with an increased importance for all our stakeholders (both external and internal). In CCH, the ESG topics are oversight by our Social Responsibility Committee of the Board. The Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) of the Board of Directors establishes principles governing social and environmental management and oversees the performance management to achieve our sustainability goals (social, environmental). It includes biodiversity as well, with its complex sub-elements such as land, climate, water, species, eco-systems, pollution etc. SRC approves our sustainability strategy, commitments, targets, and policies. Our CEO and the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) are ultimately accountable for performance against our sustainability goals, including the biodiversity-related ones. Sustainability Steering Committee led by the CEO, with members from Supply Chain, Procurement, Corporate Affairs & Sustainability, Finance, Risk, Commercial functions meets quarterly and discusses performance, approves new strategic initiatives and allocates resources.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

SBTN materiality tool

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We started in Q4 2022 a project for implementation of the first two steps of the SBTN methodology (step 1. Assess and identify the most material dependencies and impact across the entire value chain and 2. Identify and prioritise the key contributors by location for target setting).

Currently (July 2023) we are in a process of prioritising the locations and understanding more on the baseline. This will help us in target setting. This step will be done in 2023 and 2024.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Natura 2000 network of protected areas

Country/area

Poland

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Our Tylicz plant in Poland is located in Natura 2000 area (habitat area). The total area of plant property is 53,561m2.

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Our plant (for bottling of mineral water) has been in this place much before the area to be assigned as part of Natura 2000.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We certify our Tylicz plant in Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) standard. The certification and the report are publicly available on AWS website. In the report, in sections 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.5, 1.8.4 and 3.9.4 are covered our assessment, actions, management protection plans, stakeholder engagement, and evidence for all Important Water-Related Areas (IWRA), including ecosystems, biodiversity etc. The Alliance for Water Stewardship certification is performed in 3-years cycle, so we recertify the plant accordingly.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

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

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Governance Biodiversity strategy	Page 53: our biodiversity commitments and strategy; Page 126-127: governance in section "Social Responsibility Committee of the Board". CocaColaHBC2022IAR.pdf 2022GRIContentIndex.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-F) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Coca-Cola HBC is one of the world's largest bottlers of drinks from The Coca-Cola Company and our business has a strong foundation for long-term growth. Coca-Cola HBC (Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company) is a bottling partner of The Coca-Cola Company. This means that The Coca-Cola Company manufactures and sells concentrates, bases and syrups to its bottling partners, owns the brands and is responsible for consumer brand marketing initiatives. We use the concentrates and syrups to manufacture, package, merchandise and distribute the final branded products to our trade partners and consumers. Selling more than 2.7 billion unit cases every year, we're one of the world's largest bottlers of The Coca-Cola Company's brands. We operate in 29 countries, serving 715 million potential consumers across three continents

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	9198402150

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Salling Group A/S

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

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

Category 6: Business travel

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3677871

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

Under Scope 3 we do have 6 categories of carbon emissions captured relevant to our business. 2022FY Abs emissions data is as following in tonnes:

1. Purchased goods and services - all purchased a) ingredients, sugar, High Fructose Corn Syrup and fruit juice concentrates and b) all packaging materials used, primary, secondary and tertiary : 2,553,534
3. Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Sc.1 or 2): fuels used to produce carbon dioxide in our own co-generation plants: 17,697
6. Business travel: emissions from our corporate business travel, including all countries: 2,088
9. Downstream transportation and distribution: emissions of the goods transport and logistics activities within our and customers supply network: 164,262
11. Use of sold products: carbon Dioxide used for the product carbonation: 84,847
13. Downstream leased assets: Cold drink equipment we provide to customers for the sales of our products: 855,444

We do use only primary data for most of the categories quantification, except category 6 and 9.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please select

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

We have split our Scope 3 emissions by the categories of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and converted those based on the produced liters to CO₂e intensity, kg of CO₂e/ '000 L:

1. Purchased goods and services: 188,25
3. Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Sc.1 or 2): fuels used to produce carbon dioxide in our own co-generation plants: 1,30
6. Business travel: emissions from our corporate business travel, including all countries: 0,15
9. Downstream transportation and distribution: emissions of the goods transport and logistics activities within our and customers supply network : 12,11
11. Use of sold products: carbon Dioxide used for the product carbonation: 6,26
13. Downstream leased assets: Cold drink equipment we provide to customers for the sales of our products: 63,06

With this indicator customer can convert all produced sourced from us to abs CO₂e.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

We do disclose our carbon emissions in the Integrated Annual Report. The split per GHG category is available in the GRI report pg 26-27, part of IAR. Both documents are available in our company public website. To find the documents, please follow the link: <https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/en/investor-relations/2022-integrated-annual-report>

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Other, please specify (No data from Requestor about consumption)	The requestor doesn't provide any information about the amount of our beverages consumed/purchased, so for us is not possible to allocate exactly the emissions for the amount consumed/purchased by the requestor. We have available data for carbon emissions per litre of produced beverage (intensity figure per each scope), for each customer, after that we multiply this figures by the quantity of beverages purchased or consumed. That's why, in case we have consumption data from the requestor (customer), we will be able to provide the figures of CO2 emissions for the amount consumed/purchased.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

By working for more comprehensive LCA and Products Environmental Footprint with internal resources and by using external experts.

