

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 2.4 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 615 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) and energy drinks make up to 20 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.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	Yes	3 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) 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	Direct operations only [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

Less than 10%

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.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Fruit juice concentrate)

% 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 or any other fruit.

Agricultural commodity

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

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

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.

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(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	To assure that climate impact related issues management (including climate-related risks & opportunities) 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). SRC is responsible for development and supervision of procedures and systems to ensure the pursuit of the Group's social and environmental goals. 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. Board Committee focuses on the implementation of climate impact, sustainability strategy; ensures that sustainability and climate objectives are fully integrated in the business strategy; reviews rate of implementation and progress of climate, sustainability commitments and targets. Climate risks are part of the overall enterprise risk management process, which are reviewed quarterly by Audit and Risk Committee of the Board. These updates to the committee are provided by the Chief Risk Officer. In 2021 the SRC has reviewed and provided guidance and insights to advance the Group's sustainability approach in the following climate-related areas: endorsement and a detailed review of the actions, initiatives, and communication plans supporting NetZeroBy40, the Company's commitment to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040, combined with SBTs by 2030; review of sustainable packaging agenda, progress and action plan; materiality process and results of the annual materiality survey, which identified climate change as one of the material business risks; progress made against the 17 publicly communicated 2025 sustainability commitments which include emissions, renewable energy, water, packaging and waste; ESG reporting frameworks and benchmarks such as GRI, SASB, TCFD; innovative opportunities related to CO2 capture/removal; review of stakeholder engagement plan and the feedback from the Annual Stakeholder Forum "Winning ESG Partnerships". It also has monitored regulatory changes in the domain of sustainability, including the EU Green Deal, EU Taxonomy, Recovery Fund and other developments related to circular economy, climate change mitigation & adaptation, single-use plastics, deposit return systems
Board-level committee	To assure that climate impact management (including climate-related risks and opportunities) is given the highest level of senior leaders oversight and is embedded into strategy and mission of our company, it is supervised by the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). The ELT, led by the Chief Executive Officer, has responsibility for: development of long-term strategies including climate impact, setting of annual targets and approval of annual business plans which form the basis of the Company performance management. The ELT on monthly basis reviews performance of the company, including environmental scope, in which climate related issues and impact are embedded. Based on the reviews the ELT makes necessary decisions related to climate impact, e.g. decide on the implementation, acceleration of programs for reducing emission through energy-efficient refrigerators installation, approve the plans for recycled packaging, packageless solutions and other packaging optimizations as the packaging is the biggest part of our Scope 3 emissions. In 2021, the ELT endorsed our NetZeroBy40 goal and strategy: to achieving net zero emissions across our entire value chain (all scopes) by 2040. The ELT approved in 2021 our plan for investing of €250 million in emissions reduction initiatives by 2025 as part of NetZeroBy40. Besides, Italy became the first Coca-Cola HBC country to launch 100% rPET bottles for all 'on-the go' sparkling drinks and iced tea – rPET is with much lower carbon footprint than the virgin PET and it helps us reduce scope 3 emissions from packaging. The innovative SIPA-EREMA technology for in-house recycled PET production, agreed in 2019, is already in Poland and Italy, and investment started in Romania as well. As part of the monthly business reviews following initiatives and priorities are tracked, such as assessing our sustainability priorities and initiatives on the way to deliver 2025 Sustainability Commitments; evaluating the Group's Risk Register of major business risks (including climate-related risks) as well as associated risk response plans, assessing of different climate scenarios (pessimistic and optimistic, by 2030 and by 2040) and their impact.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) leads the company's enterprise risk management (ERM) program. Assessment of climate change risks and opportunities are embedded in the ERM program to ensure that the identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into business routines and discussed on a monthly basis by our business unit (BU) leadership teams. These are reviewed by the CRO and his team and reported quarterly to the A&RC (Audit and Risk Committee) of the Board. The CRO is chairperson of our TCFD Working Party (Committee) and works with our risk sponsors in the BUs to ensure that climate related issues are on their operational agenda. Through our Group Risk and Compliance Committee, co-chaired by the CRO, climate-related risks and opportunities are considered as part of our Principal and strategic risks and integrated into long range planning processes. The CRO provides a quarterly review of our Principal Risks - that include climate-related risks and opportunities to the Executive Leadership Team and the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board. Based on those reviews and discussions, the CRO recommends programs, strategies and management programs relevant to climate-related risks and opportunities that are discussed at the Social Responsibility Committee of the Board and reviewed by the Executive Leadership Team for implementation. As part of our enterprise risk management process, the CRO led the identification, assessment and management planning for three Principal Risks and opportunities related to climate change discussed at ELT and A&RC level - Managing our carbon footprint, Water Costs and Availability and Packaging and Plastic Waste. Further information and disclosures related to these risks and opportunities were document in our 2021 Annual Report. In addition, a number of other climate related risks and opportunities relating to extreme weather events and the impact of climate change on key ingredients are under active assessment.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are integrated a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain

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	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues Other, please specify (identify and manage climate, water, environment risks)	<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. To this end, 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. The SRC reviews outcome of the annual materiality survey and material issues defined by the internal and external stakeholders. During the year 2021 the SRC met on quarterly basis and reviewed the progress on all sustainability projects, with particular emphasis on climate change, through improved waste management, energy use from renewable sources as well as packaging recovery and carbon emissions reduction across the value chain - those targets are included into our Mission Sustainability 2025. SRC endorsed our NetZeroBy40 commitment on achieving net zero emissions across the entire value chain (scope 1, 2 and 3) by 2040. The full review of 2025 Sustainability Commitments progress including emissions, energy, recycling, waste, water topics, is given to the SRC on quarterly basis. Based on the reviews outcome Board Committee advocated necessary strategic initiatives and directions. In 2021, we have introduced carbon emissions reduction as part of the LTIP (long-term incentive plan). Board's Audit and Risk Committee (AR&C) is overseeing all business risks, including environmental and climate risks with the CRO reporting quarterly to the A&RC on related topics. TCFD requirements and impact from different climate scenarios is reported to the A&RC by the CRO.</p>
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Executive Leadership Team (ELT), led by the Chief Executive Officer, reviews progress of Company versus annual targets and annual business plan, including CAPEX and OPEX. This progress review covers also environmental scope, in which climate-related objectives and targets such as emissions, renewable electricity and energy, water, packaging are included. The decisions as the outcome of this progress review are cascaded as executional plans to the respective operational functions. Once agreed for implementation, the specific goals and targets are agreed such as reduction of emissions by using energy from renewable sources and progress is monitored and reviewed by the ELT. The ELT meets on a monthly basis. In 2021 several significant strategic decisions were made by the ELT for the climate-related issues: endorsed NetZeroBy40 plans; decision for investing €250 million in emissions reduction initiatives by 2025; developing of two different climate scenarios and their impact on water by 2030 and 2040 (physical and transitional risk) as part of the TCFD requirements, including the Capex and Opex needed for those climate scenarios.</p>

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 strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p> <p>Other, please specify (Reviews the countries Risk Register that includes climate related risks and provides reco on substantial risks to Risk Committee)</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>The CRO (Chief Risk Officer) on quarterly basis reviewed the country risk register which includes climate risk management. Based on this, the CRO reported quarterly to Audit & Risk Committee for endorsement of key identified risks and its mitigation actions, where climate remained one of the key issues. As the outcome, the 2030 climate impact reduction roadmap was endorsed to be developed in accordance with trajectory defined by SBTi based on IPCC recommendations. The CRO is chairperson of our TCFD Committee and in 2020 continued to focus on the implementation of the core elements of the four pillars of governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets to enhance our resilience to climate change. The strategy to reduce climate impact includes: increase of electricity from renewable sources, introducing lower carbon intensity energy, increasing energy efficiency by implementing innovative and new technologies, continuing emission reduction through using recycled materials for packaging, and rolling out green fleet programme. In 2021, we conducted a detailed assessment of the impact of climate change on the availability and cost of water across all of our markets under different climate scenarios.</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, chairman of 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.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Supply Chain Officer) <i>The role is covering all activities in the Supply Chain: Procurement, Planning, Manufacturing, Engineering, Quality, Environment, Safety, Warehousing, Logistics and Distribution.</i>	<Not Applicable>	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Risks Officer (CRO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Sustainability committee	<Not Applicable>	Managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

Our Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO) is responsible for the whole value chain: Procurement, Planning, Manufacturing, Logistics and Product Delivery to customers. He is C-Suite member, reporting to the CEO of the company and is member of the Executive Leadership Team (ELT). CSCO is accountable for Environment, Climate and Water. He has direct responsibility for climate related goals and targets as emission reduction, renewable and clean energy, energy and water efficiency improvement, waste reduction, recycled packaging increase, climate-related risk and opportunities assessment and its monitoring and implementation of mitigation plans. He drives all company wide programs and projects related to climate to assure company goals and targets in climate related scope are achieved. He reviews monthly and quarterly environmental KPIs (emissions, water, waste, energy, electricity, recycled packaging) and status of progress against set annual goals and sustainability commitments (strategic, long-term goals that include reduction of waste, increase use of recycled packaging, reduction of emissions, increased use of renewable and clean energy). In case of issues, delays he is accountable for implementing all necessary mitigation plans, actions, specific programs and projects to assure delivery of goals. He is represented in the company-formed team working under TCFD framework and in alignment with the TCFD to design and plan the implementation of core elements of its four pillars of governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets.

Our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is a member of the ELT, the organisation's highest executive governing body. The CFO is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of our Accounting 4 Sustainability (A4S) program which includes climate related risk and opportunities financial evaluation. Our CFO signed off the support letter to TCFD with the commitment to implement the TCFD framework. He is a sponsor and has oversight of work of team that designs reporting framework in our company in alignment with the Task Force for Climate Financial Disclosure (TCFD) core elements (including climate related risk management). CFO is accountable within the company for A4S program which is the quantitative financial measurement of our direct environmental impact, including water and carbon. We apply internal carbon price and "true cost" of water to evaluate climate & water impact and support decision-making process of investments. He has oversight of all financial aspects of climate scope and its management in our company.

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO), is the senior leader responsible for the oversight of our enterprise risk management program across the group. Climate related risks are embedded into the company risk management process therefore our CRO has direct overview of all climate related risks such as: 1) sourcing disruption due to extreme weather, 2) potential regulatory changes related to carbon emissions or packaging recycling, 3) new customer requirements related to climate; 4) change of consumer behaviors because of climate change. Visibility of risk management across 3 main sustainability pillars is obtained via the Group Risk and Compliance Committee and reviewing risk data submitted by the operations. The CRO reports to the ELT and indirectly to the Board of Directors (BoD). Climate, Carbon and Water are part of our material risks. CRO defines Risk Management process requirements applied by Forum and country operations risk teams assessing the likelihood of occurrence and the potential consequences of climate related risks to our business. The outcome of the reviews is translated into strategies, commitments, goals and targets of our company. Those include climate, emissions, water-related targets. The CRO leads the team which designs, plans and implements core elements of TCFD framework in our company.

The Sustainability Committee is a cross-functional governance body with heads of functions from Group, Group Corporate Affairs & Sustainability, Supply Chain, QSE, Procurement, Operations, Commercial, Finance, Manufacturing and Engineering which assumes responsibility for assessing and managing our sustainability strategy in value chain including climate-related issues. It reviews progress on performance and decides on sustainability priorities that will address risk mitigation and seize climate related opportunities. The Sustainability Committee monitors the progress of climate-related commitments such as NetZero by 40, carbon reduction across all scopes, renewable energy increase, water use reduction, water stewardship initiatives for our communities, packaging recyclability and rPET content increase in PET packaging. Based on the performance evaluation, decisions on needed improvement actions are agreed. The responsibility on the climate related issues execution is also cascaded to country operations. BU value chain activities are coordinated by QSE Managers.

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	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
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Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	Our Chief Supply Chain Officer (CSCO) has in his objectives achievement of sustainability targets, Net zero GHG emissions. In 2018 we have launched our Mission 2025 sustainability commitments including: 1) 30% emissions intensity reduction in direct operations; 2) 50% of energy from renewable and clean sources; 3) 100% renewable and clean electricity in EU & CH, 4) 35% of recycled packaging; 5) 100% recyclable packaging; 6) achieve 100% sustainably sourced key agricultural commodities; 7) 50% of the coolers to customers will be energy efficient in 2020 we were granted an approval by SBTi for our 2017-2030 absolute emission reduction targets: Scope 1&2 emissions - reduction by 55% vs. baseline following 1.5 degree trajectory; for Scope 3 - emission reduction by 21% vs. baseline. In 2021 we did communicate our NetZero40 goal for reaching net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the entire value chain by 2040. Since 2021, 15% of the Long Term Incentive and (LTIP) and PSP (Performance Share Plan) include carbon emissions reduction targets.
Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Efficiency project Environmental criteria included in purchases Supply chain engagement Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	Our Chief Procurement Officer (CPO) has in his objectives implementation of sustainable sourcing commitment. Our target is to source 100% of the key agricultural ingredients in accordance to our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) by 2025. PSA contain requirements in the areas of environment and management systems, like water and energy management, climate, conservation of natural habitats and ecosystems, soil management, crop protection, responsible agro-chemical use, biodiversity, harvest and post-harvest handling, reproductive material identity, selection and handling, record keeping and transparency, business integrity etc. In 2021 we have introduced our NetZero by 2040 ambition to public and part of this commitment, 15% of the Long Term Incentive and (LTIP) and PSP (Performance Share Plan) include carbon emissions reduction targets.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator Supply chain engagement Other (please specify) (environmental performance in waste, water scope)	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.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	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 (15% weight) and PSP (Performance Share Plan).

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	3	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 term planning (LRP) process .
Long-term	6	10	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.

C2.1b

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

Substantial risk: damage to reputation and brands with time for business recovery more than 9 weeks, more than 10% impact on profit, regulatory involvement. Business recovery means that the issue is confirmed to be resolved, sourcing of the materials is restarted, production be restarted in the plant and shipping goods to market can be restarted, hence products are available to customers.

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 process (ERM) is led by the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The Board is accountable for the Group's risk management and internal control system, supervising their effectiveness through the Audit and Risk Committee (A&RC). The A&RC reviews quarterly the Company's risk exposure to ensure that material matters and principal risks are managed to cover entire value chain 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. Inputs to Board and A&RC are captured from Group Risk Forum, which is Coca-Cola HBC's risk think-tank and independent risk review mechanism. Its members are senior business leaders from all functions and all countries we operate, and contributing with their experience and insights to the company's strategic and principle risks and opportunities evaluation, including climate change-related scope. The Group Risk Forum reviews the strategic, principle and emerging risks, as well as the identified risks biannually and presents issues of critical exposure to the ELT and A&RC along with mitigating actions. This process works in both ways, top-down and bottom-up, and is designed to ensure that all risks including climate change are appropriately managed. Our ERM process for the identification, review, management and escalation of both risks and opportunities is based on ISO31000. The process is in compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code. Outputs are embedded into business-planning activities at business unit and Group level. Climate change is considered significant long-term risk included in our Principal Risks register and reported in the Integrated Annual Report. In addition, in our Materiality Matrix we have identified several climate-related material issues: Climate change; Packaging&waste management; Sustainable sourcing and Water stewardship. Based on ERM, Materiality Matrix and TCFD framework and related climate scenarios, we have identified eight material risks, four transition and four physical, relating to the impact of climate change on our business across value chain, up-& downstream, own operations. The four transition risks 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 rationale for the identification of transition risks: The physical effects of climate change will be limited if action is taken 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. 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 of transition risk - increased costs across our value chain from GHG regulations: Our business emits greenhouse gases (GHG) across our value chain. Actions to introduce carbon pricing could increase costs of packaging, manufacturing, distribution and cold drink equipment. During the year, we assessed the operational costs of carbon taxes on direct emissions and capital expenditures needed to reduce our carbon emissions based on a 1.5°C warming scenario. In December 2020, we received an approval of our carbon reduction targets by the Science Based Targets initiative and we are committed to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 55% by 2030 vs. 2017 and our scope 3 emissions by 21% for the same period. 2021 actions to mitigate transition risks: 1) In the EU and Switzerland we have increased the use of renewable and clean sources of electricity by 2.1% vs. prior year, reaching 98.8% in total. In all countries we do operate the respective figure increased by 19.9% reaching to total clean and renewable electricity use 87.5%. We do use 100% renewable and clean energy in plants in Italy, Poland, Lithuania, Croatia, Austria, Switzerland, Northern Ireland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Greece. Cyprus and Russia were switched to 100% renewable electricity in 2021 providing 66,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions savings per year. 2) We invested in energy efficiency increase projects across our markets by investing 8.6 million Euros in 2021. We have replaced and modernized our in-house energy generation and distribution systems, steam and hot water boilers and related networks, energy recovery systems in Nogara, Italy, in Istra Russia, in Timisoara, Romania. We did replace and upgraded chillers providing cooling, low and high pressure compressors supplying compressed air for bottle blowing and beverage filling processes. These projects were implemented in our 4 sites in Italy, in Nogara, Oricola, Marcanise and Rionero, in Zagreb, Croatia, Skopje, North Macedonia, 3 sites in Nigeria, in Ikeja, Maiduguri and Owerri, in Nigeria. The four physical risks 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. The rationale for the identification of physical risks: 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. Extreme weather and changing weather and precipitation patterns can impact our business. Example of physical risk - Disruption to manufacturing from extreme weather: Extreme weather events including floods and storms can disrupt and/or damage our manufacturing facilities leading to an inability to supply products to our customers and significant costs associated with repairs. It can also lead to injuries to our people. In Switzerland, we identified the risk related to extreme weather conditions (floods, heatwaves, storms and avalanches) with impact on production capability and capacity in the plant. This may lead to out of stock and reduced ability to fulfil the customers' demand and reduced filling capacity due to constrains from water shortage. 2020 Action plans to mitigate the physical risk: 1) For the decrease in waterflow: deliver and follow our Sustainability Agenda (various optimization projects, e.g. water use efficiency increase); close collaboration with the BAFU and the related stakeholders; close monitoring of water Sources through Water Management Plan (WMP) and Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) including mitigation plan; 2&3) For avalanches & flooding: Emergency plan for flooding and avalanches 4) Business contingency plan development for alternative sourcing (raw materials, finished goods).

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	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. 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. Example: The EU Single-Use Plastics Directive (SUP) introduced in 2019 driving 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. First strategy is related to the development and replacement of the single-use marketing materials - plastic cups, lids and straws with non-plastic or paper composite solutions. We started the roll out of paper straws in 2020 in Italy and Croatia, followed by other CCBHC EU markets in 2021. 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, we have decided on implementation of in-house rPET production. Third strategy is related to standardised design development for plastic closures, which will be replaced with tethered closures. 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.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	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. Example of the emerging regulation: In the European Union, 90% separate collection of PET bottles by 2029 is mandated by the Single Use Plastics Directive. Deposit Return Schemes (DRS) are an appropriate, workable solution to enable high rates of return collections. A mandatory DRS typically takes two to three years to design and implement and a further three years before it reaches the high rates of collection that we see with existing schemes in countries such as Estonia or Lithuania. 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 2022 to 2025. To collect 90% of our packaging by 2029, significant change in national collection system infrastructure is required in most of our territories. To that end, we support well-designed, industry-led collection schemes. In 2021, we supported successful pilots for new packaging recovery organisations in Ukraine and Moldova. In addition, we funded collection modelling studies or supported advocacy efforts in six markets, including Nigeria and Russia, while implementing the learnings from pilot projects and collection modelling.
Technology	Relevant, always included	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. In 2020, we have developed a Green Fleet strategy and specific roll-out plan till 2025 involving all our countries and phasing those considering supportive infrastructure availability and development. Beyond logistics, we are also introducing new innovative technologies for the in-house rPET production. In 2020, in Krakow, Poland we proceeded with first installation of new innovative technology, SIPA-EREMA. This technology enables processing of non-food grade PET flakes to high quality food grade recycled PET. The installation plan continued in 2021 by installing in-house recycling PET production technology NGR-Husky in Galianico, Italy and Romania to follow in 2023. Additionally, our manufacturing plants are undergoing energy audits based on energy optimization and recovery, equipment replacement, new technology installation plans are developed and implemented.
Legal	Relevant, always included	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. 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.
Market	Relevant, always included	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 registers of Greece and Russia, two important big markets for Hellenic where a few our plants operate in water risk areas and which source ingredients such as orange juice and sugar locally, the potential high cost of sugar and 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. 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, re-usable 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 in Austrian and Swiss markets. In 2020, we began our roll out of the innovative KeelClip™ paperboard solution for can multipacks in Ireland and Austria, followed by Romania, Italy, Greece and Hungary in 2021. This change will be completed in our EU markets by early 2022, removing plastic wrap from our can multipack portfolio.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	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. 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. 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.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	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. 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. Extreme weather events including floods and storms can disrupt and/or damage our manufacturing facilities leading to an inability to supply products to our customers and significant costs associated with repairs. It can also lead to injuries to our people. In Switzerland, we identified the risk related to extreme weather conditions (floods, heatwaves, storms and avalanches) with impact on production capability and capacity in the plant. This may lead to out of stock and reduced ability to fulfil the customers' demand and reduced filling capacity due to constraints from water shortage. Action plans to mitigate the risk: 1) For the decrease in waterflow: deliver and follow our Sustainability Agenda on water (various optimization projects, e.g. water use efficiency increase); close collaboration with the BAFU and other relevant water expert groups and stakeholders; close monitoring of water Sources through Water Management Plan (WMP) and Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) including mitigation plan; 2&3) For avalanches & flooding: Emergency plan for flooding and avalanches 4) Business contingency plan development for alternative sourcing (raw materials, finished goods) 5) action plan to reduce emissions and climate impact (plant in Vals is certified climate neutral and rest of the operations is recognized as CO2 optimized by Swiss Climate).
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	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): e.g. Greece, Cyprus, Italy or water availability in quantity required for operation. Based on the risk assessment we implement multiple programs focusing on 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). 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. 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.

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) 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

Increase in energy prices by 5% would mean higher costs for operations by ca EUR 6.9M. Potential intro of CO2 tax would lead to higher operating cost - e.g. carbon tax of EUR10/tonne of direct CO2 could have a negative impact of ca EUR 4.3M. The costs of energy could increase in some of EU countries with limited availability and infrastructure for renewable energy in the grid such as Poland, Romania, Cyprus, and non-EU countries such as Russia, Nigeria, Serbia, Ukraine, due to developing political and economic situations. Based on the European Green Deal, the plan is reaching carbon neutrality by 2050 including feasibility of introduction of carbon tax in case expected carbon reductions are not in place. The African continent follows the trend by considering implementation of carbon tax the same as in the Republic of South Africa. Therefore, to proactively mitigate this potential risk and potential operating cost impact to the business, we have set strategic programs and actions related to climate, such as reduction of energy consumption by implementing energy savers programs. In 2021, we invested €8.6 million in different energy reduction and optimisation projects across our markets. We replaced and modernized our in-house energy generation and distribution systems, steam and hot water boilers and related networks and recovery systems in Nogara, Italy, in Istra Russia, in Timisoara, Romania. We replaced and upgraded chillers to provide cooling and replaced low and high pressure compressors to supply compressed air to bottle blowing and to beverage filling processes. These projects were implemented in our 4 manufacturing sites in Italy, in Nogara, Oricola, Marcianise and Rionero, in Zagreb, Croatia, Skopje, North Macedonia, 3 sites in Nigeria, in Ikeja, Maiduguri and Owerri. In 2021, we switch our electricity supply from grid in Russia and Cyprus to renewable sourcing. All these activities have been contributing to the delivery of set goal of energy efficiency for 2021, 0.37 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) 30.3 gCO2eq/lpb vs 32.9 gCO2 eq/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

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

11200000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

28400000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increase in energy prices by 5% would mean higher costs for operations by ca EUR 6.9M (calculated 5% of annual Energy costs for company) - minimum potential impact. Potential intro of CO2 tax would lead to higher operating cost - e.g. carbon tax of EUR10/tonne of direct CO2 could have a negative impact of ca EUR 4.3 M (calculated based on annual CO2 emissions); 6.9M+4.3M eur=11.2M eur. In case of higher carbon tax, the costs impact would increase accordingly. Although the impact would not be substantial for company, but low to medium, we have strategy and based on that implemented set of management methods to mitigate the risk. Therefore we estimate a range based on our projected emissions (as we want to reduce further) in 3-5 year time x 10Eur/ tonne CO2 of potential minimum CO2 tax to approx 50 Eur/ tonne CO2 max potential tax - maximum potential impact; 6.9+4.3x5=28.4 M eur.

Cost of response to risk

8600000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response to the risk is the annual investment in CAPEX to energy efficiency solution. In 2021, we invested €8.6 million in different energy reduction and optimisation projects across our markets. We replaced and modernized our in-house energy generation and distribution systems, steam and hot water boilers and related networks and recovery systems in Nogara, Italy, in Istra Russia, in Timisoara, Romania. We replaced and upgraded chillers to provide cooling and replaced low and high pressure compressors to supply compressed air to bottle blowing and to beverage filling processes. These projects were implemented in our 4 manufacturing sites in Italy, in Nogara, Oricola, Marcianise and Rionero, in Zagreb, Croatia, Skopje, North Macedonia, 3 sites in Nigeria, in Ikeja, Maiduguri and Owerri. All these activities have been contributing to the delivery of set goal of energy efficiency for 2021, 0.37 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) 30.3 gCO2eq/lpb vs 32.9 gCO2 eq/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.

Comment

8.6M EUR is company 2021 Capex for energy saving projects in our plants. The quantification of cost is disclosed in our 2021 Integrated Annual Report as well as 2021 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, Russia, Poland, Ukraine. This climate-change related risk could lead to problems with the agriculture ingredients availability and respectively increased cost of raw materials. We source sugar, sugar syrups and fruit juice concentrates for production of our beverages mainly locally: fruit juice predominantly from Greece and Cyprus; sugar and sugar syrup is sourced in Poland, Ukraine, Russia, Romania, Hungary, Serbia. With the local sourcing, we fulfil our commitment to support local communities and development of the local businesses in the markets we operate in. In order to mitigate this climate-related risk, as part of our 2025 Mission Sustainability Commitments we have implementation of Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) in 100% of our suppliers by 2025. The PSA is TCCC 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 2021, we achieved 80% PSA certification of agricultural ingredients. Specifically, we achieved 79% in Sugar & sugar syrups (HFCS) and 96% for Juices (Fruit crops).

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1443000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3848000

Explanation of financial impact figure

CCH we trace volumes (Actuals & Future Projections) every 3 months. The volume of raw materials needed raw materials, 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 plant, even all the way down to 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 2021 Spend (Sugar, HFCS & Juices) = 481 MM EUR 0.3% = 1,443,000 0.8% = 3,848,000 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

1000000

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: 1. Engagement with suppliers to promote sustainable agriculture best practices and innovation. 2. Suppliers adherence to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture, including requirements on Environment and Farm Management Systems, which helps to mitigate water risks. We target 100% of our key ingredients suppliers to comply with Principles for Sustainable Agriculture by 2025, which include water, energy, carbon management, crop and soil management, post harvesting practices etc. 3. Diversification of sourcing: we utilize The Coca-Cola Company supplier base and possible sourcing from different geographies. 4. Supplier selection and performance evaluation process includes implementation of environmental scope in suppliers' pre-assessment and performance process. We monitor it via SEDEX, EcoVadis CSR Platform. Since 2018 we focused our efforts in developing local sugar supply base for Ukraine, one of our largest markets for sugar with high growth potential. We identified 2 local suppliers, audited for quality and SGP practices to become System suppliers. Once approvals were established, we entered the development of structured PSA educational program starting in 2018. We run series of the PSA engagement workshops explaining criticality of this initiative and long term impact. In 2019 we connect with the top management of both vendor organization to align priorities and action plans with specific timing. PSA certification process for both suppliers started late 2019 following CCH support in capability building. Our investment has been awarded positive PSA certification of both vendors. Since 2020, all sugar supply in Ukraine is local, covered with 2 strong suppliers that are fully PSA certified and thus minimizing risks for CCH Ukraine supply availability and maintaining appropriate standards. 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. In 2021, we achieved 80% PSA certification of agricultural ingredients: 79% in Sugar & sugar syrups (HFS); 96% for Juices (Fruit crops).

Comment

More detailed example of management method is how we work together with juice suppliers on water management & crop protection systems. 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.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback
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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. We have a detailed roadmap for the Group and each business unit to replace our entire cold-drink equipment (refrigerators) fleet with energy efficient coolers at our customers. In 2021 we reached a new total number of almost 577,000 energy-efficient coolers in the marketplace, equaling to 42% of total coolers fleet. Example, in Russia we had over 161,000 iCoolers, in Romania almost 43,000, and in Italy more than 54,000 iCoolers placed to the marketplace by the end of 2021. In alignment with our Mission Sustainability 2025, our commitment is to increase in energy-efficient refrigerators to half of our coolers in the market by 2025. In case we could not support our customers in their decarbonisation journey and competitiveness in the market, there is a potential risk of customers switching our goods and services to competitors. Our imperative is to collaborate with our customers in managing the climate issues and improving cost efficiencies. Estimated time-horizon of this risk is 6+ years. In case our customers preference would change and they would switch to competitors, this would have direct impact on our revenue. We estimate that the impact would be company-wide, therefore our management methods are developed and implemented for all countries we operate.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

3500000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

10500000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Potential financial impact figure is calculated based on the annual net sales revenue (7,168 million EUR) with the total negative contribution of from 0.5% to 1.5%. (Financial impact: 7,168x0.5% = 3,500 and 7,168x1.5% = 10,500). This is reflecting potential revenue loss over short period of the year of loss of some specific customer. In addition to our business risk, if we would not implement energy-efficient coolers rollouts in the market, our customers would be using 13 Million kWh more of electricity. Allocating proportionally this used electricity to the markets the coolers are placed in: 70% in Europe, 30% in Nigeria and Russia, with the average EU 2021 electricity price of 0.22 EUR per kWh and Nigeria and Russia of 0.06 EUR per kWh the calculated electricity saving is 2.5 million EUR (13,000,000x0.7x0.22+13,000,000x0.3x0.06=2,500,00) . The respective total carbon emissions reduction from energy-efficient cooler exchange is 102,000 tonnes of CO2 eq. per year vs. 2020. Nevertheless, the estimated customers electricity savings are not included in the potential financial impact figure calculation.

Cost of response to risk

75500000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our management method include: 1/ Strategy: we have set and implement strategy that by 2025 50% of all our cooler fleet will be energy efficient 2/ Evaluation and monitoring of coolers and energy consumption: we have detailed monitoring of all coolers we delivered to our customers (generation, condition, energy consumption) 3/ Business process: based on coolers monitoring data, customer expectations and market growth we include in business planning the amount of coolers to be exchanged in each country and required budget. 4/ We provide to our customer energy efficient coolers (refrigerators), i.e. iCoolers, and for the old models we install Energy Management Devices and further monitor the performance. Business case: based on the evaluation of needs, market growth, customer expectations, in 2021 we invested €75.5 million into coolers in all countries we operate, which helped to save 102,000 tonnes of CO2 eq. In 2021 as result of our management methods implementation the ratio of energy efficient coolers increased from 36% in 2020 to 42% in 2021. €75.5 million is a cost of risk response reflecting annual capital investment to energy efficient coolers we do provide to our customers in all CCHBC markets. Example, in 2021 our Poland & Baltics business unit, we continued execution of our sustainability strategy and replacing coolers with energy efficient coolers and equipping existing units with Energy Management Devices. In 2021, we have increased the total number of EMD equipped and energy efficient iCoolers from 53,500 to 60,000, which results in increase of energy efficient and EMD equipment to 71% vs. 66% prior year. This has delivered in total electricity savings to our customers in the amount of 13.1 million kWh and reduction of 15,300 tonnes of CO2e to customers' Scope 2 emissions and to our scope 3 emissions.

Comment

In 2021 we invested €75.5 million into coolers (refrigerators), which helped to save 102,000 tonnes of CO2eq vs 2020. We continue with our programme providing more energy efficient cold drink equipment (CDE) and continue working with suppliers of CDE for innovations and further energy reduction. Energy and respective emission savings by the customers are not included to the financial calculation to reflect cost of response.

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 developed our new set of Science-Based 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 reduce energy and the fuels use in our operations we put big emphasis to reduce total energy consumption and to switch energy used in our operations to renewable sources. Energy consumption reduction is linked with 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 per year is more than EUR 140M (electricity, fuels and heating gas). We decided to capture the energy reductions opportunities as this support our strategy to reduce emissions and we have capabilities to do so - expertise of the employees, management commitment and focus. We have developed our energy savers programs that are implemented in all of our operations. All plants implement the energy saving programs and projects. In 2021, we invested €8.6 million in different energy efficiency initiatives in our plants enabling to achieve our energy use ratio target 0.37 MJ/lbp: We replaced and modernized our in-house energy generation and distribution systems, steam and hot water boilers and related networks and recovery systems in Nogara, Italy, in Istra Russia, in Timisoara, Romania. We replaced and upgraded chillers to provide cooling and replaced low and high pressure compressors to supply compressed air to bottle blowing and to beverage filling processes. These projects were implemented in our 4 manufacturing sites in Italy, in Nogara, Oricola, Marcanise and Rionero, in Zagreb, Croatia, Skopje, North Macedonia, 3 sites in Nigeria, in Ikeja, Maiduguri and Owerri. All these activities have been contributing to the delivery of set goal of energy efficiency for 2021, 0.37 MJ/ lpb, energy use ratio per liter of beverage produced and achievement of our 2025 sustainability commitment target for carbon intensity for our own operations by the end of 2021, (scope 1+2) 30.3 gCO₂eq/ lpb vs 32.9 gCO₂ eq/lbp 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.

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)

620000

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. In 2021 our total energy use has increased vs 2020 as we did have significant increased in production volumes, +16% vs 2020. However we did improve energy efficiency by 3% in our manufacturing plants and this has ensure 158 Million MJ less energy use compared vs PY. Based on our operational experience, we do consider that higher production volume is a critical contributor to efficiency ratios and therefore evaluated 10-15% of the total energy saved are related to energy reduction projects. With the average internal energy cost of energy in the company of 0.026 EUR per MJ, the estimated financial impact figure calculated from energy savings captured in 2021 is 620,000 EUR (158,000,000x0.026x0.15=620,000) The annual cost of energy for total CCH is 8% of total manufacturing operating expenses (OPEX), which corresponds to the total amount slightly above 140 million EUR.

Cost to realize opportunity

8600000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In line with 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 a part of the business project feasibility analysis, an internal carbon price (25 EUR/t CO₂) 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 monthly basis to assure timely implementation. In 2021, we invested €8.6 million in different energy efficiency initiatives in our plants which contributed to the saving of 158 million MJ of energy and energy use ratio improvement in our plants by 3% in 2021 vs. 2020. €8.6 million is the annual capital investment to energy saving solution in our operations. In 2021, we replaced and modernized our in-house energy generation and distribution systems, steam and hot water boilers and related networks and recovery systems in Nogara, Italy, in Istra Russia, in Timisoara, Romania. We replaced and upgraded chillers to provide cooling and replaced low and high pressure compressors to supply compressed air to bottle blowing and to beverage filling processes. These projects were implemented in our 4 manufacturing sites in Italy, in

Nogara, Oricola, Marcianise and Rionero, in Zagreb, Croatia, Skopje, North Macedonia, 3 sites in Nigeria, in Ikeja, Maiduguri and Owerri. All these activities have been contributing to the delivery of set goal of energy efficiency for 2021, 0.37 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) 30.3 gCO₂eq/ lpb vs 32.9 gCO₂ eq/lbp 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, 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, 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 2021 we invested EUR 75.5 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment, which helped our customers save 160 Million kWh of electricity and the respective carbon emissions reduction was 102,000 tonnes of CO₂ eq. vs. 2020. 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. 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 to further improve eco-efficiency of cold drink equipment. We implement the change of 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)

27500000

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 160 Million kWh more of electricity vs. 2020. Allocating proportionally this used electricity to the markets the coolers are placed in: 70% in Europe, 30% in Nigeria and Russia, with the average EU 2021 electricity price of 0.22 EUR per kWh and Nigeria and Russia of 0.06 EUR per kWh the calculated electricity saving is 27.5 million EUR (160,000,000x0.70x0.22+ 160,000,000x0.30x0.06=27,500,000). The respective total carbon emissions reduction from energy-efficient cooler exchange is 102,000 tonnes of CO₂ eq. per year vs. 2020.

Cost to realize opportunity

75500000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our business strategy is to provide long term value to customers therefore we engage with them on all scope related to our partnership 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 2021 we invested EUR 75.5 million in new energy-efficient and HFC-free cold drink equipment, saved 160 Million kWh of electricity and the respective carbon emissions of 102,000 tonnes of CO₂ eq. annually. This initiative is closely followed and guided by our central office team, with detailed business plan for each country and implementation plan. This is also one of the critical activities in our long term carbon reduction plan and we will continue providing more eco-efficient cold drink equipment (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 energy consumption and related carbon footprint. €75.5 million is a cost to realize the opportunity, reflecting annual capital investment to energy efficient coolers we do provide to our customers in all CCHBC markets. Example: In our Poland & Baltics business unit, we continued execution of our sustainability strategy and replacing coolers with energy efficient coolers, iCoolers and equipping existing units with Energy Management Devices, to reduce energy consumption of older units still in the marketplace. In 2021, we have increased the total number of EMD equipped and energy efficient iCoolers from 53,500 to 60,000, which results in increase of energy efficient and EMD equipment to 71% vs. 66% prior year. This has delivered in total electricity savings to our customers in the amount of 13.1 million kWh and reduction of 15,300 tonnes of CO₂e to customers' Scope 2 emissions and to our scope 3 emissions. 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 GHG emissions in the downstream value chain.

Comment

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

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Sustainable water source management)

Primary potential financial impact

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

Company-specific description

Water is very important for our company as an ingredient of the beverages and also required to run operations (cleaning, cooling, heating etc). Our annual water consumption in 2021 was 15,269 million litres. Having strong stewardship in water helps us to capture opportunities and reduce consumption of water and as a result reduce climate-related impact. Therefore, we have fully accomplished an internally set target to certify all of our manufacturing sites in Water Stewardship Standard (Alliance for Water Stewardship) by the end 2020, and we continue maintaining compliance to AWS standard in 2021 and for following years. Implementing this strategy allows us to be much more resilient in all of our manufacturing sites and to assure our social license to operate, bring consistency in managing risks and realizing opportunities. It improves resilience to all water related risks resulting from climate change and helps to avoid potential water shortages for the plants located in water priority areas, for example Schimatari in Greece, Kykkos and Nicosia in Cyprus, etc. By applying external risk assessment tools, such as WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF's Water Risk Filter, we have identified 19 plants located in water priority areas. To further accelerate progress towards water stewardship we have implemented The Coca-Cola System requirements of performing Source Vulnerability Assessment and developing Water Management Plan. Those programs are obligatory in all our plants. The scope of assessment includes source, river basin, water quality assessment, community impact assessment and water-related evaluation of internal and external risks and opportunities. Having water stewardship programs, it helps us to focus on capturing opportunities of water use and in this way to reduce impact on climate and environment.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

16000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

32000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

AWS certification focuses on river basin water balance, thus helps our manufacturing facilities (plants) to avoid in the future the usage of more water, which means in the future our plants would avoid higher water payment (that is part of the Cost of Goods Sold /COGS). We estimated how much would be the increase of the COGS in all of our 19 water priority plants in the next five years. Then we calculated the avoided COGS amount – the result shows that AWS certification helps in saving of about 0.25% - 0.5% of these amount in all 19 plants located in water priority areas.

Cost to realize opportunity

2100000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realize this opportunity we set the goal to certify our manufacturing plants according to AWS. This goal was set to standardize approach to capture this opportunity to business and improving efficiency of water use in plants, manage potential water-related risks and reduce impact on environment. Since 2021, our goal is maintain the level of the certifications and continue working with all relevant external stakeholders. In 2021, we also maintained platinum level AWS certification for our manufacturing plants in Greece and Cyprus in 3 out of 5 manufacturing sites, Schimatari, Aighio, and Kykkos. We also continued our voluntary water re-allocations for social, cultural and environmental needs, i.e. for people suffering floods or wildfires, donating water to neighboring households and industries, forest irrigation. Both countries have long term water stewardship partnerships and engaged in the following activities : 1/ "Water in the City" cooperation with NGO Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean (GWP-Med) completed together with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) in August 2019 for construction works completed to increase supply of water in the city of Alexandroupolis, remote water quality/quantity monitoring system & training sessions 2/ "Rainwater Collection Program", which is part of the "Mission Water" program started in 2008. Designed and implemented by GWP-Med in collaboration with Coca-Cola Hellenic, TCCC Greece, and the local authorities of the Aegean islands since 2008. 3/ Beach clean ups, such as Zero Waste Beach project in 2018-2019 together with TCCC Foundation and Project & Research Centre AKTI in Cyprus 4/ Reforestation, storm water collection and 'adoption' of green areas (2016-2017), in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and the Forest Agency in Cyprus These activities ensure the fresh drinking water availability to our plants and local communities in water stress areas. To continue striving progress of the strategy we have implemented The Coca-Cola requirements for Source Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) and developed Water Management Plans (WMP). Those programs are obligatory in all our manufacturing plants. We also utilize external risk tools such as WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF's Water Risk Filter to identify water priority locations. The cost to realize opportunity is estimated based on yearly costs of 3rd party certifications in AWS, ISO 14000, SVA, water usage improvement in all CCHBC manufacturing sites.

Comment

The cost to realize opportunity is estimated based on yearly costs of 3rd party certifications in Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS), ISO 14001, SVA, water usage improvements in all of our manufacturing sites.

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

We have established risk management process to identify business risks and opportunities including climate-related topics. We consider as potential opportunity the shift in consumer preferences towards more sustainable and low-carbon brands that we are offering, and this is why we further invest into recycled content in our PET packaging (rPET) and expanded our rPET packaged water portfolio. In 2021, we purchased 29,000 tonnes of rPET to package water brands with the price premium of 15.9 million EUR and through this investment we have avoided 44,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions. Our strategy on rPET introduction continues for the coming years and we expect additional 1% contribution to the sales volume of the water brands. By 2021 we have already introduced 100% rPET water brands in seven of our markets: Switzerland, Austria, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Romania, Croatia and Czech Republic. In addition, we did introduce 100% rPET bottle across single serve soft drink portfolio, 500 ml bottles in Italy market in 2021.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2900000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

4600000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The calculation of the estimated range of potential financial impact figures is based on avoidance of purchasing carbon credits to neutralize additional 44,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions generated from annual use of virgin PET. By the end of 2021, EU ETS carbon price reach up to 65.6 EUR/t CO₂e. Based on that, the minimal potential financial impact is EUR 2.9 million. For the maximum financial impact figure, we have estimated that in next five years EU ETS carbon price will increase to 100 EUR per tonne of CO₂e. Our sales volume is estimated to increase 1% per year. This results in the maximum impact figure of 4.6 million EUR.

Cost to realize opportunity

50000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In 2021, we introduced to our Romanian water brand, Dorna, a 100% rPET bottle to continue our sustainability strategy implementation with customers and meet expectations of our consumers. This is our fourth water brand in 100% rPET bottle sold in CCH European markets. Overall, by the end of 2021 we have already introduced 100% rPET water brands in six of our markets: Switzerland, Austria, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Romania, Croatia and Czech Republic. In addition, we did launch 500 mL, single serve soft drink rPET bottles to Italian market. In 2021, we purchased 29,000 tonnes of rPET to package water brands with the price premium of 15.9 million EUR and through this investment we have avoided 44,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions. Our strategy on rPET introduction continues for the coming years and we expect additional 1% contribution to the sales volume of the water brands. In 2022 we continue rolling our 100% rPET bottles for carbonated soft drinks in Switzerland, and some others. We do follow our sustainability commitment Mission 2025 based on which we do plan an increase in rPET content to 35% by 2025 and to 50% by 2030 for CCHBC. In the EU countries, we will increase rPET content to 50% by 2025. The cost to realize the opportunity is based on the average of last 2 years, 2020 and 2021 investment to 100% rPET premium of 10 million EUR multiplied by the 5 year period. We have taken the average of last 2 years price premium as we do expect the markets to stabilize vs current big unbalance between demand and supply.

Comment

The cost to realize the opportunity is based on the average of last 2 years, 2020 and 2021 investment to 100% rPET premium of 10 million EUR multiplied by the 5 year period. We have taken the average of last 2 years price premium as we do expect the markets to stabilize vs current big unbalance between demand and supply.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

No

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your 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 have performing an 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. 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. 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.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

Explain why your organization does not have a 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 2021, we conducted climate impact assessment on the availability & cost of water across of our markets under different climate scenarios. We estimated annual production volumes up to 2030 and 2040 for each plant, based on long-range plan. We determined the water utilisation rates for each plant for normal and peak production as well as the capacity of our water sources without considering the impact of climate change. This allowed us to create a baseline model. We then used data available from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify the impact of climate change on the watersheds supporting each plant using both, optimistic & pessimistic scenarios. In this assessment, the impact of climate change is the difference between water utilisation rates in our baseline and the WRI scenarios. The additional increase in water utilization rates, converted into water volume, was multiplied by the 'true cost of water' to provide an estimate of the financial impact of both increased production demand and climate change. For plants in water-stressed areas the cost of replenishing the watershed based on water withdrawal was added. We estimated the additional opex required for each plant to meet additional water needs and one-off CapEx to support our risk mitigation. Optimistic scenario: Globally, carbon emissions start declining by 2040 and temperature increases are limited to 1.1- 2.6 deg (RCP4.5). Physical: a) Impacts on the supply chain and cost of key raw materials: Poor weather conditions create significant volatility in our sweetener and fruit costs by affecting yields of beet and cane crops. This could impact COGS and cause business disruptions; b) Water scarcity could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce. Climate change impact includes decrease of water quality and availability, and influences our short-, mid- and long-term strategy in the aspects of risk management, cost leadership, community trust. Under this scenario we assessed our operations in Armenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Russia, Italy, Nigeria, located in water-risk areas and associated Capex&Opex needed by 2030 and 2040. By 2030, average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 30%. 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%. Est. annual water costs will increase by 42% and CapEx will be €79M.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2021, we conducted climate impact assessment on the availability & cost of water across our markets, under different climate scenarios. We estimated annual production volumes up to 2030 and 2040 for each plant, based on long-range plan. We determined the water utilisation rates for each plant for normal and peak production as well as the capacity of our water sources without considering the impact of climate change. This allowed us to create a baseline model. We then used data available from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify the impact of climate change on the watersheds supporting each plant using both, optimistic & pessimistic scenarios. In this assessment, the impact of climate change is the difference between water utilisation rates in our baseline and the WRI scenarios. The additional increase in water utilization rates, converted into water volume, was multiplied by the 'true cost of water' to provide an estimate of the financial impact of both increased production demand and climate change. For plants in water-stressed areas the cost of replenishing the watershed based on water withdrawal was added. We estimated the additional opex required for each plant to meet additional water needs and one-off CapEx to support our risk mitigation. Pessimistic scenario: Globally, carbon emissions continue to rise and average temperature rises between 2.6-4.8 deg. (RCP8.5). Physical: a) Impacts on the supply chain and cost of key raw materials: Poor weather conditions create significant volatility in our sweetener and fruit costs by affecting yields of beet and cane crops. This could impact COGS and cause business disruptions; b) Water scarcity could restrict the ability of individual sites to produce. Climate change impact includes decrease of water quality and availability, and influences our short-, mid- and long-term strategy in the aspects of risk management, cost leadership, community trust. Under this scenario we assessed our operations in Armenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Russia, Italy, Nigeria, located in water-risk areas and associated Capex&Opex needed by 2030 and 2040. By 2040, average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 46%. We estimate our annual water costs to meet our production needs as well as replenish the local watersheds in our water priority areas will increase by 41% over and above our baseline costs and additional one-off CapEx costs in the lead-up to 2040 of €78million will be required.
Transition scenarios IEA 2DS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We used for assessment purposes represents a world with stable economic growth and global and national institutions making slow but steady progress towards achieving development goals. Globally, carbon emissions start declining by 2040 and temperature increases are limited to between 1.1 and 2.6 degrees. Under this scenario, our operations in Armenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Russia, Italy and Nigeria would be located in water-risk areas thus they could face significant transition risk. By 2030, average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 30% thus the facilities will face a transitional risk. To mitigate the transition risk we have to invest in replenishing the local watersheds in our water priority areas. We estimate our annual water costs will increase by 40% over and above our baseline costs, and additional one-off CapEx costs in the lead-up to 2030 of €42million will be required. By 2040 under this scenario, average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 47%. To address these risks, we estimate our annual water costs will increase by 42% over and above our baseline cost and additional one-off CapEx costs in the lead-up to 2040 of €79million will be required.

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

In 2021 for example, we conducted a detailed assessment of the potential impact of climate change on the cost and availability of water across our business. Water was chosen as it is a fundamental ingredient of our product and is critical for our production processes. The cost and availability of water is likely to be significantly impacted by climate change. 19 of our plants are classified as "water priority" plants as they are located in areas currently under some water stress. We have made a commitment that we will not only meet our needs in those areas but also to return to the local watershed the amount of water we use for the local community. It is critical therefore that we understand the potential impact of climate change on the cost and availability of water and to develop management plans to manage this key risk to our business. The focal questions chosen were: 1. To what extent will climate change cause additional water stress across our territory under the two different climate scenarios considered (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5) by 2030 and 2040? 2. Will any additional plants (over and above the 19 current water priority plants) need to be considered water priority - and therefore require additional investment to not only meet our needs but also to meet our commitment to return the same amount of water to the local watershed as we project to use, under the two scenarios and two timeframes? 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 the two scenarios and timeframes? 4. What are the likely CAPEX requirements for management plans such as increasing water efficiency, additional water sources such as increased rainwater harvesting, additional wells etc required to meet any projected shortfall in meeting our water requirements and those of the local communities, under the two scenarios and timeframes?

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

1. To what extent will climate change cause additional water stress across our territory under the two different climate scenarios considered (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5) by 2030 and 2040? Results: Under the "Optimistic Scenario" (RCP4.5), average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 30% across our territories by 2030 and by 47% by 2040. Under the "Pessimistic Scenario" (RCP8.5) average baseline water stress is expected to increase by 27% across our territories by 2030 and by 46% by 2040. While it seems counter-intuitive that water stress would actually be less under the Pessimistic Scenario, it should be noted that under this scenario, there is projected to be less urbanisation and therefore less water stress in urban areas where the majority of plants are located. 2. Will any additional plants (over and above the 19 current water priority plants) need to be considered water priority - and therefore require additional investment to not only meet our needs but also to meet our commitment to return the same amount of water to the local watershed as we project to use, under the two scenarios and two timeframes? Results: Our assessment indicated that a total of 19 of our operational facilities in Armenia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Russia, Italy and Nigeria would be located in water-risk areas in both scenarios in 2030 or 2040. Climate change is not likely to increase the number of plants assessed as water priority plants in our existing territory, although the level of water stress is likely to increase in those areas (see Q1 for results of water stress levels). 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 the two scenarios and timeframes? Results: Under the Optimistic Scenario, we estimate our annual water costs to meet our production needs as well as replenish the local watersheds in our water priority areas will increase by 40% over and above our baseline costs by 2030 and by 42% over and above our baseline cost by 2040. Under the Pessimistic Scenario, we estimate our annual water costs to meet our production needs as well as replenish the local watersheds in our water priority areas will increase by 45% over and above our baseline costs by 2030 and by 41% over and above our baseline costs by 2040. 4. What are the likely CAPEX requirements for management plans required to meet any projected shortfall in meeting our water requirements and those of the local communities, under the two scenarios and timeframes? Results: Management plans such as watershed protection and restoration, rainwater harvesting, infrastructure improvements and water usage reduction plans are likely to require additional CAPEX investments of €42m in the period leading up to 2030 and of €79m in the period to 2040 under the Optimistic Scenario. Under the Pessimistic Scenario CAPEX requirements are estimated to be €30m by 2030 and €78m by 2040.

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	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. 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 2021, 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 natural mineral water bottled in 100% recycled PET and reducing use of plastic packaging. It started since 2019 and now we have Austria, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Romania and Czech Republic selling their mineral water brands/products in 100% recycled PET packaging, which has much lower carbon footprint than the virgin PET. Italy became the first Coca-Cola HBC market to launch a 100% rPET bottle for sparkling brands in 2021. The 100% rPET packaging was introduced for all single-serve packs of Coca-Cola, Fanta and Sprite, as well as FuzeTea. We expanded our use of KeelClip™, which replaces plastic film on multi-can packs with an innovative paperboard solution. By the end of 2021, it had been rolled out in 10 markets. We aim to introduce KeelClip™ in Greece and Hungary in early 2022, and to replace plastic film on multi-can packs across all our EU markets for The Coca-Cola Company portfolio products. We expect these efforts to reduce our use of virgin plastic by 2,000 tonnes annually across the Group and thus emissions reduction. Besides, we created a cross-system team which is working on packageless (dispensed) and refillable options for our beverages. These solutions will bring additional revenue (in 2021, about 13% of the drinks that we sell are in refillable containers and 4% are sold through dispensed formats, i.e. fountain or freestyle machines) and will decrease further the emissions once implemented. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	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. 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. 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 2021, we achieved 79.5% total compliance in PSA vs. 82% in 2020. Specifically, we achieved 79.3% in Sugar & HFS vs. 82% in 2020 and 95.9% for Juices (Fruit crops) vs. 88% in 2020. Time horizon: in the next 5 and 5+ years.
Investment in R&D	Yes	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. 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. 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. We also host an annual supplier innovation day where we engage with key partners and potential new suppliers in area of sustainable packaging. We have estimated this risk impact as medium. Time horizon: mid-long term.
Operations	Yes	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. 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 2021, we invested 8,6 million EUR in energy-related efficiency improvement projects and maintain up-to-date business contingency plans to activate in case of production disruptions. In 2021, the most substantial business decision made in the operational area as a result of climate risk was to continue with the strategic plan to expand sourcing of electricity from renewable sources, reaching 100% in Russia and Cyprus. This brings our EU+ Switzerland renewable and clean electricity to 98.9% level vs 100% target 2025. 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.

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	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital	In our company we have climate-related risks and opportunities embedded into our enterprise wide risk management process and business financial planning. Within those processes, the impacts on revenues, direct and indirect costs, capital expenditures and allocations, acquisitions and divestments and access to capital are evaluated. The evaluations are inputs for business decision making at all levels of the organization. The Group Risk and Compliance Committee brings together a multidisciplinary team that reviews risk and opportunity stemming from the provided data, to ensure visibility by the Executive Leadership Team and our Board. Ultimately, the Board has oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities through the Social Responsibility Committee and the Audit and Risk Committee. Our approach evaluates the external influences and internal contributors that impact risk and opportunity. Risk sponsors have been appointed at business unit and function levels with the sponsor being a member of the senior leadership team, thereby driving focus and accountability and assuring the risk review is part of business review agenda. At plant level, we have risk and opportunities processes as part of our Environmental Management System following the governance by ISO 14001. Based on the rigorous assessments of risk and opportunities, we set our policies and strategies related to reductions of emissions from our operations and business decisions to invest into low emissions technologies - capital allocation to install several energy efficient new lines in our facilities. In 2021 we continued expanding our production capacity to respond to demands created by following through 24/7 strategy. In 2021, we did install six new production lines, installing six new production lines in Nigeria, Ukraine and Romania. All those lines are the latest generation and therefore by design with lowest available consumption of energy and water. Financial planning in 2021 included funds for our manufacturing locations - the CAPEX and OPEX - for energy efficiency projects. This is critical part of our 2040 decarbonization strategy and enables plants also improve their operational efficiency and reduce energy related operating costs. In 2021, we invested €8.6 million in different energy reduction and optimisation projects across our markets. We replaced and modernized our in-house energy generation and distribution systems, steam and hot water boilers and related networks, hot water and steam recovery systems in Nogara, Italy, in Istra Russia, in Timisoara, Romania. We replaced and upgraded chillers to provide cooling, replaced low and high pressure compressors to supply compressed air to bottle blowing and to beverage filling processes. These projects were implemented in our 4 manufacturing sites in Italy, in Nogara, Oricola, Marcianise and Rionero, in Zagreb, Croatia, Skopje, North Macedonia, 3 sites in Nigeria, in Ikeja, Maiduguri and Owerri. We continue to increase use of recycled materials and higher costs of recycled packaging are included to our annual business plan but also to long range and strategic business plans. We have launched already 5 water brands Dorna, Romerquelle, Deep River Rock, Valsler and Natura packed in 100% recycled PET, and single serve, 500mL bottles of Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite and Fuze tea bottles sold in Italian market are 100% rPET. In 2022 we continue 100% rPET launches for the soft drink bottles in several of our European markets, first of those is planned to be Switzerland. Our long-term strategy includes increase of refillables and introduction of packageless solutions to the market. We have developed and communicated several policies linked to climate: Climate Change Policy, Environmental Policy, Packaging waste & recycling Policy, Water Stewardship Policy, Principles for Sustainable Agriculture. We have integrated sustainability, including climate change into every business decision we make. This is the standard way of running our business. We require all our countries and plants to include carbon reduction initiatives into their business and financial plans. To support this effort, we made fundamental changes in our financial evaluations of capital projects, using the 'true cost' of water, water scarcity multipliers (per river basin level) and internal carbon prices (shadow price) back in 2015. Depending on the scope and size of the invested capital, there are difference business review routines agreed for the progress monitoring, either on monthly or quarterly basis. The progress of most relevant projects is reported to Sustainability Committee and Board Social Responsibility Committee.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

29.4

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

40

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

50

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

We do have the internal process which integrates sustainability as part of every decision making process. We do use "internal carbon pricing" and "true cost of water" for sustainability investments evaluation wherever it is relevant. We have developed the definition of the sustainable investments. Those definitions are being built into financial planning and reporting process. Investments which are falling under any of the defined categories, shall be assessed for the relevant sustainability parameters, i.e. energy and carbon reduction, water use reduction, etc. We have been standardize the tools and methods used by plants for the water and energy, carbon emissions savings quantification to ensure the transparency and comparability. In addition to other business benefits, those energy, carbon and water use reductions shall be included to the invested capital returns calculations by using "internal carbon pricing" and/ or "True Cost of Water". Sustainability related investments are part of the regular internal monitoring and external communication as integral part of the sustainability commitments and objectives delivery. In 2021, we invested in energy efficient coolers, returnable glass containers, fountain (packageless solution), in-house recycled PET production technology in 3 plants, KeelClip equipment to replace plastic film with carton for CAN multi-packs, energy efficiency projects, green fleet. out of our 540.9 million euro Capex, 29.4% is related to 1.5oC scenario.

Financial Metric

OPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

0.7

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

2.5

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

5

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

We do calculate, communicate, monitor and track the amount of OPEX, cost related to price premium of the raw and packaging materials, renewable utilities sourcing, etc as part of our routines. Sustainability Price premium of any of the OPEX planning is full embedded to routine business planning process. Most common sustainability related price premiums are related to raw (sustainable sugar and HFCS, juice concentrates) and packaging materials (recycled PET, recycled carton, sustainable carton), renewable electricity, alternative fuels. Sustainability related price premium cost is part of the regular internal monitoring. In 2021 we did buy recycled PET material with 4 times lower carbon footprint vs virgin PET and purchased renewable electricity certificates (iRECs in Russia and GOs in EU markets).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

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 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 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)

254835

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

170957

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)

425792

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

44.2148642814115

Target status in reporting year

Underway

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

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 26% reduction of our operational emissions vs. 2017.

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 what we do foresee to produce and transport in the future: 1) We do have the plan to move all our electricity to renewable as infrastructure allows. 2) We are looking for the introduction of the alternative, low carbon fuels to in-house energy productions. 3) we developed and we are in in process rolling out green fleet program, targeting our light fleet. 4) We are introducing low carbon intense heavy fleet (electrification) and looking low carbon alternatives (diesel to CNG, etc), optimizing and increasing efficiency to our Route-To-Market process to deliver goods to our customers. 5) our plants are working on energy reduction and efficiency improvement projects "Top20EnergySavers" 6) we do work on CO2 losses improvements and replacements as the processing aid with alternative gases 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

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 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 6: Business travel

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 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4078780.33

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

4078780.33

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 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]

3222236.4607

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

3683306

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

3683306

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

46.1709369682602

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

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 11% 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".

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 what we do foresee 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 do have set of different initiative under this framework we do collaborate with our suppliers: climate strategy, targets and results disclosure using CDP, committing and developing Science based carbon emission targets, using ISO standard for the commodity and supplier specific LCA development for key direct supplies for raw and packaging materials for supplier-specific emission factors to develop, guiding suppliers to work on decarbonization plans and renewable energy, etc 2) working under World Without Waste strategic framework on post consumers collection and recovery systems to improve availability of recycle packaging materials and increase recycling content on packaging materials we do use. Reducing, replacing and removing plastics in our packaging materials matrix with lower carbon alternatives and end-user friendly recovery materials (carton). 3) Investing to our manufacturing capabilities to produce in-house food grade recycled PET. 4) We are introducing low carbon intense heavy fleet (electrification) and looking low carbon alternatives (diesel to CNG, etc), optimizing and increasing efficiency to our Route-To-Market process to deliver goods to our customers together with our logistic providers. 5) We continue replacements of our coolers in the customers outlets with energy efficient versions 6) 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 All these 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>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (Grams CO2e per liter of produced beverage)

Base year

2017

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

23

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

24

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

47

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

32.9

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-30

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

18.1

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

12.2

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

30.3

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

118.439716312057

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our commitment for 2025 is to further reduce carbon ratio in direct operations by 30% vs. base year of 2017. We did accomplish our 2025 target for the carbon intensity by the end of reporting, 2021 year.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

We have been working on reducing energy and switching our energy sources to "clean", means low carbon efficient in-house production and low carbon alternatives (from diesel to natural gas, compressed gas). All our plants did implement energy efficiency projects called Top18Energy Savers. 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 rolled out our new "Green fleet program" and policy replacing light fleet with electric and other low carbon alternatives. We have introduced electric and low carbon fleet versions (road to rail, diesel to compressed gases, etc) to our heavy fleet and work hard on Route-To-Market efficiency improvements. We have tightened the targets for all our operational efficiencies, such as energy, water and raw materials which have the direct contribution to emissions intensity results improvements.

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

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

53.2

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

120.125786163522

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

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 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

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We have been working on reducing energy and switching our energy sources to "clean", means low carbon efficient in-house production and low carbon alternatives (from diesel to natural gas, compressed gas). All our plants did implement energy efficiency projects called Top18Energy Savers. 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.

Target reference number

Low 2

Year target was set

2018

Target coverage

Country/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

98.9

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

95

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, 2021 target was respectively 92%. 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, including electricity efficiency projects called Top18Energy Savers. 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.

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

42

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

78.9473684210526

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.

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>

C4.3

(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	2	9000
To be implemented*	5	30000
Implementation commenced*	4	20000
Implemented*	46	70000
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (We did replace and modernised our in-house energy generation and distribution systems, steam and hot water boilers, related pipeworks and recovery systems. We have replaced and upgraded chillers, low and high pressure compressors .)
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6700

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

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

1100000

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

8600000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

In 2021 we continued our strategic initiatives to decarbonisation our business by investing 8.6 million Euros in energy reduction and optimisation projects across markets. We have replaced and modernised our in-house energy generation and distribution systems, steam and hot water boilers, related pipeworks and recovery systems. We have replaced and upgraded chillers, low and high pressure compressors to provide cooling, provide compressed air for bottle blowing or to support beverage filling processes in any other part of the manufacturing steps. These projects are rolled out in our 4 sites in Italy, in Nogara, Oricola, Marcianise and Rionero, in Zagreb, Croatia, Skopje, North Macedonia, 3 sites in Nigeria, in Ikeja, Maiduguri and Owerri, in Nigeria. All these activities have been supporting the delivery of set goal of energy efficiency for 2021, 0.37 MJ/ lpb, energy use ratio per liter of beverage produced and achievement of our 2025 sustainability commitment target of carbon intensity in our own operations by the end of 2021, (scope 1+2) 30.3 gCO₂e/ lpb vs 32.9 gCO₂ eq/lbp 2025 target. Estimated annualized CO₂e saving is 6700 tonnes. Financial payback of this type of Capex investment is within 4-10 years, however each of the project has a specific business case, including ROIC calculations. All our energy saving and optimization projects are evaluated for the GHG emissions and Internal Carbon Pricing mechanism is applied in case respective reductions are captured.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
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Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

4373

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

305000

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 consumed by our plants on-site by ourselves or its done by 3rd party operated on-site co-generations. 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 and 3) developed plant specific energy savers plans. By the end of 2021 we did have roof top solar PV installed in 4 of our manufacturing plants, providing 2% of total country electricity demand, 3624 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. Solar PV investment is by 3rd party and we do pay per kWh electricity used (estimated price difference is 0.07 eur/ kWh, total electricity from installed PV 4373 kW).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (We invest in and provide energy efficient coolers (refrigerators) to our customers to improve energy efficient coolers and reduce electricity consumption by our customer. This is based on our strategy to reduce emissions in downstream value chain.)
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Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

101975

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

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

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

28000000

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

75500000

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 160 Million kWh vs. 2020. Allocating proportionally this used electricity to the markets the coolers are placed in: 70% in Europe, 30% in Nigeria and Russia, with the average EU 2021 electricity price of 0.22 EUR per kWh and Nigeria and Russia of 0.08 EUR per kWh the calculated electricity saving is 28 million EUR.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Product/component/material reuse
--	----------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12000

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

0

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

15900000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

In 2021, we used 29,000 tonnes of rPET, which is 8,000 tonnes more vs 2020. rPET is used as the primary packaging material for 100% rPET water brands bottles and single-serve carbonated soft drinks bottles (Italian market roll out in 2021). We are purchasing rPET from suppliers and in 2021 we paid 15.9 million EUR price premium for the sourcing. Through this investment we have avoided 44,000 tonnes of CO2e emissions. Reducing emissions and being part of circular economy is embedded into long-term company strategy. We have set our goal and targets to use recycled PET, in 2021 we have reached 11% as total company and 16.5% as European Union and Switzerland. Using recycled PET contributes to reduction of emissions, as the recycled material has significantly lower emission factor compare to virgin PET. We increase ratio of recycled PET in packaging of our product - by 2025 we aim to reach 35%. We have invested also in 2 of our countries in-house food grade recycled PET production and those processes are under final validation process to be started to use in 2022. we do expect, 3rd country to follow with similar technology installation and start up in 2023. This will significantly improve availability of recycle PET for out plants and enable achievement of our mid- (2025 sustainability commitments) and long-term, 2030 goals.

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, the country with the biggest % reduction is awarded annually.
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 recycled PET content, since the CO2 factor of this packaging is much lower (based on LCA); b) juices packaged in carton aseptic bricks using FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certified packaging from our supplier, which has lower CO2 factor; c) all beverages containing water produced at plants certified in European Water Stewardship (EWS) and AWS (Alliance for Water Stewardship): as of end of 2021 we have 53 sites certified with a Gold or Platinum certification in EWS and AWS. As water is linked to carbon, especially having all activities at water sheds/ basin and community level required to achieve a EWS, AWS, we consider these beverages as low carbon ones. Estimated total avoided emissions per year: 272,223 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 materiel of product vs package with specific recycle content in PET packaging, 100% rPET for the water.

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

44000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We have increased the use of recycled PET in our markets vs 2020. we have added 1 water brand in Czech and Slovak market and single serve soft drinks in our Italian market. We have been performing LCA (life cycle analysis) for those products and compared with reference in those markets. 100% rPET package carbon footprint is 15-30% vs virgin PET lower depending on markets. However, for the carbon emission calculation, we took purchased quantity of 2021 virgin PET, multiplied by respective conversion factor and deducted same quantity of recycled PET multiplied by rPET conversion factor. difference is avoided GHG emissions in 2021.

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)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

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

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Avoided emissions at third parties: as part of our climate change strategy, we offer to our customers energy efficient coolers and HFC-free coolers. Old fleet of the coolers, still within the useful life are undergoing process of retrofitting, which involves installation of Energy Management Devices (EMD), LED lights, upgrading insulation etc, to improve those energy efficiency until the end of the useful life. Estimated total avoided emissions per year: 520,936 metric tonnes of CO2e in 2021.

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)

Other, please specify (Not applicable)

Functional unit used

Electricity saving in kWh, converted to tonnes of GHG emissions savings by using emission factors of grid electricity by specific market. Avoided emissions are expressed as tonnes of CO2 eq.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Energy savings are calculated based on actual saved energy vs regular type of the coolers energy consumption. Difference of this consumption is multiplied by grid factor in dedicated market and expressed as CO2eq 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

520936

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Energy savings are calculated based on actual saved energy vs regular type of the coolers energy consumption. Difference of this consumption is multiplied by grid factor in dedicated market and expressed as CO2eq savings/ avoidance per year.

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

38.4

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?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

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>

C5.2

(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)

2259688

Comment

In case of acquisition, 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 2021. 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)

8535

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 upstream 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)

254835.353

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233499.555

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

248871.651

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

Since 2019 we include emissions from fuel consumption coming from CCHBC owned Remote Properties into Scope 1.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

268719.964

Start date

January 1 2018

End date

December 31 2018

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 Marcanise, 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

367015.33

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

170956.574

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

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 2

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 3

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.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 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)

2293007.882

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.

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 2021. 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)

20230.37

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)

1980.504

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)

174130.895

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)

92169.805

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)

1101786.858

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

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

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

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

2143351.066

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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)

0

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

0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1251.474

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

176116.07

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

0

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

78494.222

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

0

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1203761.479

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

Scope 3 GHG emissions are close to 90% of our total corporate carbon footprint and therefore critical for our tracking, monitoring and reductions. We do perform regular materiality evaluations for all activity related GHG emissions and cover all relevant and material >2% of activities in our reporting.

Past year 2

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

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

2251336.912

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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)

0

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

0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4593.453

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

188030.57

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

0

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

77404.893

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

0

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1302307.723

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

Scope 3 GHG emissions are close to 90% of our total corporate carbon footprint and therefore critical for our tracking, monitoring and reductions. We do perform regular materiality evaluations for all activity related GHG emissions and cover all relevant and material >2% of activities in our reporting.

Past year 3

Start date

January 1 2018

End date

December 31 2018

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

2374604.832

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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)

0

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

0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

5961.744

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

192740.155

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

0

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

73542.632

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

0

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1395100.904

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Comment

Scope 3 GHG emissions are close to 90% of our total corporate carbon footprint and therefore critical for our tracking, monitoring and reductions. We do perform regular materiality evaluations for all activity related GHG emissions and cover all relevant and material >2% of activities in our reporting.

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

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.

Agricultural commodities

Other (Fruit juice concentrates)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

We report emissions from juice concentrates based on the origin of its production. CCO2 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.

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

(C-AC6.9a/C-FB6.9a/C-PF6.9a) Report your greenhouse gas emissions figure(s) for your disclosing commodity(ies), explain your methodology, and include any exclusions.

Sugar

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

783208.38680123

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Much higher

Please explain

Overall emissions in 2021 increased by 18.5% compared to 2020. This increase is driven by significant production volume growth, +16% vs 2020 and product mix changes (higher sales of sugar containing products) and country mix.

Other

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230429.271643615

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Emissions from fruit juice concentrates. Overall emissions in 2021 increased by 1.0% compared to 2020.

C6.10

(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

30.3143169834

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

425791.93

Metric denominator

liter of product

Metric denominator: Unit total

14045902.04

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

15.1

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

We have significantly improved our S1+2 carbon intensity per liter of beverage produced. this improvement is driven by continued focus and efforts to decarbonise our business. We have made in 2021 significant step in increasing share of renewable electricity used by our manufacturing plants.

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	254832.025	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	2.973	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	0.355	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	6000.457	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Armenia	2242.544
Austria	7013.127
Belarus	6270.864
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2209.562
Bulgaria	4689.236
Croatia	3219.045
Cyprus	1848.982
Czechia	3334.561
Estonia	170.886
Greece	9398.481
Hungary	11898.438
Italy	19207.832
Latvia	296.781
Lithuania	522.243
North Macedonia	1669.833
Republic of Moldova	561.06
Montenegro	0
Nigeria	33738.478
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2721.237
Poland	22096.064
Ireland	1181.031
Romania	13835.161
Russian Federation	65727.816
Serbia	7144.545
Slovakia	471.586
Slovenia	353.406
Switzerland	2731.895
Ukraine	30280.659

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)	127662.465
Owned and leased transport (fossil fuel)	75176.708
Coolants in Cold Drink Equipment (CDE)	6000.457
Losses of CO2 (used in manufacturing for product carbonation)	41491.578
Remote properties energy	4504.146

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)

75176.708

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)

127662.465

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)

41491.578

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/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Armenia	1049.503	1049.503
Austria	3317.67	0
Belarus	3263.419	3263.419
Bosnia & Herzegovina	6692.3	1091.433
Bulgaria	8306.151	1991.885
Croatia	2199.912	0
Cyprus	3460.024	25.517
Czechia	15496.031	3194.284
Estonia	1.65	1.65
Greece	19136.939	0
Hungary	8813.924	5.085
Italy	17612.067	12787.019
Latvia	5.923	5.923
Lithuania	110.383	1.911
North Macedonia	3496.882	3496.882
Republic of Moldova	29.718	29.718
Montenegro	0	0
Nigeria	106843.445	105358.016
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9379.396	8661.992
Poland	32416.262	48.788
Ireland	26.977	0
Romania	20849.421	14231.08
Russian Federation	64537.325	1786.619
Serbia	25573.946	250.4
Slovakia	4.233	4.233
Slovenia	8.271	8.271
Switzerland	257.059	0
Ukraine	14126.497	13662.944

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	325633.332	130472.568
Emissions from supplied steam, hot water, cooling	37605.817	37605.817
Emissions from electricity consumption in Remote Properties (Head Offices, Distribution Centers, Warehouses and Sales Offices)	3776.181	2878.188

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?

Decreased

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	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	34184.127	Decreased	7.962	Emissions from supplied electricity Market Based 2020 - 164656.695t (Plants) 3081.530t. (Remote Properties), emissions from supplied electricity Market Based 2021 - 130472.568t (Plants), 2878.188t. (Remote Properties). Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2020 = 431920.566t. CO2, saved emissions = 34184.127t. CO2 (Plants) + 203.342t. CO2 (Remote Properties) - which is 34387.469/ 431920.566 = 7.96% vs 2020. In 2021 the Total Renewable electricity purchased for our plants was 1665122 792 MJ, Remote properties 10508 647 MJ, while in 2020 it was 900001079 MJ Plants, 4586078 MJ Remote properties.
Other emissions reduction activities	838.779	Decreased	0.194	2021 emissions from losses of coolants: 6000.46t. CO2, 2020 emissions: 6839.26t. CO2. Saved emissions 838.779t. Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2020 = 431920.566t. CO2, 838.779/431920.566=0.19%
Divestment	0	Please select	0	No divestment
Acquisitions	0	Please select	0	No acquisitions
Mergers	0	Please select	0	No mergers
Change in output	6923.031	Increased	1.603	Emissions from supplied steam, hot water, cooling in 2021: 37605.82t. CO2, in 2020: 30682.79t. CO2 - difference: 6923.03. Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2020 = 431920.566t. CO2, so 6923.03/431920.566= 1.60%
Change in methodology	0	Please select	0	No change in methodology
Change in boundary	0	Please select	0	No change in boundary
Change in physical operating conditions	0	Please select	0	No change in physical operating conditions
Unidentified	0	Please select	0	No unidentified items
Other	21439.331	Increased	4.964	In 2020 Emissions from bottling plants (fossil fuels), Transp. fleet (fossil fuels) and Losses of CO2 (product) are respectively 112135.230t.CO2, 73631.052t.CO2 and 37125.137t. CO2. In 2021 Emissions from bottling plants (fossil fuels), Transp. fleet (fossil fuels) and Losses of CO2 (product) are respectively 127662.465t.CO2, 75176.708t.CO2 and 41491.578t. CO2. The difference 2020 vs 2021 in Emissions is: from bottling plants (fossil fuels) + 15527.234t. CO2; from Transp. fleet (fossil fuels) +1545.656t. CO2, from Losses of CO2 (product) +4366.441t. CO2. Total Scope 1+2 CO2 emissions in 2020 = 431920.566t., so (15527.234 + 1545.656 + 4366.441)/431920.566 = 4.96%.

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 5% but less than or equal to 10%

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)	999.46	958304.72	959304.18
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	465453.18	319508.04	784961.22
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>		40093.81	40093.81
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>		59866.66	59866.66
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>		8911.99	8911.99
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	24.95	<Not Applicable>	24.95
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	466477.59	1271307.07	1737784.66

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

Please select

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 not source and use sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

24.95

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

24.95

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

Biogas produced sludge coming from in-house waste water treatment plant and then used to produce Hot Water which is then used in production processes.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

999.46

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

Bio LPG

Coal

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 no coal used during reporting year.

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

219694.73

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

163216.98

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 is sum of Light Fuel Oil (55,536.10 MWh +163,206.18 MWh), Unleaded Gasoline (3.48 MWh) and Heavy Fuel Oil (938.16 MWh+10.80 MWh). 163,216.98 MWh of Light Fuel Oil (163,206.18 MWh) and Heavy Fuel Oil (10.80 MWh) were consumed for on-site electricity generation. 12,358.01 MWh of Light Fuel Oil included in total fuel are used for in-house production of CO2 by burning fuels.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

738609.99

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

158915.87

Comment

Total fuel is sum of Natural Gas (704,238.69 MWh) and Propane LPG (34,371.30 MWh). 117,876.84 MWh of Natural Gas included in total fuel are used for in-house production of CO2 by burning fuels. 158,915.87 MWh consumed by CCHBC own CHPs (co-generation heat and power plants).

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

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

959304.18

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

163216.98

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

24.95

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

158915.87

Comment

Consumption of fuels without feedstock in plants including fuels for 1) on-site electricity production, 2) on-site CO2 production, 3) CCHBC own CHPs fuel input, 4) 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	54429.18	54064.94	194.25	194.25
Heat	16083.03	15355.09	0	0
Steam	9301.24	9301.24	0	0
Cooling	10633.92	10538.86	0	0

(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.

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)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

24305.27

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

Austria

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

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Bulgaria

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

12738.29

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

Bulgaria

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Croatia

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

12331.34

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

Croatia

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

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Cyprus

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

5413.79

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

Italy

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Mainly solar but also thermal - internal combustion engine, non chp)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Czechia

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

27788

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

Czechia

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

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Greece

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

38489.42

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

Greece

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.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hungary

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

38466.55

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

Hungary

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.

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

91.32

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

Ireland

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

2021

Comment

Renewable electricity is supplied by SSE Airtricity in Republic of Ireland.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Other biomass

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

16864.9

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

Italy

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

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)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Lithuania

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

1661.13

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

Lithuania

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.

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Nigeria

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

3623.88

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

Nigeria

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 4 Nigerian production plants. Installation is owned by 3rd party and we do purchase electricity generated from this 3rd party installation.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (Certificate from supplier)

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

48461.56

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

Poland

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

1942

Comment**Sourcing method**

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Romania

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

19172.48

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

Romania

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

All GOs are produced exclusively in Romania.

Sourcing method

Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Russian Federation

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

167335.22

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

Russian Federation

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

1972

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Serbia

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

34491.35

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

Serbia

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

Comment

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)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

10578.55

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

Norway

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

2021

Comment

Our main RE lectricity supply in Switzerland is sourced by external electricity supplier. We are supplied Guarantees of origin (GO) by supplier which are 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).

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)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ukraine

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (Certificate from supplier)

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

1210.95

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

Ukraine

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.

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

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (Certificate from supplier)

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

2429

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

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.

C8.2g**(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.****Country/area**

Armenia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5509.2

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5509.2

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

24305.27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

24305.27

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Belarus

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

8585.69

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

8585.69

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9095.27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

9095.27

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

18994.17

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

18994.17

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Croatia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

12331.34

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

12331.34

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Cyprus

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

5454.01

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5454.01

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

27921.38

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17231.86

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

45153.24

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Estonia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2.45

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2.45

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Greece

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

38489.42

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

38489.42

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

38488.75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

38488.75

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

62635.27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20501.84

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

83137.11

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Latvia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

37.68

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

37.68

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Lithuania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1690.39

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1690.39

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Montenegro

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Nigeria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

178449.11

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15811.81

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

194260.92

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

North Macedonia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

48534.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

48534.6

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

48534.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

48534.6

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Republic of Moldova

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

61.05

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

61.05

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

74042.15

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

37027.07

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

111069.22

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

168784.61

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6733.62

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

175518.23

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Serbia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

34832.4

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

34832.4

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

30.57

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

30.57

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Slovenia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

33.92

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

33.92

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

10579

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

10579

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

36903

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

36903

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

21296

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11566

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

32862

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

0.37

Metric numerator

5,177,470,055 MJ of energy consumed in plants

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

14,045,902,039 litres of beverage produced

% change from previous year

3

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

We improved energy intensity (MJ of energy per liter of beverage produced) by 3% vs 2020. These results are contributed by continuous improvement activities in the plants for operational efficiency, including energy and electricity reduction. In 2021, we have also invested 8.6million Euros in energy efficiency projects in our plants.

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

integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/ section reference

Please see section "Independent assurance statement for the 2021 Integrated Annual Report" on pages 242-246 from our 2021 Integrated Annual Report (public link below): <https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/investors-and-financial/results-reports-and-presentations/2022/FY2021/integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.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

integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/ section reference

Please see section "Independent assurance statement for the 2021 Integrated Annual Report" on pages 242-246 from our 2021 Integrated Annual Report (public link below): <https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/investors-and-financial/results-reports-and-presentations/2022/FY2021/integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.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
integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/section reference

Please see section "Independent assurance statement for the 2021 Integrated Annual Report" on pages 242-246 from our 2021 Integrated Annual Report (public link below): <https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/documents/investors-and-financial/results-reports-and-presentations/2022/FY2021/integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf>

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
C5. Emissions performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	(AA1000 Assurance Standard v3) to perform a Type 2 engagement and to provide high level of assurance regarding the nature and extent of the Company's adherence to the principles of impact, inclusivity, materiality, and responsiveness. The core option was selected as the application level for the GRI Universal Standards (2016) and verified accordingly	As our assurance statement is High level, all the information (data and narratives) in the 2021 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2021 GRI Content Index are verified externally. (Page 242-244) integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	(AA1000 Assurance Standard v3) to perform a Type 2 engagement and to provide high level of assurance regarding the nature and extent of the Company's adherence to the principles of impact, inclusivity, materiality, and responsiveness. The core option was selected as the application level for the GRI Universal Standards (2016) and verified accordingly	As our assurance statement is High level, all the information (data and narratives) in the 2021 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2021 GRI Content Index are verified externally. (Page 242-244) integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target	(AA1000 Assurance Standard v3) to perform a Type 2 engagement and to provide high level of assurance regarding the nature and extent of the Company's adherence to the principles of impact, inclusivity, materiality, and responsiveness. The core option was selected as the application level for the GRI Universal Standards (2016) and verified accordingly	As our assurance statement is High level, all the information (data and narratives) in the 2021 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2021 GRI Content Index are verified externally. (Page 242-244) integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Energy consumption	(AA1000 Assurance Standard v3) to perform a Type 2 engagement and to provide high level of assurance regarding the nature and extent of the Company's adherence to the principles of impact, inclusivity, materiality, and responsiveness. The core option was selected as the application level for the GRI Universal Standards (2016) and verified accordingly	As our assurance statement is High level, all the information (data and narratives) in the 2021 Integrated Annual Report and in the 2021 GRI Content Index are verified externally. (Page 242-244) integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.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 originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

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.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

- Stakeholder expectations
- Change internal behavior
- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Stress test investments
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

Application

Since 2015, we are using Internal Carbon Price (ICP, shadow price) to accelerate low carbon investments, evaluate low carbon opportunities, stress test investments. We use it for our behavior change of our employees to drive low carbon initiatives ICP is used to evaluate investment in energy/carbon reduction projects and for decision making. With the ICP we capture: 1) Actual Greenhouse Gas Emissions as per respective regulations and schemes; 2) Risk of incremental costs incurring due to additional regulation on GHGs, 3) Risk of reputation damage to brand and share value. The ICP is calculated following the formula: CCHBC Internal Carbon Price = EU ETS (European Union Emission Trading Scheme) + CRC (Carbon Reduction Commitment) current price. Example: PCR installation helps to save ca 0,5M kWh electricity and 200 tonnes of CO₂e - in total it provides savings of 55,000 EUR per year. ICP applies across CCHBC countries and same level of carbon price is used.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

25

Variance of price(s) used

We have not changed ICP in the reporting year. Our current internal CO₂ price is calculated: EU ETS (European Union Emission Trading Scheme) + CRC (Carbon Reduction Commitment) current price. The review of the price is annually and it is fully integrated with our Finance tool for projects payback calculation (so called Finance Investment Assessment Tool). ICP applies across CCHBC countries and same level of carbon price is used.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

Since 2015 we introduced an Internal Carbon Price (ICP, shadow price) and we are among the committed companies from "We mean business" platform prior to COP21 meeting in Paris. The ICP is part of so called "Accounting for Sustainability" programme and it is integrated in our country's business plans. We are using ICP to accelerate low carbon investments, evaluate low carbon opportunities, stress test investments. We use it for our behavior change of our employees to drive low carbon initiatives. ICP is used to evaluate investment in energy/carbon reduction projects and for decision making. With the ICP we capture: 1) Actual Greenhouse Gas Emissions as per respective regulations and schemes; 2) Risk of incremental costs incurring due to additional regulation on GHGs, 3) Risk of reputation damage to brand and share value. We use our Carbon saving calculation tool. Use of the ICP helps us to progress against our strategy to reduce emissions, to justify investments in projects and new innovative technologies delivering energy efficiency improvements and carbon emission reductions with shorter payback. The introduction of Internal Carbon Price has helped to raise awareness and drive behavioral changes of employees to continue focusing on emission reduction programs, as well as meet expectations of our stakeholders to keep the leadership position in transition to the low carbon economy.

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

24.8

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

88.2

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

9

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Sustainability is at the core of all our sourcing activities and consider our suppliers as critical partners and contributors to the ongoing and sustainable success of our business. We monitor the performance through our internal supply base assessments, audits of compliance and the EcoVadis platform. In 2021 we have re-trained our entire Buyers' community to the Sustainability Risk Assessment Tools available for supplier selection and governance. Suppliers assessed by end of 2020 was 848 - Increase by 371 or +63% vs 2019. In 2021, over 1100 of our critical suppliers have been assessed using EcoVadis which accommodates >40% increase versus 2020. In 2021 we assessed 97.1 % of all suppliers (99.7% of spend) of which total critical suppliers cover 24.8% (88.2% of spend) We also recognise supplier certifications as per international standards including ISO 9001, 14001, 50001, FSSC 22000 and OHSAS 18001/ISO 45001. For agricultural commodities, we strongly encourage suppliers to be accredited against the Rain Forest Alliance, Fair Trade, Bonsucro and the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI- FSA), Global GAP+GRASP, etc. Partnering is the only way for businesses and society to find sustainable solutions. We evolved from country level sustainability supplier events to our 1st Group Supplier Sustainability Event on April 2021: "Doing Good Together", which was attended by over 300 key suppliers. Company & External experts talked about international drivers and challenges on environmental, social and economic (ESG) factors facing the industry and shared best practices and new opportunities arising from sustainability. We also announced in 2021 our commitment to achieving net zero emissions across its entire value chain by 2040 and we initiated formally our work together with our key partners on our mutual 2030 science-based greenhouse gas emission targets and net zero aspirations. We launched further collaboration with additional critical suppliers & made joint commitments to reduce emissions. In 2021 we also continued with the 3rd Suppliers Innovation Days in packaging, manufacturing, renewables. Some ideas we are already pursuing further in a joint manner with the partners.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We aligned with TCCC System Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) for key agricultural commodities by 3rd party verification. In 2021 80% of our suppliers were compliant to PSA. More specifically: 100% for High fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS)/ 75% for Sugar produced from Beet and Cane/ 96% for Juices related to Fruit Crops. We develop road maps to achieve 100% of sustainable supply by 2025 according to third-party standards as Bonsucro, SAI Platform; Rainforest Alliance; Global GAP + GRASP; Global GAP + FSA etc. The 1st innovative rPET flakes-to-Preform unit was installed in Poland in 2021, and continue with the initiation of a new decontamination plant in Italy. We collaborated with the Swiss authorities to utilise coloured green rPET for our CSDs and Water portfolio. We launched further collaboration with additional suppliers, reflecting our joint commitment to reduce waste & emissions: the testing of the new tethered closures, paper straws in alignment with SUP directive, suppliers' feasibility of different typology of lids for our paper cups, abandoning the use of plastic, testing different recipe and grades of post-consumer recycled content in shrink films, reduced the height of plastic labels, innovative new recipe pre-stretch film that supports the reduction of plastic use in stretch films. For corrugated cardboard we achieved significant progress vs. 2020 and we started a process of Keel-Clip packaging optimization re-design, targeting reduction of paper and glues. For coolers we are exploring various cooling solutions aiming a further reduction of energy consumption by 70% . In collaboration with our Logistics experts, we introduced an extensive range of fully electric and other alternative power trains i.e. gas and (plug-in) hybrids for our GreenFleet Initiative. In Serbia we introduced with local logistics partners, new types of LNG trucks, recording >50% lower emissions. We also increased capacity of light-weight trailers by 6%. Bulk deliveries of critical raw materials optimize cost and emissions. In 2021, we have introduced for the first-time bulk resin deliveries from Asia via sea cargo in Nigeria, and proved 55 MT CO2 emissions reduction. For 2021 we have managed 96% of green electricity coverage in the EU and CH and turned Russian energy grid supplies to 100% green electricity, CO2 scope 2 emissions by further 60,000 MT.

Comment

CCH we have an end-to-end Strategy to cover the entire spectrum of ESG within the supply chain, supported with various levels of assessments depended on supplier criticality and categorisation. Emissions is a very important and integral part of this process that we also track and gradually develop in parallel with our key suppliers that contribute to the GHG i.e. agricultural commodities (sugar and juices), packaging materials, plastics, aluminum, glass etc. Since 2021, together with The Coca-Cola System experts and external specialists, we have engaged with our top 20 CCH suppliers representing over 60% of spend in total to develop with them Supplier Specific Emission Factors (SSEF). We developed specialised questionnaires per category that we use to collect and analyse emission data and respectively use this data to proceed to calculations for the SSEF. This work aims to produce a validated methodology for SSEF calculation and a supplier guide that facilitates them to develop their own internal calculations and we aim to conclude in 2022. Moreover, we have extended invitation and campaigning across our supply base to start disclosing under the CDP and also engage with the development of their own SBTi. In 2021 alone, the campaign included 420 critical suppliers across categories of which 315 registered and submitted data in the CDP. Of these suppliers 13% also have SBTi approved and 19% committed to SBTi by end of 2021. This is an excellent start to our journey and continue to campaign also in 2022 to improve on these numbers together with our TCCC System partners.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

Other, please specify (Sustainability Risk Assessment across all ESG criteria + for CO2 contributing key suppliers collection of data on emissions and CDP/SBTi engagement.)

% of suppliers by number

97.1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

99.7

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our procurement sustainability program includes the following four main tools for supplier: 1) TCCC System third party audits which are focusing on raw materials, sustainable agriculture and primary and secondary packaging; 2) EcoVadis platform and category risk assessment which is focusing on group and country strategic direct suppliers; 3) ESG questionnaires focusing on smaller local suppliers; and 4) CCH own annual supplier performance evaluation program which includes tail-spend suppliers. The suppliers assessed cover 97.2% out of total number of suppliers representing 99.7% of the total procurement spend. CCH has a regional procurement sustainability structure in place consisting of one director and four regional coordinators. The governance team has established routines with the BUs on the monthly, quarterly and annual basis, performs trainings to all procurement community at minimum 3 times per year and has created a database of support materials that are available to the procurement community to use with all our suppliers. Based on our strategy to reduce emissions and source sustainably we regularly assess and monitor our Critical suppliers performance and progress for sustainability using tools such as Ecovadis platform. This process is very important part of assuring that suppliers will keep sustainability, climate objectives high on their agenda and jointly work to improve. It is motivation for suppliers to progress in sustainability and helps us to make progress in scope 3 reduction, where packaging & ingredients are significant. Even when we do not directly manage the scope 3 emissions, we create joint solutions with our suppliers to improve on energy, emissions, water and recycled materials. We are monitoring ESG performance with different tools as EcoVadis; Annual Supply Base Assessment (SBA) for our Group Critical Suppliers. Water, energy (emissions), social, economic and quality risks assessment among suppliers is performed; Yearly Supplier's Performance Assessment for all our Critical Suppliers (Group and Country). In 2021 we increased overall weight of Sustainability section from 15% to 20%, upgraded the Questionnaire to reflect focus on Risk Assessment and underline the importance of Carbon footprint reduction +additional question on Net Zero engagement topic with specific emphasis on SBTi commitments and CDP disclosure.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have aligned with TCCC system Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) for certification, and we aspire to cover 100% of key agricultural commodities by 2025 through official third-party certification, such as SAI Platform (Silver/Gold rating levels); Rainforest Alliance; FairTrade International; Global GAP + GRASP; Global GAP + FSA. By the end of 2021 80% of our suppliers were compliant to PSA. We are assessing potential sustainability risks throughout our procurement process, e.g. Acceptance of our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) is part of our standard RFx procedure; SGP Compliance Audits are used for ingredients & packaging. Those actions long term bring a positive impact of absolute emission roadmap as in 2021, while the volume increased by 16%, the emissions were increasing at a much a lower rate and specifically from Sugar, Juice concentrates & Packaging emissions increased by 7% vs 2020. In 2021 we continued our key suppliers' engagement to maximize the deployment of the Ecovadis Platform. EcoVadis has become our key 3rd party Assessment body across The Coca Cola System (TCCS). In CCH we have increased recruitment of new suppliers under Ecovadis by 249% represented by 371 suppliers in 2019 and increased additionally +63% to 848 suppliers by the end 2020 and finally by end of 2021 we have recruited and assessed 1184 suppliers (+40% vs 2020). EcoVadis assesses 21 sustainability criteria and transparently reports to us issues identified and posts Corrective Action plans and supporting documentation from suppliers.

Comment

As per our strategy to reduce emissions and source sustainably, our programs with suppliers are long term and we have already set the 2025 Strategy that all of our agricultural ingredients suppliers will adhere to Principles for Sustainable Agriculture. Creating emission awareness to our Supply Chain is a key activity and a focal point in our efforts with suppliers. We have extended invitation and campaigning across our supply base to start disclosing under the CDP and also engage with the development of their own SBTi. In 2021 alone, the campaign included 420 critical suppliers across categories of which 315 registered and submitted data in the CDP. Of these suppliers 13% also have SBTi approved and 19% committed to SBTi by end of 2021. This is an excellent start to our journey and continue to campaign also in 2022 to improve on these numbers together with our TCCS System partners. Specifically for Ingredients, from 2020 to 2021 we have seen impressive improvement in our key metrics: over 140% improvement in suppliers that have committed in SBTi or managed to get approval for their SBTi, over 80% more suppliers claimed SBTi in the CDP and more than 600% improvement and willingness in engaging into CDP disclosure. Since 2021, together with The Coca-Cola System experts and external specialists, we have engaged with our top 20 CCH suppliers representing over 60% of spend in total to develop with them Supplier Specific Emission Factors (SSEF). We developed specialised questionnaires per category that we use to collect and analyse emission data and respectively use this data to proceed to calculations for the SSEF. Ingredients suppliers specifically represent 30% of this SSEF effort and 20% contribution of the total CCH value chain emissions.

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

88

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

26

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 2021, our continued investment in new energy-efficient coolers reached 87.9% (88%) coverage of our top customer outlets. (The electricity in our coolers represents 29.9% of our Scope 3 emissions, so 87.9% of coverage means 26% 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 2021, 42% of our coolers was energy efficient. By executing our strategy in collaboration with customers, our customers saved 786 million kWh of electricity (-22%) and 468,000 tonnes of carbon emissions (-30%) vs. 2017 (our baseline year). Our ultimate 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.

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

88

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

26

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 2021, our continued investment in new energy-efficient coolers reached 88% coverage of our top customer outlets. (The electricity in our coolers represents 29.9% of our Scope 3 emissions, so 87.9% of coverage means 26% 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 2021, the % of the customers surveyed that assessed us with the max score of 9 or 10 out of 1-10 scale, was 60% (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 2021, we continued implementation of our sustainability strategy to improve energy efficiency of the Cold Drink Equipment placed at our customers. During the year 2021, our customers saved 160 Million kWh of electricity, thus reduced emission by 101,975 tonnes of CO2 eq vs. 2020. 42% of all coolers in the marketplace are now energy-efficient and eco-friendly. Our measure of success is the improvement vs prior year. 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 eco-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 (48% or around 654k) have online connections.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Building further on the utilisation of 100% rPET for key water brands in our portfolio in 2020 and the installation of the 1st innovative rPET flakes-to-Preform unit in Poland in 2021 (with Sipa Erema), we continue to invest in the reduction of plastic waste with the initiation of a new decontamination plant in Italy (using technologies provided by Husky & NGR). Moreover, we have collaborated with the Swiss authorities to utilise coloured green rPET for our CSDs and Water portfolio for the 1st time together with additional rPET bottle lightweight activities. This innovation is successfully closing the Swiss recycling loop for green bottles sold to market, increases the availability of rPET feedstock, reduces the Carbon Footprint and supports lowering recycling costs. New bottles will be in the market in Q1 2022.

In the areas of Aseptic Fibre Packaging, in 2021 we had accelerated agendas with our strategic partners such as TetraPak exploring new package design, targeting also light weighting and ensuring our Aseptic Fibre Packages are FSC certified.

In Poland we tested the innovative new recipe pre-stretch film (Megaplast) that not only improves the final product pallet stability, but also strongly supports the reduction of plastic use in stretch films as it can stretch up to 300% and improves on 12% in holding force, reducing significantly the film needed per pallet. This on pilot phase we calculated >40% of plastic materials reduction and the plan is to implement further in 2022 on a larger scale.

We have also successfully continued with the Keel Clip™ technology implementation with Italy, Poland, Romania, Greece on top of Northern Ireland and Austria that we concluded in 2020. In second half 2021, we started a process of Keel-Clip packaging optimization re-design, targeting reduction of paper and glues.

In Serbia, we introduced in collaboration with our local logistics partners, new types of LNG heavy dedicated trucks, recording >50% lower emissions. We also increased capacity of light-weight trailers by 6%, which limit the routes needed and contribute to further emissions reduction. We have also successfully visited the bulk deliveries of critical raw materials as part of our continued efforts to optimise materials deliveries from a cost and environmental perspective. Following the optimisation of sugar deliveries that we focused on 2020 and 2021, we have introduced for the first-time bulk resin deliveries from Asia via sea cargo in Nigeria, moving away from containerised deliveries in vessels. Our Nigeria pilot proved 55 MT CO2 emissions reduction and we expect in 2022 to expand further and save 4-times more emissions in resin deliveries for the country.

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. 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 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

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
CCHBC Sustainability Monitoring - Program Description.pdf

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

For Group Critical key commodities suppliers (ingredients and packaging materials) we seek, together with The Coca-Cola System, to disclose climate and water practices in the CDP platform. This requirement has been extended to 400 suppliers that are representing significant spend within primarily key ingredients and 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 1.5o C requirement. This work we follow on a regular basis and record the suppliers progress towards CDP/ SBTi commitments and seek to expand this base further on annual basis. Last but not least, we seek for our strategic supply base to register and be evaluated by EcoVadis on the entire spectrum of ESG practices i.e. Environment, Ethics, Labour & Human Rights and Sustainable Procurement. As part of the EcoVadis assessment, suppliers also need to reply to a dedicated scorecard on carbon namely "Carbon Action Module". This is a comprehensive carbon management solution embedded with EcoVadis Ratings and the world's largest

sustainability network, enabling broad scale reporting and collaborative performance improvement. CCH added 336 Suppliers in 2021 in EcoVadis assessments, reaching total 1184 Suppliers key vendors evaluated by end 2021. YTD May 2022, we have increased further to 1277 (+7% since Jan 2022).

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

96

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

43

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

First-party verification
Off-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

For Group Critical supplier of the key ingredients and packaging materials, we seek, together with The Coca-Cola System, to disclose climate and water practices in the CDP platform. This requirement has been extended to 400 suppliers that are representing significant spend within primarily key ingredients and packaging categories, although not limited only there. This also comes in line with the System encouraging suppliers, on top of the CDP disclosure, to work towards developing their own GHG emission targets and grant SBTi approval in line with the 1.5o C requirement. This work we follow on a regular basis and record the suppliers progress towards CDP/ SBTi approvals and seek to expand this base further on annual basis. Last but not least, we seek for our strategic supply base to register and be evaluated by EcoVadis on the entire spectrum of ESG practices i.e Environment, Ethics, Labour & Human Rights and Sustainable Procurement. As part of the EcoVadis assessment, suppliers also need to reply to a dedicated scorecard on carbon namely "Carbon Action Module". This is a comprehensive carbon management solution embedded with EcoVadis Ratings and the world's largest sustainability network, enabling broad scale reporting and collaborative performance improvement. CCH added 336 Suppliers in 2021 in EcoVadis assessments, reaching total 1184 Suppliers key vendors evaluated by end 2021. YTD May 2022, we have increased further to 1277 (+7% since Jan 2022).

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

29

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

3

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

First-party verification
Off-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Other, please specify (Supplier Engagement)

Description of this climate related requirement

Coca-Cola HBC held its first Group Supplier Sustainability Event on 14th April 2021: "Doing Good Together", which was attended by over 300 participants from all over the world. During the virtual event, CCHBC and external experts provided context on ESG factors facing the industry and examples of best practices/ new opportunities for sustainability. Following this, our Company announced its ambition to reach carbon neutrality, Net Zero across its entire value chain by 2040. Procurement team has initiated formal work together with our key suppliers Crown, Ball and TetraPak on mutual 2030 SBT reduction targets. Further engagement has started with many critical suppliers for joint commitment and actions to reduce emissions, to develop Supplier-Specific Emissions Factors (SSEF). In 2021 a pilot program for 20 key commodities suppliers, ingredients & packaging with significant contribution to Scope 3 emissions. In close cooperation with 3rd party experts, we have developed Category Specific questionnaires for Sugar, PET, Aluminum and Glass suppliers and have work over 6 months to collect and validate baseline GHG data. This work concludes with the development of SSEF and final validation by the 3rd party experts. We also initiated training program of sLoCT Guidehouse for immature suppliers to build the basics and foundation for GHG emissions and build SBT. This program pilot is launched in Jan 2022 for 20 suppliers and to be expanded further.

% 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

94

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Second-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Waste reduction and material circularity

Description of this climate related requirement

In 2021 we continued with the 3rd series of Suppliers Innovation Days where selected key strategic partners were invited to share their most fresh, smart, and innovative ideas. Some of those we are pursuing further jointly with our strategic partners. Reflecting our joint commitment to reduce waste & emissions: the testing of the new tethered closures, paper straws in alignment with EU Single Use Packaging (SUP) directive, suppliers' feasibility of different typology of lids for our paper cups, abandoning the use of plastic, testing different recipe and grades of post-consumer recycled content in shrink films, reduced the height of plastic labels, innovative new recipe pre-stretch film that not only improves the final product pallet stability, but also strongly supports the reduction of plastic use in stretch films. For corrugated cardboard we achieved significant progress vs. 2020 and proudly expect to reach > 80% of recycled content we started a process of Keel-Clip packaging optimization re-design, targeting reduction of paper and glues, exploring various cooling solutions aiming a further reduction of energy consumption by 70% vs status. In collaboration with our Logistics experts, we introduced an extensive range of fully electric and other alternative power trains i.e. gas and (plug-in) hybrids for our Green-Fleet Initiative. The purchase of green electricity is a key activity for our own facilities but the guidance for supplier to reduce their carbon footprint.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

68

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

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

(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, and 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 and all sugar cane-derived products along the entire supply chain. 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):

- Certified mills produced 4.9 million tons of sugar using 2.2 million m3 less water compared to 2017
- Bonsucro-certified operations globally exceed their target yields by an average of 8.65 additional tonnes of sugarcane per hectare
- Certified mills reduced their CO2 emissions by 5.5% after just one year

We have been working with the Russian beet sugar industry to replace as much imported cane sugar with local beet sugar as possible. Beet sugar needs c.50% less water to be produced than cane. As a result of our joint efforts and investment over \$100 million to increase local production of high-quality beet sugar our consumption in Russia is 100% from locally grown beet.

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 2021, we achieved compliance rate of 80%. Starting from the Category Risk assessment developed by EcoVadis on our behalf, applying all 21 criteria they use across their 4 main pillars, EcoVadis developed a materiality risk assessment per CCH Procurement Category. Then within CCH we drill down to supplier level. 2021 we mapped 15884 of a total 16679 active suppliers against each Category to assess 1st level of risk. As a next step we record all additional assessment performed on top to drill further down i.e. EcoVadis rating, SGP physical audits, ESG assessment, Supply Base Assessment for Group Critical suppliers, Water Risk Filter, PSA for Ingredients, etc. Sustainability Criteria are introduced to our procurement strategic sourcing segment with overall weight of 5 % as awarding criteria. We use EcoVadis 3rd Party Assessment platform where we started with 140 suppliers recruited in 2017, reached >1200 suppliers by May 2022 and counting. In our Yearly Supplier Performance Assessment (In Touch Rossllyn 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 Ecovadis 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 2021 assessment, 6 suppliers in 6 plant locations were identified with high water risk. We continue to work directly with them to develop further improvement plans.

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 2021, we achieved compliance rate of 80%.

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: • 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., 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 2021, we achieved compliance rate of 80%.

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: • 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., 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. An example of collaboration, we have successfully continued with the Keel Clip™ technology implementation with Italy, Poland, Romania, Greece on top of Northern Ireland and Austria that we concluded in 2020. The Keel Clip™ technology paper used is 100% FSC certified. In second half 2021, we started a process of Keel-Clip packaging optimization re-design, targeting reduction of paper needed and glues.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Reduced demand for fossil fuel (adaptation)

Comment

We have aimed over 50% of recycled content for our Corrugated Category and managed over 80% certification in 2021.

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

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

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)

We have a joint Coca-Cola System position in Europe and it is publicly available. The Coca-Cola System in Europe includes The Coca-Cola Company and the two main bottling partners (we, Coca-Cola HBC and Coca-Cola Europacific Partner). The excerpt from this position is: "Coca-Cola in Europe signs the EU Code of Conduct with new sugar pledge and ambitious climate and environmental targets: Meeting the 2030 SDG targets depends to a large extent on the transformation of food systems. That is why The Coca-Cola Company and its leading bottling partners in Europe, Coca-Cola Europacific Partners and Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company, support the EU Commission's Farm-to-Fork Strategy objective to accelerate the transition to sustainable food systems... As Coca-Cola in Europe, we are committed to the following initiatives: ... Climate (Aspirational Objective 3): - We support a net zero Europe by 2050 and have set a new global Science Based Target (incl. scope 1,2,3) to reduce GHG emissions by 2030 by 25% (vs 2015) . As we accelerate our progress, we are already on a trajectory towards net zero by 2040 (scope 1,2,3) in major EU markets..." Please see the link: <https://www.coca-cola.eu/news/supporting-environment/coca-cola-in-europe-signs-the-eu-code-of-conduct>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

The vast majority of our activities to positively influence policy are done through our trade associations and are therefore of an indirect nature. We have already described CCH's Board oversight of climate-related issues and how our governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated in section C1.1. Within our Corporate Affairs and Sustainability (CA&S) function, our Chief CA&S Officer is the Executive Leadership Team member responsible for ESG strategy, engagements, reporting on progress and plans. The department responsible for policy engagements is Public & Regulatory Affairs (P&RA) and it is under the direct supervision of our Chief CA&S Officer. Our Social Responsibility Committee (SRC) of the Board of Directors is monitoring CCH's progress against our sustainability targets, including packaging, climate and water, and reviews all major environmental-based investments, environmental risks, water-related activities, engagement activities, etc. to ensure that they are aligned. SRC meets quarterly; Chief CA&S Officer presents during these meetings. This governance structure helps to ensure that our positions and activities will be consistent with our sustainability targets and strategy. In accordance with the precautionary principle, sustainability is taken into account in the development process for any major project, product or new investment and is built into our annual and long-range business planning processes. On a day-to-day basis, CCH P&RA department reviews CCH policy positions on a local and international level. The corporate and local Public Affairs leads within the CA&S team are responsible for the relationships with and the strategy and advocacy of relevant trade associations. They are active members, often serving on Executive Committees or Committees, and ensure our values and positions are reflected. Besides, we publish detailed climate information & data in our Integrated Annual Report, in accordance with the GRI Standards, TCFD, SASB. The IAR is externally validated by an independent assurance provider, with high assurance level . The assurance engagement covers the nature and extent of the CCH's application of the principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and impact, as described in the AA1000 Series of Standards (AA1000AP, 2018). In case of any inconsistency in our engagement activities with our overall climate change strategy, it would be identified and stated in the assurance statement.

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>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization 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 Soft Drinks Europe (UNESDA represents the European soft drinks industry))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

"UNESDA is proud to be among the first signatories of the EU Code of Conduct and is actively cooperating with its members to improve the sustainability of Europe's food system. UNESDA submitted its commitments to the EU Code of Conduct, which cover two main areas: health and nutrition, and sustainability...." "Brussels, 5 July 2021 - UNESDA fully supports the overall ambitions of the EU Farm to Fork Strategy to deliver sustainable production and consumption. In this context, our industry welcomes the initiative to draw up an EU Code of Conduct for responsible business and marketing practices, including actions to create a more sustainable food system and reduce the overall environmental footprint in the EU. The EU Code of Conduct offers a unique opportunity to accelerate Europe's transition to sustainable food systems. The European soft drinks industry, under the umbrella of UNESDA, is strongly supportive of the Code of Conduct and its potential to mobilise the necessary critical mass to substantially enhance the food and drink environment of European consumers.".. "When it comes to the European Commission's key political objective of "accelerating the transition towards a circular economy", UNESDA considers that sustainable business growth is reliant on new approaches to minimise carbon emissions. That is why our sector is taking numerous actions to achieve full circularity of its packaging, investing in recycling and innovation, and continuously increasing the energy efficiency of its operations"... "By 2025: • Our beverage packaging (plastic, metal, glass) will be 100% recyclable • All our PET bottles will contain a minimum average of 50% rPET. By 2030 • All our PET bottles will be made from 100% recycled and/or renewable material if technically and economically feasible – thereby moving away from fossil fuel sources. UNESDA commits to achieve closed-loop collection of beverage packaging: 90% collection of PET bottles, glass bottles and aluminium cans by 2030. " Public link: https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2021-11/f2f_sfpd_coc_20210705_pledge_unesda.pdf In beverage industry, packaging part of our value chain (Scope 3 emissions) are the biggest emitter. That's why in order to achieve the carbon goals, we need to have bold actions for all packaging materials. UNESDA has not yet publish Net Zero pledge, however, we, as a company, has issued our NetZeroBy40 commitment for net zero emissions in the entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by 2040,

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

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

C12.4

(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

integrated-annual-report-2021.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 45-51 Section 'Earn our licence to operate': strategy, emissions target and figures; p. 54-55 'Sustainability targets': emissions targets, emissions figures; p. 56 'Material issues': governance and strategy; p.62-65 'Principle risks': risks and opportunities; p. 66-71 'Managing climate change risk' it is our TCFD disclosure: includes governance, strategy, risks and opportunities, impact on different climate scenarios; p.116-117: 'Social Responsibility Committee of the Board': governance.

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other, please specify (impact on different climate scenarios)

Comment

Our 2021 Integrated Annual Report is publicly available. It includes comprehensive summary of our strategy, governance, risks and opportunities and action plans, programs, and its status related to climate, emissions reduction and other environment related scope and metrics (water security, waste management, recycling): emission targets, emission figures. It also describes our initiatives, programs and projects related to environment, climate, emissions, energy use reduction, renewable energy. It also has a section on TCFD disclosure, called "Managing climate change risk" where we disclose all pillars of TCFD and our quantitative assessment of climate scenarios. 2021 GRI Content Index is an integrated part of the IAR, and the documents is published separately on our website:.. It contains more details on the emissions figures for the last 3 years, targets, achievements - <https://www.coca-colahellenic.com/content/dam/cch/us/images/oar2021/downloads/coca-cola-hbc-2021-gri-content-index.pdf>.downloadasset.pdf

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

Description of impacts

Decreased use of water in agriculture in addition to positive climate impact brings also positive economic impact and local community development.

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 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. 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): Certified mills produced 4.9 million tons of sugar using 2.2 million m3 less water compared to 2017 Bonsucro-certified operations globally exceed their target yields by an average of 8.65 additional tonnes of sugarcane per hectare. On average wages are 20% above national minimum wage on Bonsucro-Certified farms. Certified mills reduced their CO2 emissions by 5.5% after just one year.

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.

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): -Certified mills produced 4.9 million tons of sugar using 2.2 million m3 less water compared to 2017 -Bonsucro-certified operations globally exceed their target yields by an average of 8.65 additional tonnes of sugarcane per hectare -On average wages are 20% above national minimum wage on Bonsucro-Certified farms -Certified mills reduced their CO2 emissions by 5.5% after just one year

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 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 impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) 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

C15.5

(C15.5) 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

C15.6

(C15.6) 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 Impacts on biodiversity Other, please specify (The indirect commitments to biodiversity and their progress, such as NetZero40, water stewardship, AWS.)	We disclose in our 2021 GRI Content Index (page 18, GRI 304 Biodiversity) and partly in the 2021 Integrated Annual Report (page 47-48 NetZero40; page 50 Water Stewardship, page 116-117 Governance). coca-cola-hbc-2021-gri-content-index.pdf.downloadasset.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

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)

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