We have already starting building these capabilities internally and developed process to ensure sustainability, including product/ package LCAs are be fully integral part of the long-term commercial strategy and every business decision we take.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Salling Group A/S

Group type of project

Change to supplier operations

Type of project

Implementation of energy reduction projects

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Cost/saving neutral

Details of proposal

We do offer to our customers Energy Efficient coolers, which are consuming as minimum 50% less energy vs convectional coolers. this projects would enable both parties to save the energy and emissions. As this initiative is at the proposal stage, exact CO2e savings needs to be calculated based on countries, type and number of coolers involved.

We always strive energy reduction as step one in the projects to maximize the output at most optimal set up.

This would be step one to move on with full decarbonization by applying renewable energy sourcing, available as the regular commodity in most of European countries.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Yes, I will provide data

SC4.1a

(SC4.1a) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

100

SC4.2a

(SC4.2a) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Name of good/ service

The Coca-Cola Company brands (all packaging and sizes), this includes Fanta, Sprite, etc

Description of good/ service

The Coca-Cola Company brands (all packaging and sizes), this includes Fanta, Sprite, etc

Type of product

Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Coca-Cola 1 litre.

Total emissions in kg CO₂e per unit

303.8

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

We are requested 1st time for this information.

As data is asked in kg per unit, our produced liters are expressed as '000 of liters (thousand of liters)

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

SC4.2b

(SC4.2b) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO₂e/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 million liters product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

0.81

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coca-Cola pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the fossil fuel used in our bottling plants - we have a system for measurement and reporting monthly of all fuel quantity per type of fuel. The amount of fuel used is multiplied by the respective CO₂ factor.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO₂e/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 million liters of product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Transportation

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

0.45

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from our own fleet/transport (from fossil fuels) - we have a system for measurement and reporting monthly of fuel used for transportation (per fuel type).

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard: high assurance

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 million liters of product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Storage

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.04

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from coolants in Cold Drink Equipment we own, and which is used for storage of our products on the market place. We have primary data for all coolant leakages and we know the coolant type per cooler, so the leak qty is multiplied by the respective coolant's carbon factor.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 million liters of product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (CO2 Losses from beverage carbonation)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.31

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from CO2 losses (from product carbonation) during manufacturing process in our bottling plants - weekly data are monitored and reported. After that it is multiplied by CO2 factor.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 million liters of product.

Please select the scope

Scope 1

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (Fuel used in remote properties)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.03

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the fuel used in our remote properties (Distribution centres, warehouses, offices) which are not part of manufacturing facilities - there is a system for quarterly monitoring&reporting.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 million liters of product.

Please select the scope

Scope 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Production

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

1.62

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are Scope 2 from supplied electricity, supplied steam, hot water and cooling used in our bottling plants, Market-based. We have a system for measurement and reporting monthly.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 100 million liters of product.

Please select the scope

Scope 2

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (Electricity for remote properties)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.01

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the electricity purchased for our remote properties (Distribution centres, warehouses, offices) which are not part of manufacturing facilities, Market-based method is used. We have a system for quarterly measurement and reporting.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 1000 liters of product.

Please select the scope

Scope 3

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (Manufacturing & Packaging)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

189.55

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the following Scope 3 sources: primary, secondary and tertiary packaging; from sugar & sweeteners used as ingredients; from CO2 production in our own CHPs plants

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

Name of good/ service

Coca-Cola 1 litre, however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 1000 liters of product.

Please select the scope

Scope 3

Please select the lifecycle stage

Other, please specify (Transportation & Storage)

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

81.58

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

Yes

Type of data used

Primary

Data quality

Data are average for all Coke brands (Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light and Coca-Cola Zero), pack sizes and types. The emissions here are from the following Scope 3 sources: electricity in Cold Drink Equipment on market place that is used by our customers for product storage, corporate flights, 3rd-party fleet (fuels), emissions from CO2 (carbonation) in product. All data are collected quarterly in a specialized software.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

Our company carbon footprint data are checked and verified by an independent third-party company in accordance with the AA1000AS Assurance Standard: high assurance.

SC4.2c

(SC4.2c) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Name of good/ service	Initiative ID	Description of initiative	Completed or planned	Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit
Coca-Cola 1 litre (average per all brands, pack types and sizes), however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 1000 litre product.	Initiative 1	Packaging improvement initiatives: attached closure introduction and bottle neck weight reduction keeps current package weight neutral, increasing of recycling PET content.	Ongoing	0.02
Coca-Cola 1 litre (average per all brands, pack types and sizes), however due to the unit of measure that CDP requires (kg CO2eq/unit) and the limit space for the figure (allowing only 2 digits after the decimal place), the data will be given for 1000 litre product.	Initiative 2	Climate friendly coolers: Together with suppliers, we developed hydrofluorocarbon-free (HFC-free) coolers which are up to 63% more energy efficient than 2004 models. For old models we run retrofitting programmes.	Ongoing	0.01

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms