

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

On 10 May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners plc acquired Coca-Cola Amatil Limited and changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc (CCEP). following this, we established a new segment within our operating model: Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API).

The company is listed on Euronext Amsterdam, Nasdaq Stock Market, London Stock Exchange and Spanish Stock Exchanges, and trades under the symbol CCEP. We are headquartered in London, UK.

CCEP is a leading consumer goods group, making, selling and distributing an extensive range of primarily non-alcoholic ready to drink beverages. We offer consumers some of the world's leading brands, including Coca-Cola, Diet Coke, Coca-Cola Light, Coca-Cola Zero Sugar, Fanta, Sprite, plus a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks, ready to drink teas and coffees, and alcohol.

Across our operations, we serve 600 million consumers and help 1.75 million customers across 29 countries grow. In 2021, we sold approximately 2.8 billion unit cases, generating approximately €13.8 billion in revenue and €1.9 billion in operating profit. We combine the strength and scale of a large, multi-national business with an expert, local knowledge of the customers we serve and communities we support.

In Europe, we operate 45 production facilities across 13 countries, and in API operate 24 facilities across six countries and distribute across the Pacific.

All references to "CCEP" in this current disclosure solely refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) for 2021, unless stated otherwise. Our operations in Europe account for 84% of our total revenue. We are working towards a full set of consolidated sustainability performance data for the combined business.

We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done to continue to reduce the sugar and calories in our drinks, the impact of our packaging, and our carbon and water footprints. At CCEP, we want sustainability to support every part of how we do business and our strategy is underpinned by "This is Forward", our sustainability action plan that we launched in 2017, in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC). Through the plan, we address key global sustainability issues where we know we can make a difference, in line with the priorities and concerns of our stakeholders. These include climate, water, supply chain, packaging, society and drinks. "This is Forward" relates to our activities in Europe; in 2022 we will extend our commitments to include all our territories in Europe and API.

In December 2020, we launched a new climate strategy, including an ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040 and a target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019). Our GHG reduction target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as being in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The targets were set for our business in Europe, and in 2022 we will set a new science based emissions reduction target, including API territories.

Over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions come from our supply chain. This is why we have committed to support our strategic suppliers to set their own science based carbon reduction targets, and shift to 100% renewable electricity by 2023. In 2016, we signed up to the Climate Group's RE100 initiative. Since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity in Europe comes from renewable sources, and we're committed to achieve this in Australia and New Zealand by 2025 and other API territories by 2030. In 2021, we joined The Climate Group's EV100 initiative, committing to accelerate our transition to electric vehicles by 2030 in Europe. In 2019, together with TCCC, we completed a climate risk scenario assessment, in line with guidance from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The assessment identified the physical and transition risks we could face as a result of climate change. Since 2020 We have voluntarily published our disclosure against the recommendations of TCFD since 2020, the most recent in our 2021 Integrated Report.

We have publicly reported our carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2021) for CCEP in Europe in our 2021 Integrated Report and our Sustainability Stakeholder Report. The reports also include our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for API. The carbon footprint data of our value chain has been assured on a limited basis by DNV in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. In Europe, we have shared our performance and reduction data versus a 2019 baseline (new baseline year) and a 2010 baseline (previous target baseline year). The 2010 baseline year was previously chosen as it aligns with the baseline year used by TCCC, and as this was the earliest year for which we could source reliable data for the CCEP organisation in the region.

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	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Australia
 Belgium
 Bulgaria
 Fiji
 France
 Germany
 Iceland
 Indonesia
 Luxembourg
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Norway
 Papua New Guinea
 Portugal
 Samoa
 Spain
 Sweden
 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

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

Operational control

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

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

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/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

CCEP and TCCC rely on agricultural ingredients for our products. However, as a bottling company, we do not own or manage land for agriculture and we do not operate farms directly. Our agricultural ingredients which originate from farms are sourced through our suppliers.

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

(C-AC0.6d/C-FB0.6d/C-PF0.6d) Why are emissions from processing/manufacturing activities within your direct operations not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Outside the direct operations of my organization

Please explain

CCEP does not process agricultural ingredients. Emissions associated with processing activities are associated with the supply of these ingredients and are included in our Scope 3 supply chain emissions.

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

(C-AC0.6f/C-FB0.6f/C-PF0.6f) Why are emissions from distribution activities within your direct operations not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Outside the direct operations of my organization

Please explain

CCEP only undertakes distribution activities for finished goods and does not distribute raw materials. Emissions associated with raw material distribution are included with our Scope 3 supply chain emissions calculations.

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

60-80%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Sugar is a key ingredient in many of our brands and products, with sugar-sweetened beverages representing approximately 62% of our revenue in 2021. In 2021, we purchased 674,964 tonnes of beet sugar and 40,967 tonnes of cane sugar. We purchase the entire requirement of concentrates and syrups, for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from TCCC. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as sugar, are managed together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. From our ongoing focus on water footprinting, we also know that the majority of our water footprint comes from our agricultural supply chain, particularly farming, production and processing of sugar beet. We therefore address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices, such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials (pulp and paper used for eg cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box) are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world with changing weather patterns may limit the availability, or increase the cost, of key raw materials that we use for our products. Over 94.3% of the sugar we use in Europe comes from sugar beet grown in France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Poland and Spain, whilst the remainder comes from cane sugar, grown in Brazil, Central America, Nicaragua and Swaziland. In 2021, 100% of our sugar was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with the PSA. In 2021, we continued to place significant focus on our partnership with the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform, developed in conjunction with other FMCG companies and sugar beet producers to harmonize industry expectations for sustainable sourcing.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Paper/pulp)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

20-40%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

By weight, pulp and paper accounts for almost 10% of packaging used, with approximately 23% of our revenue driven by products which include pulp and paper (e.g. cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box). We aim to expand reporting on this category to include additional areas such as printed and point of sale material over the coming years. Many of our key agricultural raw materials, such as pulp and paper, are purchased together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. As a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) introduced in 2021. The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials (pulp and paper used for eg cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box) are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. In Europe, we used a total of 80,000 tonnes of board for secondary and

tertiary packaging, and marketing materials – 100% was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. In API, 96% of the pulp and paper sourced was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. We aim to expand reporting on this category to include additional areas such as printed and point-of-sale material in the future. Since 2015, we have also included a requirement for third-party certification (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)), in all our supplier contracts related to pulp and paper. Every new contract relating to pulp, paper and cardboard now includes a requirement for third-party certification. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns, may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials – including the pulp and paper that CCEP uses.

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Oranges and citrus fruit)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

10-20%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

In 2021, oranges and other citrus fruits were used as a key ingredient in products which account for approximately 16% of our revenue. Oranges and citrus fruits are a key ingredient in a number of our products, such as Fanta, as well as a number of our juices. We purchase the entire requirement of our concentrates and syrups for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from TCCC. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, such as orange juice, are done together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. As a result, we address many of the issues that we face in our supply chain, as a joint Coca-Cola system. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials (pulp and paper used for eg cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box) are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns, may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials - including oranges and other citrus fruits - that we use to produce our products. For orange, lemon and apple juice, we're working with TCCC, our juice suppliers and other third-party frameworks to establish programmes to ensure compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA. In Spain, we continue to support Misión Posible: Desafío Guadalquivir (Mission Posible: Guadalquivir Challenge) a project based in Sevilla and Cádiz and run in partnership with WWF and the Coca-Cola Foundation. The project aims to improve the irrigation of citrus crops in the area and the biodiversity of the Guadalquivir river by restoring a nearby marsh. Thanks to the project, 633 million litres of water were returned to nature in 2021. We also work with partners such as the SAI, in areas where we source some of our products, such as Spain, to improve the sustainability of our juice supply. Juice farmers can also use the Farmer Self-Assessment tool (FSA), which we have developed with the SAI, making demonstrating compliance with the PSA easier and facilitating enhanced supply chain

Agricultural commodity

Other, please specify (Coffee and tea)

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Less than 10%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

It is estimated that around 3% of our revenue is dependent on coffee and tea for our Honest, Chaqwa and Fuze Tea brands through The Coca Cola Company (TCCC). We purchase the entire requirement of our coffee and tea for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from TCCC. Many of the purchases of our key agricultural ingredients, including coffee and tea for our Honest, Fuze Tea and Chaqwa brands, are done together with TCCC, and other Coca-Cola bottlers. We therefore address many of the issues we face in our supply chain as a joint Coca-Cola system. Indeed, from our ongoing focus on water footprint, we also know that the majority of our water footprint comes from our agricultural supply chain. In particular, we require our suppliers to adhere to the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials (pulp and paper used for eg cardboard secondary packaging, paper labels, Bag in Box) are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. All bottlers within the Coca-Cola system follow TCCC's SGPs and PSA. The SGPs and PSA apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-TCCC brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. We source coffee and tea for our Honest, Chaqwa and Fuze Tea brands through TCCC, with whom we work closely to ensure compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA. In 2021, 94 % of coffee sourced by TCCC at global level was PSA-compliant – including the coffee in our Honest Coffee brand which was 100% PSA-compliant, meeting Fairtrade and other third-party certification standards. Our Fuze Tea brand, contains tea extracts from 100% PSA-compliant suppliers, via Rainforest Alliance certification. The 'green frog' seal, confirming the tea has been sourced from Rainforest Alliance -certified™ farms, is included on all packaging for the complete Fuze Tea range.

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	GB00BDCPN049
Yes, a CUSIP number	G25839104
Yes, a SEDOL code	(XNAS) BYQQ3P5
Yes, a SEDOL code	(LSE) BDCPN04
Yes, a SEDOL code	(AEX) BD4D942
Yes, a SEDOL code	(MADX) BYSXXS7
Yes, a Ticker symbol	CCEP
Yes, another unique identifier, please specify (Legal entity identifier)	549300LTH67W4GWMRF57

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	CCEP's Board of Directors has five committees including an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee. All members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (three) are independent non-executive directors. The Committee is responsible for identifying, analysing, evaluating and monitoring the social, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns which could affect our business activities or performance. The Committee oversees performance against our sustainability action plan "This is Forward" strategy and goals, including reviewing climate-related targets, climate-related risks, environmental risks, and climate-related activities. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding how CCEP should respond to social, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns to more effectively achieve its business and sustainability goals. The Committee oversees climate-related strategy and risks, considering our response to those risks and our impact. These risks include climate change, which is one of our 12 principal risks. It provides constructive challenge, strategic guidance, external insight and specialist advice and holds management to account. Specifically, it reviews detailed climate risk assessments, monitors GHG emissions, reviews GHG emission disclosures, and oversees our carbon reduction targets and initiatives to meet those targets. In 2021, the Committee reviewed and made a decision to endorse CCEP's actions on climate and related challenges including three of its climate workstreams: the development of carbon reduction roadmaps; modelling and use of carbon credits; and supporting suppliers to set their own science based targets to ensure that supplier specific emission factors can be incorporated within CCEP's reporting of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies 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>We have a strong governance framework with a Board of Directors (Board) overseeing the interests of all stakeholders. The Board held six formal meetings during 2021, with additional ad hoc meetings with Board and Committee members held in line with business needs. The Board provides overall leadership, independent oversight of business performance and is accountable to shareholders for the Group's long-term success. The Board is primarily responsible for our strategic plan, risk appetite, systems of internal control and corporate governance policies, to ensure the long-term success of CCEP, underpinned by sustainability. It retains control of key decisions and ensures there is a clear division of responsibilities. The Board also has responsibility for our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", which includes forward looking, science based carbon reduction targets. To demonstrate our commitment to sustainability, one of the five committees that supports the Board is the ESG Committee. The Board has delegated responsibility for oversight of "This is Forward" to the ESG Committee. All members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (three) are independent non-executive directors. The Committee held five formal meetings during 2021. Aspects of "This is Forward", including climate-related matters, were considered at every ESG Committee meeting in 2021 and are integrated into multiple governance mechanisms. The integration of these mechanisms allows for a holistic view of the impacts of climate change on CCEP. In 2021, the Board of Directors attended a training session led by the CCEP VP, Sustainability on sustainable packaging, which provided an overview of the external context, CCEP's strategy and actions and future challenges. CCEP's Audit Committee of the Board oversees CCEP's risk management processes, including our annual Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA), which includes climate-related risks. Because of the potential impact that climate-related risks could have on our business, climate-related issues are fully integrated into our business strategy, our enterprise risk management (ERM) processes and business plans.</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	We have 14 directors who have disclosed that they have expertise in sustainability in the Board of Directors' skills matrix, specifically: - Sol Daurella is a member of the Responsible Banking, Sustainability and Culture Committee of Banco Santander - Alfonso Libano Daurella is an experienced corporate social responsibility (CSR) committee chair - Mario Rotllant has extensive insight and experience on climate-related issues gained throughout his career and is Chairman of CCEP's ESG Committee - Mark Price has strong strategic, digital and sustainable development skills	<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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Customer Service & Supply Chain Officer (CCSSCO))	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Annually

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).

Ownership and governance for sustainability-related risks and sustainability commitments are embedded in our business.

Responsibility for climate-related issues sits with our CEO, CCSSCO and Chief PACS Officer from our Executive Leadership Team (ELT). These ELT members are responsible for providing management updates on climate-related topics (including packaging, GHG emissions) and water stewardship to the ESG Committee of CCEP's Board of Directors (BoD)

Consumers continue to rank climate change as one of the sustainability challenges our world is facing and it is one of our principal risks. Our CEO works with our Executive Leadership Team (ELT), which has overall responsibility at a management level for ensuring that we are on-track against our sustainability commitments and KPIs (including climate-related) KPIs, which are part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan. This includes reviewing and approving the climate strategy we set in Dec. 2020, including our net zero 2040 ambition, and our SBTi target to reduce absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (vs '19), and a target to support our strategic suppliers to set their own science-based reduction targets and shift to 100% renewable electricity by 2023. Our CEO and ELT also have responsibility for identifying and managing our principal risks including climate change.

Our Chief PACS Officer is the ELT member with executive responsibility for and ownership of sustainability issues, including climate-related issues. Our Chief PACS Officer is responsible for providing management updates on sustainability issues to the ELT and the ESG Committee of the BoD, including updates on GHG emissions reporting, public disclosure of climate-related risks & other policy & sustainability-related topics. The Chief PACS Officer is supported in providing updates on climate-related topics to the ELT and the ESG Committee of the BoD by other key management team members, including our VP Sustainability and CCSSCO. Presentations on sustainability-related issues of importance to our stakeholders (our people, suppliers, franchisors, investors, customers & consumers), climate-related legislative & regulatory issues affecting us, and updates on progress and performance against our publicly stated sustainability goals are shared with the ELT and the ESG Committee of the BoD during these updates.

Our Chief PACS Officer also oversees our Sustainable Packaging Office (SPO). The SPO is responsible for ensuring that a sustainable packaging strategy can be implemented across our business. The SPO is supported by CCEP Ventures, our innovation investment fund which provides early stage funding to technologically advanced companies and start ups that enable us to explore new sustainable packaging innovations. The SPO includes a cross system working group which streamlines the technical and exploratory sustainable packaging work across our geographies, accelerates our innovation in this area and supports our progress towards our enhanced packaging targets in order to reduce the carbon impact of our packaging. This includes increasing the % of our packaging which can be collected for recycling and increasing the amount of recycled content in our packaging.

Our CCSSCO is the ELT member responsible for sustainability issues across our business operations and value chain, including climate-related issues. Our annual enterprise risk assessment, which involves our top leaders, Board, Audit Committee & ELT members, gives us a top down, strategic view of emerging risks at the enterprise level. The Compliance & Risk Committee holds a quarterly meeting in which local risk owners can share updates on key risks and how they are being managed. The ESG Committee informs the Board and ELT. Risk management is a key responsibility for all senior executives who are assigned ownership of specific risks. Our CCSSCO is responsible for climate-related risks which specifically relate to our business operations (e.g. our production facilities) and our value chain. The CCSSCO has performance objectives linked to climate-related risks and is directly responsible for tracking and monitoring progress against our climate-related commitments & targets. Management and mitigation of climate-related risks form a key part of their rewards. Our CCSSCO is also responsible for our Customer Relationship, Supply Chain and Quality Environment Health & Safety functions, which lead on commitments and targets related to climate, water, packaging and sustainable sourcing. This includes efforts to enhance energy and water efficiency at our production facilities, our purchasing of renewable electricity and our work to engage our suppliers on climate-related issues. They provide monthly management updates on our performance and report on climate-related issues to our ESG Committee.

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	We operate a Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for approximately 250 of our senior leaders. This includes our CEO, ELT & all BU GMs. It includes a performance measure focused on the reduction of GHG emissions across our value chain, with a 15% weighting. The 3-year target has been set by the Remuneration Committee based on our long-term ambition to reach net zero emissions and help to keep the global temperature increase to within 1.5°C. The 2020 hreshold target is a relative reduction in total value chain GHG emissions (gCO2e/litre) over a 3-year period from 2019 of 6%/litre with full vesting for 10%/litre. Sustainability is part of our business strategy, focusing leaders on taking actions aligned with those of our shareowners. Part of our senior leaders' Individual Performance Objectives continue to be based on leading the development of a 'Future-ready culture' (talent, inclusion & diversity), including specific 'green future' objectives to continue our sustainability agenda.

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
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target	Our remuneration schemes reflect our overarching company goals including those related to sustainability and climate change. Our CEO and our ELT have overarching responsibility for all of the sustainability-related KPIs which together form our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward". This includes the following climate-related KPIs: "% reduction in energy use and water use", "% of PET which is recycled PET", "absolute GHG emissions reduction across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019)", "% of electricity purchased which is renewable electricity", "% of suppliers covered by our Supplier Guiding Principles". CCEP's Board of Directors sets an executive compensation programme which aligns the interest of the company's senior leaders with those of its shareowners and wider stakeholders, by rewarding performance that meets and exceeds business and individual goals. The Board reviews whether incentive compensation opportunities would encourage senior executives to take unreasonable business risks. There are also implicit controls against senior executives taking unacceptable levels of risk through Malus and Clawback provisions in short- and long-term incentives, and through long-term alignment with shareholder interests using (i) share-based awards with a 3 to 5-year total holding period, and (ii) additional shareholding guidelines (e.g. 300% of salary for the CEO) which continue post-employment. Compensation programmes are designed so that a significant portion of our executive compensation is performance-based, with capped upside-earning potential and goals set based on Board-approved annual and long-term strategic business plans. Monetary rewards are based on our compensation programme and annual performance review process which includes achievement of corporate responsibility and sustainability objectives. Our CEO's bonus is determined by individual performance measures, including sustainability. In addition, performance against set individual objectives – including objectives related to sustainability and climate change - form the rewards package for our Other Named Executive Officers
Other, please specify (Chief Supply Chain Officer)	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target	At CCEP, monetary rewards are based on our annual compensation programme and annual performance review process which includes achievement of corporate responsibility and sustainability objectives. In addition, performance against set individual objectives form the rewards package for our Officers with direct responsibility for sustainability. Our Senior Executives are assigned ownership of specific risks, and performance against the avoidance and reduction of these risks forms a part of their reward and compensation. Our Chief Supply Chain Officer's annual objectives and bonus package is linked to objectives related to our climate-related risks and they will be rewarded for performance against these objectives. This includes objectives related to recycled PET, CO2 emissions and packaging. As for other ELT members, objectives are aligned with "This Is Forward", our sustainability action plan, and the assessment of these objectives is carried out by the Remuneration Committee at the year end.
Business unit manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	At CCEP, monetary rewards are based on our annual compensation programme and annual performance review process which includes achievement of corporate responsibility and sustainability objectives. In addition, performance against set individual objectives form the rewards package for our Business Unit (BU) managers (i.e. those with overall management responsibility for specific markets – e.g. France). Our BU managers' annual objectives and bonus package is linked to the delivery of sustainability and stakeholder equity at a local level. Typical objectives include targets related to recycled PET and targets which support our strategy on sustainability and packaging. As for other ELT members, objectives are aligned with "This Is Forward", our sustainability action plan, and the assessment of these objectives is carried out by the Remuneration Committee at the year end.
Other, please specify (Suppliers to CCEP)	Non-monetary reward	Other (please specify) (Supply chain indicators)	We recognise the importance of working in collaboration with our suppliers and we have developed a supplier recognition (non-monetary) process. Our suppliers are scored on their carbon footprint measurement and reduction plans in line with our value chain carbon reduction targets. We evaluate the performance and sustainability of our suppliers on an ongoing basis. For our Tier 1 suppliers that are most critical, we carry out a financial assessment during the 7-Step Sourcing Process, perform an annual Supply Risk Analysis and have regular meetings to discuss performance, opportunities, innovation and sustainability. The sustainability component is rated by independent evaluation company EcoVadis, which evaluates suppliers against criteria including environment, carbon management, human rights and fair business practices.
Management group	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target	Directors at our production facilities and senior leaders in our Supply Chain function are accountable for performance against many of our environmental and climate-related targets (e.g. energy and water efficiency and reduction) at a local level. All have site-specific environmental targets and KPIs – including "reduction in energy use" and "reduction in water use" - which are tracked via our continual monitoring of energy and water use ratios. These KPIs are tracked on a monthly basis with performance reviewed monthly by our Senior Leadership Team. Sustainability targets - including for example energy
All employees	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target	Employees have individual performance objectives linked to delivery of our corporate responsibility and sustainability commitments, including our climate change commitments. These are set on an individual level and are agreed with a line manager. Progress is tracked as part of the annual appraisals process, which is linked to an annual compensation review. Annual bonus payments are based on employees' performance against their objectives together with business performance.
All employees	Non-monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	We have internal awards active across our operations to recognise employees who achieve internal efficiencies and emissions reductions as a result of personal performance/excellence. These include the ICON awards (open to all employees within our Supply Chain function) which can recognize employees or teams who have made significant progress in the areas of sustainability (including energy and climate change and GHG emissions reductions – e.g. by developing new energy saving technologies for our cold drink equipment or working on efficiency projects within our operations).

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	0	1	Our short-term horizon aligns to our Annual Business Plan (ABP). Our ABP is updated annually, in Q4 of the previous business year. We align our short-term targets (such as annual energy or water reduction targets at production facilities) to this time scale as it aligns with short-term annual budgeting and investment (e.g., for energy or water savings technologies) within our ABP.
Medium-term	1	3	Our medium-term horizon aligns to our Long Range Planning (LRP). Our LRP is updated every 3 years, in order to keep a focus on longer-term projects or required investments and strategic changes needed to meet our targets (e.g. committing to purchasing 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2020 (achieved 2 years ahead of schedule in 2018), ensuring 100% of our main agricultural ingredients and raw materials come from sustainable sources and plans to move to 50% recycled plastic (rPET) by 2023 (achieved 2 years ahead of schedule in 2021 when 52.9% of the PET plastic we used was recycled).
Long-term	3	20	Our long-term horizon is 3+ years onward, aligned to our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan and targets, which includes targets which have a 2025-2030 and 2040 horizons. This longer-term focus allows us to invest in, or plan for the most complicated or strategic changes we need to make in order to meet our targets. (e.g., our science based carbon reduction targets and plans to collect 100% of the packaging we put on the market).

C2.1b

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

CCEP's ERM framework includes a four-level risk rating scale for Risk Impact and Risk Likelihood which is consistently applied across all top-down and bottom-up risk assessments undertaken across our business. In 2020, we added a new rating which is Velocity. Risk velocity is defined as the speed at which a risk manifests itself or affects an organization (speed to impact).

This enables us to categorise the impact of the risks we face as either 'minor', 'moderate', 'significant' or 'major'.

Impacts that fall into either the 'significant' or 'major' category are those which we consider to have substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

"Significant" impact is defined as a financial impact between €30m and €100m.

"Major" impact is defined as a financial impact of over €100m.

"Significant" and "Major" impacts would include a single incident or a culmination of incidents which impact a specific area (e.g. local environment to one of our production facilities) or a medium or high impact to a commodity category or an impact to one or more of our brands.

The likelihood of risks is also assessed based on their expected occurrence during the medium-term (i.e. three-years aligned to our long-range planning period). Risks that are deemed to have a less than 25% chance of occurrence are categorized as "unlikely". Those with a 25%-50% chance of occurrence, as "possible", those with a 50%-75% chance of occurrence, as "likely" and those with a greater than 75% chance of occurrence are categorized as "highly likely".

The velocity of risks will enable us to determine how quickly we will be impacted and the level of preparedness we should have. Risks for which impact will materialize over 3 years are categorized as "slow". Those which will materialize within 1 to 3 years are considered as "moderate", those which will impact us in less than a year are considered "rapid", and those which will impact us in less than a month are classified as "very rapid".

All of our risks are visualized through a 4 by 4 risk heatmap which maps impact, likelihood and velocity (represented by different colours). Our definition applies to both our direct operations, and value chain.

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
The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and overarching governance processes. Through our enterprise-wide risk management programme, we identify, measure and manage risk, embedding a strong risk culture across our business. Our risk management framework looks at both risks and opportunities, and also guides how we capitalise on opportunities. The process used to determine which climate-related risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on CCEP's value chain consists of two parts: Identifying & Assessing Risks: The responsibility for identifying and assessing individual risks resides with the five Committees of our Board of Directors. Our annual Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) gives us a top-down, strategic view of risks at an enterprise level. During this assessment, we carry out a risk survey with our senior leaders, followed by interviews with Board and Executive Leadership Team (ELT) members to identify both current and emerging risks. This risk assessment is reviewed and updated at least annually. To gain a bottom-up view of operational risk, we carry out risk assessments at a business unit and functional level. Each business unit leadership team reviews the risk assessments periodically. The likelihood of risks is assessed based on their expected occurrence during the short to medium-term (i.e., one year (aligned to our annual business plan), and three to five-years (aligned to our long-range planning). We have identified 12 principal risks – including climate and water-related risk. Most of these are risks that have been identified through our ERA as posing a significant or major risk to our business, as defined by our definition of substantive risk; i.e., over the threshold of having an impact of €30m operating profit. We define these as risks that could materially and adversely affect our business, or could cause a material difference to our financial results. We consider how we manage risks, putting action plans in place and reviewing impact scales annually. All principal risks and sub-risks, including climate change risks, are assessed in function of their impact (considering qualitative and financial/ quantitative factors), likelihood and velocity. To support this process, and to enhance our understanding of the climate-related risks that we face, we began expanding our initial 2019 TCFD climate scenario risk assessment through two projects which further assessed the financial impact of our physical and transition risks, under several warming scenarios (from 1.5°C - >4°C). This has helped us to identify climate-related risks and opportunities and identify future climate scenarios for further analysis. Climate change risks have been incorporated into our top-down risk assessment. This includes both operational scenario planning exercises, as well as climate scenario analysis to assess the long-term physical and transition risks of climate change on our business through 2050 and 2100. Responding to risks: All identified risks are accepted and mitigated. No principal risk has been assessed to be in the minor impact category (however, selected sub-risks within each principal risk category might be of minor impact). Each risk category has a risk owner (members of the executive leadership) and risk champions (operational responsibility to manage the risks, supported by subject matter experts) assigned to it. These individuals oversee and drive the required mitigation activities to respond to each principal risk. This includes, e.g., purchasing insurance coverage, implementing additional controls, establishing policies and procedures, providing training, etc. Since the implementation of risk appetite statements in 2020, we have used this tool to support business decision making aligned with our strategic objectives. We compare the as-is risk profile (outcome of ERA) with our current risk appetite statements and to-be risk profile. Risk appetite statements are reviewed annually by the Compliance and Risk Committee and the Audit Committee with actions defined as necessary. We will adapt the risk appetite statements for operations by defining key risk indicators for each statement with the risk owners. Adverse trends and breaches of thresholds will be reported to the Compliance and Risk Committee following a defined escalation protocol. The decision making process regarding mitigations is driven by our internally developed risk appetite statements for each enterprise risk category. Our comprehensive approach to risk, i.e. the top-down assessment with Board and Executive Leadership to determine the Enterprise Risks and the bottom-up assessments done with Functions and Business Units allows us have complete oversight, limiting the risk of gaps in our risk register. Oversight of these processes is managed by several groups. Our Audit Committee (AC) of the Board of Directors has overall responsibility for managing and responding to risks at CCEP. Our ERM processes are overseen by our Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) who leads our Compliance and Risk Department. The CCO also chairs the Compliance & Risk Committee (CRC), which is comprised of a cross-functional group of leaders and risk management experts and meets five times per year. The CRC is reporting to the AC and is responsible for overseeing and approving company-wide enterprise risk practices, ensuring that management has identified and assessed all material risks faced by the organisation, and has established an infrastructure capable of addressing those risks.

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	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our ERM processes and overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of risk. This is complemented by a series of bottom-up risk assessment which focuses on the risks we face at country and site level. This process includes an assessment of current legislation. We monitor current regulation and maintain dialogue with government representatives and policy makers at EU, national and local level. This includes meetings with regulatory officials and input into public consultations related to proposed changes to regulations. To provide additional insight, we meet regularly with local stakeholders, including NGOs and customers. Concern over climate change has led to a variety of existing regulatory and policy initiatives which aim to limit GHG emissions and have a direct impact on our operations. This includes carbon taxation related to our GHG emissions, regulation related to repackaging, including regulation to introduce mandatory levels of recycled content in beverage packaging, measures to impose a tax on packaging which does not include recycled content and efforts to restrict the use of single use plastic packaging. The EU has introduced a Directive on Single Use Plastics. Member states are now introducing regulations to comply with the Directive. The obligations include a 90% collection target for plastic bottles by 2029, a requirement that plastic bottles contain at least 30% recycled content by 2030 and a requirement for plastic beverage bottles to include tethered closures by 2024. This poses a risk to CCEP due to the possibility of additional costs being incurred in order to comply with the Directive. Across our various markets, we also participate in a variety of industry-led commitments to reduce GHG emissions. This includes commitments to use recycled materials in beverage packaging and carbon reduction commitments which seek to contribute to country-level emission reduction plans – e.g. we joined the Circular Plastics Alliance, an initiative to support the EU's target of ensuring that 10m tonnes of recycled plastics are used to make products in Europe in 2025.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks, is integrated in our ERM and governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of risk. This process includes a comprehensive assessment of emerging regulation. We continuously monitor emerging regulation and maintain a regular dialogue with government representatives and policy makers at EU, national and local level. This includes meetings with regulatory officials and input into public consultations related to proposed legislation and meeting wide range of local stakeholders, including NGOs and customers. A variety of regulatory proposals that could impose mandatory GHG emissions reductions and reporting requirements continue to be considered by policy makers in Western Europe. Policy makers also continue to explore extended producer responsibility legislation that could place additional packaging, recycling & waste management requirements on our sector. Our business model depends on the availability of our products & packages in multiple channels and locations. Emerging regulation that restricts our ability to use certain types of packaging (e.g. single-use-plastic bottles), and regulation that introduces taxation on the use of non-recycled plastic or non-reusable packaging could increase our costs. Emerging regulation to introduce mandatory levels of recycled content or regulation related to packaging collection & recycling schemes (e.g. deposit return schemes or DRS) could increase costs for our business, as could regulation which restricts our ability to design or market new packages. Taxes or other charges imposed on the sale of certain products, e.g. deposit fees related to beverage packaging, could also increase costs for consumers or reduce consumer purchasing of our products. We support the introduction of well-designed DRS and recognise the role they can play in increasing recycling rates. DRS are in place in Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Iceland and Germany. In GB we have been instrumental in establishing Circularity Scotland, which will help develop and administer the DRS we expect to see established in 2023. We are also supporting DRS legislation in England and Wales. In Portugal, where legislation is already in place, we work closely with policymakers to implement it.
Technology	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our ERM processes and overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT & senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of the risks we face. The process includes a comprehensive assessment of the risks associated with new and emerging technologies. We consider technology as a climate-related opportunity. We continue to assess a variety of new technologies to explore the potential it has in helping to reduce GHG emissions at our production facilities & across our value chain. We assess the potential risks related to a wide range of technologies, including new enhanced or chemical recycling technologies which use depolymerisation to turn hard-to-recycle plastics back into food-grade plastic that can be used in our packaging. We undertook a comprehensive assessment of the climate-related risks of this technology prior to making an investment in CuRe technology via our innovation investment fund, CCEP Ventures which supports the Sustainable Packaging Office by providing early-stage funding to technologically advanced companies and start-ups that, among other things, enable us to explore new ways to bring sustainable packaging innovation to life. We are also assessing the climate-related risks related to alternative and low emission vehicles, including hybrid vehicles and electric vehicles. We apply a similar assessment to new technologies which have the potential to reduce energy and water consumption at our production facilities, e.g. we successfully trialled the use of ultraviolet sterilisation for syrup in Barcelona, Spain, which requires significantly less energy consumption, as an alternative to conventional heat pasteurisation. In 2020, we implemented this in some of our sites in GB & France and are planning further roll out in all our production facilities. We use the outcomes from our risk assessments to help inform the investment choices we make. There is a risk that these new technologies may not be developed quickly enough or may not work as well as intended, which could limit our ability to realise the benefits. These technologies, especially when in their infancy, may be more expensive than current solutions, which may impact profitability in the short term.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risk, including any potential litigation, is integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management processes. This includes a comprehensive assessment of legal risks, including potential litigation arising from climate change transition risks. We are assessing legal and liability risk as part of our climate scenario analysis risk transition risk assessment, through our with Resilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline, under 5 emission pathway scenarios, from >4C-1.5C scenarios. This includes reviewing liability and litigation risk, and reviewing scenarios of evolving litigation, incl. causal mechanisms, likelihoods, and damages. This work is not complete, and is expected to continue into 2023. Legal risks are evaluated and validated as part of the ISO 14001 audits and certification scheme. Our 45 production facilities in Europe are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. Our policies and procedures require compliance with all laws and regulations that apply to our business operations. Our Scientific and Regulatory Affairs (SRA) function tracks and assesses current & future legal changes at an EU and country level. Our SRA function is responsible for tracking all applicable and relevant legislation, updating our sites about new legal changes, and communicate any actions, that should be taken locally to respond. For example, concern over climate change has also led to more environmental legislative and regulatory initiatives at an EU and national level, covering e.g., GHG emissions, energy efficiency & packaging. At an EU level, the EU Green Deal's proposed European Climate law requires a significant increase in the EU GHG emissions 2030 reduction target, in line with the EU's carbon neutral 2050 target. EU member states are also implementing regulations to comply with the Single Use Plastics Directive, including a 90% collection target for PET bottles by 2029, a requirement for a min 30% rPET requirement by 2030, and a tethered closures requirement for PET bottles by 2024. Some member states go further than the minimum requirements of the Directive, adopting stricter regulations. Failing to prepare and achieve compliance to the regulations on an EU and country level could expose us to penalties and/or fines.
Market	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our ERM and governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of risk. This is supported by bottom-up risk assessments which focus on risks at a country and site level. This process includes an assessment of climate-related risks in our marketplace, including our customers and suppliers. The majority of our Scope 3 emissions are linked to our supply chain, including the packaging and ingredients we purchase. We work closely with our suppliers to monitor, understand and address the climate-related risks they face. This includes undertaking climate-related risk assessments at a commodity level and in partnership with EcoVadis to assess supplier climate-related risks. We use the outcomes from our risk assessments to inform our procurement decisions and reduce the supplier climate-related risks that we face. We know that climate change could impact the cost and/or future availability of the packaging and ingredients we use. We undertake a comprehensive assessment of the climate-related risks related to our ingredients and packaging, regularly engaging directly with suppliers on climate-related risks. This engagement helps inform our sourcing decisions and shapes our proactive engagement with suppliers on key topics, including outtarget for strategic suppliers to set a science based target, and purchase 100% RE by 2023. We also regularly assess market trends on our packaging and ingredients. For example, PET represents 46% of total CCEP Europe revenue, and we are committed that 50% of the plastic we use is recycled plastic (rPET) by 2023, making rPET of critical importance to CCEP. We surpassed our rPET goal in 2021, reaching 52.9% rPET in Europe. To meet our goals, we will continue to rely on a consistent, increasing supply of rPET from the market; and regularly assess recycling technologies to ensure a consistent supply of food-grade rPET. There is a risk that we may not be able to successfully respond to changes in the rPET marketplace, due to increased demand from other rPET users, including FMCG companies. We aim to address this by continuing to invest in recycling technologies and securing long-term supply agreements with rPET suppliers.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our ERM processes and our company's overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of the risks we face. This is complemented by a series of bottom-up risk assessment which focus on the risks we site at country and site level. This process includes a comprehensive assessment of climate-related risks to our corporate reputation and allows us to build a comprehensive view of the risks that we face. This includes reputational risks related to not responding adequately to global issues such as climate change, resource scarcity, marine litter and water scarcity. Concern over the issues of resource scarcity, litter, and marine litter has led to the development of legislative and regulatory initiatives in Western Europe which aim to increase recycling and reuse and reduce packaging waste in our territories. If we are not able to engage sufficiently with stakeholders to address concerns about packaging and recycling, it could result in higher costs through increased or new packaging taxes, damage to corporate reputation or investor confidence and a reduction of consumer acceptance of our products and/or packaging. This could in turn result in a decrease of purchasing intent from consumers. For example, concern about environmental impacts of packaging and plastic has led to laws and regulations that aim to increase the collection and recycling of beverage packaging, reduce packaging waste and littering and introduce specific design requirements related to our packaging. As a result, we may have to change our packaging strategy and mix in a short time frame. If we fail to engage sufficiently with stakeholders to address concerns about packaging and recycling, it could result in higher costs through packaging taxes, producer responsibility reform, damage to corporate reputation or investor confidence, and a reduction of consumer demand for our products contained in single use plastic packaging.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our ERM processes and our governance processes. The process includes an assessment of acute physical risks which may occur at our production facilities or within our distribution networks as a direct result from climate-related extreme weather events such as storms, flooding or extreme heat. In 2021, we expanded our initial 2019 assessment of climate scenario risks through two projects which further assessed the financial impact of our physical and transition risks. The first is a scenario modelling assessment with Marsh Advisory to establish how climate change could impact the frequency and severity of natural catastrophe events on our manufacturing and operations sites across Europe and Asia. We are reviewing the exposure of 600+ CCEP physical assets to physical risks, including natural catastrophes and climate-related weather events, in line with an RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios. The second project is a partnership with Resilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. The Marsh work is expected to be completed in 2022, with the Resilience work continuing into 2023. An acute physical risk we have already witnessed is the increased intensity & frequency of extreme weather events resulting in flooding or drought. These events can impact our business through restrictions on water availability, critical for producing our drinks. For example, in 2021, our sites in Chaudfontaine (BE) & Bad Neuenahr (GE) experienced flooding due to extreme weather events; resulting in temporary closures of the sites. We have also experienced drought conditions in 2020 at our sites in Dongen (NL) & Dunkerque (FR). To address these, we have worked with NGOs, local authorities, other businesses and communities to improve our water efficiency and protect the watersheds we use. If impacts from climate-related flooding or drought mean we are unable to supply our products to our customers and consumers, this could significantly impact our financial results and performance during periods of high demand.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks, including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream & downstream risks, is integrated into our ERM processes and our overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our ELT and senior leaders, which provides a top-down strategic view of the risks we face. This is complemented by a series of bottom-up risk assessment which focus on the risks we site at country and site level. The process includes a comprehensive assessment of chronic physical risks and allows us to build a comprehensive view of the risks that we face over time. It includes a focus on physical risks which may occur at our production facilities or within our distribution networks as a direct result from climate-change such as long-term water scarcity or changes in water quality. We also include a comprehensive assessment of the chronic physical risks to our ingredient supply chains, where climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in some regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials that we use to produce our products such as sugar beet, sugar cane or orange juice. While water is generally regarded as abundant where we operate, it is a limited resource in many parts of the world, affected by over exploitation, population growth, increased demand for food products, increased pollution, poor management, and the effects of climate change. The availability, quality and price of ingredients could be impacted by changes to weather and precipitation patterns. The areas from where we source our sugar beet, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain, based upon WRI Water-Stress Mapping data, could all be subject to climate-related water scarcity issues. Water scarcity and a deterioration in the quality of available water sources in our territories, or our supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect our ability to produce and sell our beverages and increase its costs. In addition, more frequent extreme weather events, such as storms or floods in our territories, could disrupt our facilities and distribution network, further impacting our business.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods)
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Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity or distribution; and replacement of capital assets)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The risk that extreme weather events - such as storms or floods - may cause disruption to our production facilities and/or distribution networks in Europe. All of our production facilities could be impacted by extreme weather events, including storms and floods, which exposes us to the risk of our sites being damaged. We produce and distribute primarily within the countries we operate in, and an impact to our production facilities could mean we may not be able to produce in line with customer demand or may experience increased CAPEX costs for facility repairs. Even if temporary (i.e. a period of up to 7 days), a reduction in our manufacturing capacity could raise our production costs, limit our production capacity or jeopardise our deliveries. Our commercial operations are reliant on our ability to distribute products from our production facilities to our various retail customers, which requires road and rail access. Key national logistics and delivery routes in each of our territories could be impacted by extreme weather events such as storms, floods & hurricanes, exposing us to the risk of disrupted key transportation and logistics routes, or having no access to our distribution fleet. Even if temporary (i.e. a period of up to 7 days), a disruption to our warehousing or distribution networks could jeopardise our ability to supply key markets, or limit our ability to deliver our products in line with customer demand. We have already been impacted by climate-related risks. In July 2021, severe floods in the Walloon region of Belgium impacted the operations of our production facilities at Chaudfontaine. This event closed the site, disrupted all of our site distribution and supply routes, and prevented safe employee access. Based upon the definition of substantive risk above, both the risk to the disruption of our manufacturing facilities and our distribution centres would be considered substantive.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Exceptionally unlikely

Magnitude of impact

High

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)

10000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

232000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Maximum potential financial impact: Although the probability and frequency of extreme weather events is difficult to predict, we regularly review loss projections for extreme weather risk as part of our insurance programmes across both Europe and API. Using specialist modelling software and based upon the industry standard return period, aggregate annual gross losses of up to a maximum of ~€232m (based on ~€100m in Europe and ~A\$200m (~€132m) in API) could arise based on a 1 in 100 year extreme

weather event, excluding insurance recoveries. Minimum potential impact: This is based upon insurance claims from existing natural catastrophe claims (e.g., flood events) over the past year. These have not exceeded ~€10m in value. The projected losses due to extreme flooding or storms will clearly depend on the severity of the event as evidenced by recent events. In July 2021, severe floods in the Walloon region of Belgium impacted the operations of our production facilities at Chaudfontaine. As a result of this flooding, we incurred total incremental costs of approximately €20m, as well as additional capital expenditures of approximately €10m.

Cost of response to risk

3400000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We work to adapt to and mitigate climate-related risks to our business from extreme weather events by investing in flood defence and climate adaptation at our sites. In total in 2021, we invested in flood defence and climate adaptation at two of our sites, one in Europe and one in Indonesia. This CAPEX investment was ~€3.4M across Europe and API (~€100k in Europe, and approximately AUD\$ 4.9M in Indonesia; converted to Euro at current exchange rates). We are working to review the physical climate risks at our other operational sites. In 2021, we have begun to expand the initial 2019 TCFD climate scenario risk assessment we completed with The Coca-Cola Company through two projects which further assessed the financial impact of our physical and transition risks. The first is a scenario modelling assessment with Marsh Advisory utilising 3rd party models to establish how climate change could impact the frequency and severity of specific natural catastrophe events on our manufacturing and operations sites across Europe and Asia. We are reviewing the exposure of 600+ CCEP physical assets to physical risks, including specific natural catastrophes and climate-related weather events, in line with RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios. We aim to complete this work in 2022. The second project is a partnership with Resilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. The work with Resilience will continue into 2023. Both pieces of work will help better identify where we face increased climate related risks from extreme weather events, and therefore how we allocate any future flood defence and climate adaptation CAPEX at our operational sites. The figures shared here should be used for guidance only. These estimates may change based on the results of our climate scenario analysis once it has been completed. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The risk that regulation related to GHG emissions may increase costs across our value chain, including increased costs related to the packaging we use. Our business makes use of various packaging materials, including plastic bottles, glass bottles and aluminium cans. Packaging accounts for approximately 40% of GHG emissions across our value chain. In many of our markets (for example in Norway and Belgium, which represents approximately 9% of our volume) we already face packaging related taxes linked to the carbon footprint of packaging, the type of packaging material we use (virgin versus recycled plastic) or the collection and recycling rates of different packaging types (e.g. plastic bottles). In all of our markets we contribute to the cost of extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes for packaging or the operation of deposit return schemes (DRS) for beverage packaging. In the future we expect to see increased regulation related to GHG emissions, increased producer responsibility fees and the possibility of new packaging taxes related to the use of recycled/virgin materials, plastic packaging which is not collected and recycled at end of life, and single use packaging, particularly plastic. For example, in France regulation is already in place that will require 5% of our sales volume to be in refillable packaging by 2023 (10% by 2027) and will require us to halve the number of single-use-plastic bottles we use by 2030. In Spain, regulation is in place which will introduce a tax from 2023 on non-reusable plastic packaging, with a tax reduction applied if single-use plastic packaging includes recycled content. Spanish legislation also introduces 2030 targets for refillable beverage packaging (10% in the grocery channel and 80% in HORECA - hotels, restaurants and cafes). We are also anticipating a next wave of EU legislation (for example the EU Single Use Plastics Directive) to drive the use of refillable/returnable packaging, such as quotas for refillable packaging which already exist in Germany and France. The impacts will vary and depend on the future mix of materials in our packaging portfolio.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

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)

15000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

31000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

In FY 2021, we contributed €157m towards packaging related extended producer responsibility schemes and packaging related taxes. The contributions we make differ by market, with some markets operating household/kerbside collection schemes for beverage packaging and others operating deposit return schemes for beverage packaging. Whilst it is difficult to estimate the financial impact of such changes, a 10-20% increase in costs related to packaging taxation and producer responsibility could amount to an additional annual cost of €15-31m. This range is a minimum view of the anticipated increased EPR costs and packaging related taxes which may result in non-DRS markets (e.g., in France and Spain) as a result of EPR schemes being required to collect up to 90% of single-use-plastic bottles by 2029, in line with the EU Single-Use-Plastics Directive. We expect to see increased packaging regulation, increased producer responsibility fees and the possibility of new packaging taxes or refillable quotas in the future. In addition, a number of markets in Europe are considering the expansion or introduction of deposit return schemes for beverage packaging

(for example in GB, France and Spain). We support the introduction of these schemes as they provide the most likely route to increase collection rates for beverage packaging, and thus contribute to a reduction in GHG emissions.

Cost of response to risk

80000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To respond to the risk that GHG emissions regulation may increase costs across our value chain (including increased costs related to the packaging we use), we are making significant investments in recycled PET (rPET) and new technologies to increase our use of rPET. In 2021, we spent an additional approximately €80m purchasing 104,417 tonnes of rPET (52.9% of the total PET we use). This represents the price premium paid above the cost of virgin PET. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer. We make these investments as increasing our levels of rPET is critical to our long-term decarbonisation strategy, delivering a reduction in GHG emissions of 78,978 tCO₂e (comparing a 0% rPET rate at YE2021 vs actual 52.9% rPET rate), and helps us to avoid potential additional taxation or bans on our packaging. For example, in Great Britain, by ensuring all of our small PET packaging contains 100% rPET, we are able to avoid exposure to a new tax on plastic packaging that contains less than 30% recycled content. We also work in partnership with our suppliers to increase capacity through long-term supply agreements which secure rPET for our business and provide certainty for our suppliers. We invest in enhanced recycling depolymerisation technologies which produce food-grade rPET from a range of hard to recycle plastic (e.g. coloured plastics). In July 2020, CCEP Ventures, our innovation investment arm, invested in CuRe Technology, to accelerate its polyester rejuvenation technology from pilot plant to commercial readiness. Once the technology is commercialised in 2025, we will receive the majority of the output from a CuRe licensed, new build plant. We are also identifying new dispensed technologies and business models where our consumers or customers provide their own packaging which can be refilled multiple times. We are also expanding our refillable packaging (13.2% of our current packaging footprint) so that it can be collected for refill multiple times. For example, together with other FMCG companies we are participating in Terracycle's "Loop" initiative in GB and France, offering consumers the ability to purchase refillable packaging.

Comment

The figures we have used in the above financial impact and cost calculations are estimates based upon the best available information sourced from 3rd party models that we have for this disclosure. We are continuing to evolve the way in which we estimate the financial impact and cost of addressing our climate-related risks and opportunities, through the use of climate scenario analysis. In 2019, we completed an initial assessment of our physical and transition risks across our value chain, with The Coca-Cola Company. In 2021, we have begun to expand our initial 2019 TCFD climate scenario risk assessment through two projects which further assessed the financial impact of our physical and transition risks. The first is a scenario modelling assessment with Marsh Advisory utilising 3rd party models to establish how climate change could impact the frequency and severity of specific natural catastrophe events on our manufacturing and operations sites across Europe and Asia. We are reviewing the exposure of 600+ CCEP physical assets to physical risks, including specific natural catastrophes and climate-related weather events, in line with an RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios. The second project is a partnership with Resilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. The Marsh work is due to complete in 2022, with the Resilience work continuing into 2023. The figures shared here should therefore be used for guidance only. These estimates may change based on the results of our climate scenario analysis once it has been completed.

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

Other, please specify (Adoption of energy and water efficiency measures)

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

The adoption of energy and water efficiency measures across our manufacturing operations (representing 9% of our value chain carbon emissions), provides a significant opportunity for our business. To address this opportunity, we are investing in new technologies which help to reduce water and energy consumption at our production facilities. This helps us reduce our operating costs, reduces our energy and water use, reduces our GHG emissions, and increases the long-term climate resilience of our business. In 2021, we invested €39.4 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies in Europe, saving approximately 3,252 MWh per year and 8,508 CO₂e. For example, at our Jordbro, Sweden production facility, we were able to save 13% of the plant's entire annual energy use, representing a saving of 18% per litre of beverage produced, through investment in an upgrade of the HVAC-system (heat, ventilation, air conditioning). In 2021, we invested €1.3 million in water efficient technologies and processes in our sites in Europe, resulting in water savings of 31,950m³. In 2021, we reused and recycled 674,145m³ of water, or 3.5% of our total water withdrawals in Europe. For example, we invested in technology which decreased the rinsing time of our glass bottles at our Jordbro, Sweden production facility. This will save 1.2 million litres of water/year, resulting in an operational cost saving of €78,000 annually (using a true cost of water value of €1.26/m³). To support our long-term decarbonisation through 2040, we will need to continue to invest in energy and water efficiency measures across our manufacturing operations through 2040. This investment would make up part of our carbon reduction roadmaps, alongside investments to reduce emissions from our packaging, cold drinks equipment and transportation.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

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)

4000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

5000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We estimate that our investment in energy and water efficiency measures help us avoid OPEX costs of €400-500k per year. This estimate is based upon the average annual cost of water and energy that we would have had to purchase or use if energy and water efficiency measures had not been introduced over the past three years. Over a 10 year period, this could result in cumulative OPEX savings of between €4-€5m. An example of an energy-saving initiative was at our Vilas del Turbon, Spain facility, where we have reduced GHG emissions over the past three years by 30.5%, by installing energy efficient LED lighting across the site, and a biomass boiler that uses sustainably sourced wood pellets, instead of fossil fuels. At our Antwerp facility in Belgium, we will save up to six million litres of water a year by using new vacuum pump fillers for beverage filling processes. Assuming that our CAPEX investment plans continue to remain at the same level as they have previously, we could expect the same level of cost avoidance in the future.

Cost to realize opportunity

40700000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To capitalise on this opportunity, our strategy is to invest each year in technologies which help us to improve energy and water efficiency at our production facilities. When we set our SBTi target to reduce our value chain emissions by 30% by 2030, we modelled the energy and carbon savings that would be required across the business. This included including €39.4m in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies; and €1.3m in water-saving technologies in 2021. This resulted in total energy savings of 3,252 MWh and 31,950 m3 per year. The total cost to realise this opportunity in 2021 was €39.4m + €1.3m = €40.7m. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer. We measure improvements in energy and water use through our energy use and water use ratios. These are the amount of energy that it takes to produce one litre of product – and, for water - litres of water per litre of finished product produced. In most of our production facilities, we use monitoring systems to help control our energy and water use. In 2021, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.318 MJ/litre, a 20% reduction versus our 2010 baseline, and a water use ratio of 1.58 litre/litre of product, a 13% reduction versus our 2010 baseline. For example, at our production facility in Jordbro, Sweden, we upgraded the HVAC-system (heat, ventilation, air conditioning) and modernised the building's energy management system. These initiatives helped to save 13% of the plant's entire annual energy use, representing a saving of 18% per litre of beverage produced. Initiatives such as these have helped the site to achieve carbon neutral status in 2021. We have begun building and implementing country-level GHG reduction plans, including potential CAPEX and OPEX investment requirements, for the short and long term (between 3-5 years). Cost estimates for these long-term plans are not yet available for public disclosure. We have therefore used our 2021 CAPEX investments in this cost calculation.

Comment

The figures we have used in the above financial impact and cost calculations are estimates based upon the best available information sourced from 3rd party models that we have for this disclosure. We are continuing to evolve the way in which we estimate the financial impact and cost of addressing our climate-related risks and opportunities, through the use of climate scenario analysis. In 2019, we completed an initial assessment of our physical and transition risks across our value chain, with The Coca-Cola Company. In 2021, we have begun to expand our initial 2019 TCFD climate scenario risk assessment through two projects which further assessed the financial impact of our physical and transition risks. The first is a scenario modelling assessment with Marsh Advisory utilising 3rd party models to establish how climate change could impact the frequency and severity of specific natural catastrophe events on our manufacturing and operations sites across Europe and Asia. We are reviewing the exposure of 600+ CCEP physical assets to physical risks, including specific natural catastrophes and climate-related weather events, in line with an RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios. The second project is a partnership with Resilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. The Marsh work is due to complete in 2022, with the Resilience work continuing into 2023. The figures shared here should therefore be used for guidance only. These estimates may change based on the results of our climate scenario analysis once it has been completed.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

The use of recycled Polyethylene Terephthalate (rPET) provides a significant opportunity for our business. Products sold in PET in 2021 represented 46% of European revenue. Using rPET provides an opportunity to avoid using virgin fossil-fuel based plastic as 100% recycled plastic material has up to a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. This enables us to reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions and ensure that the single use plastic bottles we use are fully recyclable, and as sustainable and as low-carbon as possible. As a result, a consumer will be purchasing a beverage in a package which contains a high percentage of recycled plastic, and has a lower carbon footprint versus a PET bottle which contains only virgin plastic. In addition, it would have been manufactured in an energy efficient production facility which is powered by renewable electricity. The active choice to purchase a beverage manufactured by CCEP directly enables our consumers to avoid or reduce GHG emissions. This also provides additional benefits, including enhanced reputation for our business and our brands – especially those brands which use packaging with 100% rPET. Our use of rPET also helps to shift consumer preferences towards our brands. We have already moved to 100% rPET bottles for all locally produce bottles in Sweden, the Netherlands, Iceland and Norway. All single-serve bottles across Belgium, Germany and GB are now 100% rPET as are some brands in France as well as all our Honest, GLACÉAU Smartwater, ViO and Chaudfontaine bottles. In 2021, packs sold in 100% rPET packaging represented 15% of our European revenue. Using rPET also provides CCEP with a significant opportunity to take advantage of financial and regulatory instruments in our European markets which incentivise the use of rPET, and help protect us against potential new taxation, marketing restrictions and bans on single use plastic bottles which do not contain recycled plastic. We can already see the benefit of using rPET, especially 100% rPET, in markets like Spain, France and Great Britain, where its use will help us to reduce CCEP's exposure to new and emerging regulations which target plastic packaging which does not contain any recycled content, or does not meet a minimum percentage threshold of recycled plastic.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

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)

24200000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

49500000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Regulators and policy makers across our European markets are beginning to incentivise the use of recycled PET (rPET), and introduce taxation, marketing restrictions and bans on single use plastic bottles which do not contain recycled plastic. For example: • In 2022, GB will introduce a £200 (€220)/tonne tax on plastic bottles that do not contain at least 30% recycled plastic. • In Spain, the government is considering a €450/tonne tax on non-reusable plastic packaging, which would be avoidable when using packaging made with recycled PET. In 2021, 28.3% of the PET we used in Spain was rPET. We believe it to be highly likely that we could be taxed on the use of virgin plastic in the future. Our continued use of recycled PET will help us to reduce our exposure to this type of taxation. We aim for at least 50% of the material we use for PET bottles to come from rPET by 2023, reaching 100% by 2030. In 2021, of the ~200,000 tonnes of PET we used in Europe, 52.9% was rPET. Taxation of €220-€450/tonne could be applied to any virgin plastic we use. We estimate that our investments in rPET could help us reduce exposure to this kind of taxation by €24.2m to €49.5m a year (based on continuing to use 50% rPET (~100,000 tonnes) in 2023). Increasing the rPET we use beyond 50% could result in a further decrease in exposure to this kind of taxation. The EUs Single Use Plastic directive requires member states to include 30% rPET in their single use plastic packaging by 2030. We understand that there would be a financial penalty for companies who do not meet these obligations, but do not yet know what the financial impact of this would be. We aim to mitigate any impact by continuing to support the introduction of well-designed Deposit Return Schemes (DRS) for beverage packaging in our territories, recognising how they can increase recycling rates. DRS are in place in Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Iceland and Germany. In GB we have been instrumental in establishing Circularity Scotland, which will help develop and administer the DRS we expect in Scotland in 2023. We are also supporting the introduction of DRS legislation in England and Wales. In Portugal, where legislation is already in place, we work closely with policymakers to implement it. In our other markets we work with recycling and collection organisations, including Fost Plus in Belgium, CITEO in France, and Ecoembes in Spain to increase the amount of packaging collected for recycling.

Cost to realize opportunity

80000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our strategy is focused on long-term investment in plastic reprocessing to ensure a reliable supply of high-quality recycled PET in all our markets. This includes long-term supply agreements with our major rPET suppliers, establishing a joint venture with Plastipak, our rPET supplier in France, and investing in new 'enhanced' recycling technologies which will help to ensure that hard to recycle plastics can be turned into recycled plastic that can be used again in our bottles. One of these recycling technologies has been developed by CuRe Technology, a start up exploring new ways to rejuvenate hard to recycle plastic waste. CCEP Ventures has invested in CuRe to accelerate its polyester rejuvenation technology from pilot plant to commercial readiness. Once the technology is commercialised, which we are expecting in 2025, we will receive the majority of the output from a CuRe licensed, new build plant. To continue to realise this opportunity, we invest in recycled PET, which currently costs more than virgin PET. In 2021, we spent an additional approximately €80m on purchasing rPET, over and above the cost of purchasing virgin PET. This additional cost will continue to increase as we purchase additional volumes of recycled PET. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer. We view this investment to be an important part of our long-term decarbonisation strategy - and in 2021 this investment delivered a reduction in GHG emissions of 78,978 tonnes CO₂e (52.9% rPET vs. 0% rPET). We have also established long-term supply agreements with our major rPET suppliers, establishing a joint venture with Plastipak, our rPET supplier in France, and investing in new 'enhanced' recycling technologies which will help to ensure that hard to recycle plastics can be turned into recycled plastic that can be used again in our bottles. One of these recycling technologies has been developed by CuRe Technology, a start-up exploring new ways to rejuvenate hard to recycle plastic waste. CCEP Ventures has invested in CuRe to accelerate its polyester rejuvenation technology from pilot plant to commercial readiness. Once the technology is commercialised, which we are expecting in 2025, we will receive the majority of the output from a CuRe licensed, new build plant.

Comment

The figures we have used in the above financial impact and cost calculations are estimates based upon the best available information sourced from 3rd party models that we have for this disclosure. We are continuing to evolve the way in which we estimate the financial impact and cost of addressing our climate-related risks and opportunities, through the use of climate scenario analysis. In 2019, we completed an initial assessment of our physical and transition risks across our value chain, with The Coca-Cola Company. In 2021, we have begun to expand our initial 2019 TCFD climate scenario risk assessment through two projects which further assessed the financial impact of our physical and transition risks. The first is a scenario modelling assessment with Marsh Advisory utilising 3rd party models to establish how climate change could impact the frequency and severity of specific natural catastrophe events on our manufacturing and operations sites across Europe and Asia. We are reviewing the exposure of 600+ CCEP physical assets to physical risks, including specific natural catastrophes and climate-related weather events, in line with an RCP 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios. The second project is a partnership with Resilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School. This work is focused on developing a digital twin scenario planning tool to review physical and transition risks across our value chain over a 20-30 year timeline. The Marsh work is due to complete in 2022, with the Resilience work continuing into 2023. The figures shared here should therefore be used for guidance only. These estimates may change based on the results of our climate scenario analysis once it has been completed.

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

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Led by Investor Relations (IR), we have a comprehensive annual investor engagement programme which includes investor conferences, investor roadshows & analyst meetings, as well as quarterly webcast conference calls. These meetings allow us to regularly engage with our shareholders about the general performance of the business as well as key environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues. We use these meetings to collect feedback on our strategy (including our ESG initiatives and our sustainability action plan, 'This is Forward' including climate change-related topics (eg GHG emissions, packaging) and performance, which is then regularly fed back to senior management as well as the Board of Directors. We also periodically host more detailed Capital Markets events (the next one being scheduled for 2/3 November 2022) where we will provide an update on our ESG initiatives as well as host a detailed Q&A session. In addition, the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee engages with shareholders every 12-18 months on the remuneration policy and its implementation which includes GHG emissions reduction performance measures.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

Action on Climate Plan on a Page - all pages

Action-On-Climate-Plan-On-A-Page.pdf

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 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>
Transition scenarios	Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C

(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

Focal Question - (Marsh)- Physical Risks: "How will climate change impact the frequency and severity of natural catastrophe events on our 625 manufacturing and operations locations (including 85 critical production and operations sites across Europe and the Australia, Pacific and Indonesian (API) regions under a RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenario, through 2100?" Through the climate scenario analysis of our physical risks completed by Marsh, 625 sites that are owned or operated by CCEP (including 85 critical production and operation sites) were screened, leveraging attribute data including their property-level location, construction archetype and property, contents and business interruption values. By modelling each site's hazard potential both today and in a warmer world, we were able to assess potential damage 'hot spots' and underlying risk drivers were identified. Focal Question (Risilience and the Centre for Risk Studies at University of Cambridge Business School) Physical And Transition Risks - Physical Risk Focal Question : "How will climate change impact the frequency and severity of extreme weather events and changes in climate conditions on our upstream supply, sites and operations and downstream products, under a RCP 8.5, 7.0, 4.5 and 2.6 scenario through 2050?" Transition Risks Focal Question : "How will policy change, energy outlooks and technology innovation under a SSP 5-8.5, SSP 3-7.0, SSP 2-4.5, SSP 1-2.6, and SSP 1-1.9 scenario impact transition risks – including policy, market, liability, technology, and reputation risks for CCEP through 2050?"

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

We have recently completed the initial screening phase of work on assessing our physical climate risks, with Marsh. Key findings from the initial screening phase include: o Of the 85 critical production facilities only 4 are expected to be at high or very high risk* of climate change related physical damage under RCP8.5 by 2050, rising to 8 in 2100 o The high / very high risk sites are evenly distributed between Europe and API o The key chronic and acute hazards driving physical risk at these locations are river flood, surface water flood and extreme wind. By 2100, coastal inundation also becomes a material risk o A further 6 of business critical sites have medium risk by 2050 and by 2100 this increases to 19 sites o Screening of the full portfolio identified that of the remaining 540 non-critical assets 52 were high or very high risk in 2050 under RCP8.5 In the next phase of the assessment 27 high-priority sites have been selected for further detailed modelling. This analysis will provide additional granular information regarding underlying hazard return periods and operational failure probabilities in the long term on a site-by-site basis. This phase of work is ongoing and will become available later in 2022 ready for our 2023 disclosure. This physical climate materiality assessment is an important first step to inform CCEP's resiliency planning, where the roadmap is for higher risk sites to be furnished with operational adaptation plans and risk engineering improvements to mitigate against damage and business interruption.

(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	Climate-related risks & opportunities have influenced our product and services strategy, in particular our packaging strategy. Packaging represents ~43% of our total value chain carbon footprint. It is critical that we pioneer sustainable packaging design solutions and smart new ways to eliminate packaging waste, whilst lowering our carbon footprint. Our sustainability action plan "This is Forward", was built in response to the climate-related risks & opportunities identified with stakeholders in 2017 and relates to our activities in Europe. We identified further risks & opportunities as part of our TCFD-aligned climate scenario analysis in 2019, including reputational benefits associated with a low-carbon transition and higher carbon prices in both business-as-usual and 2°C transition scenarios. As a result, we announced enhanced packaging targets together with TCCC in 2019. We also updated our climate target, with an ambition to reach net zero by 2040, reducing our emissions between 2019 and 2030 by 30% across our value chain, in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway. In 2022 we will set a new science based emissions reduction target, including our API territories. We have developed a strategy to reduce the emissions of our packaging, including a commitment that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles will be made from recycled plastic by 2023, reaching 100% by 2030. We also aim to eliminate all unnecessary or hard to recycle plastic from our portfolio, to make 100% of our packaging recyclable/reusable by 2025, and to collect a bottle or can for every one we sell by 2025. We will also be innovating in refillable and dispensed solutions and services as a key strategic route towards eliminating packaging waste and reducing our carbon footprint. For example, we are working to pilot and develop new refillable solutions in order to identify how we can increase refillable packaging, in line with our target. In 2021, refillable PET bottles represented 12% of the PET bottles we put on the market, and 82% of our glass bottles were refillable. In GB and France, we partner with Loop™, a zero waste shopping platform, which provides an alternative to single use packaging. Through the partnership, we supply returnable glass bottles to shoppers, and gain a better insight into the role refillable bottles can play in reducing packaging waste.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate-related risks are putting our supply chains under increasing pressure. Changes to weather and precipitation patterns can impact the availability of our ingredients and raw materials, GHG regulation could increase the cost of our packaging materials and extreme weather events could disrupt/limit our production and distribution. We made a substantial strategic decision to address these risks by setting an ambition to reach net zero by 2040, and updating our SBTi target with a goal to reduce GHG emissions across our value chain between 2019 and 2030 by 30%. In 2022 we will set a new science based emissions reduction target to include our API territories. As over 90% of our GHG emissions comes from our Scope 3 emissions, specifically emissions from our suppliers of packaging (43%), ingredients (26%), cold drink equipment (14%) and transportation (8%), we also set a target in 2020, asking our critical suppliers to set their own SBTi target and switch to renewable electricity by 2023 and asking them to share their emissions data, we will be able to significantly reduce our Scope 3 emissions. Following the launch of our SBTi target in 2020, we developed a strategy to address emissions from our distribution & transportation. To address Scope 1 emissions (own car fleet, vans & trucks), we joined the Climate Group's EV100 initiative, aiming to switch all of our cars & vans to electric vehicles, or ultra-low emission vehicles where EVs are not viable by 2030. In 2021, 14.3% of our company cars were plug-in hybrid electric/pure electric vehicles, including 58% of our sales fleet in Norway & Sweden. We are accelerating this plan across all our countries; our German business has made a commitment to shift their entire car fleet to EVs by 2025. We are also working to reduce the emissions from our Scope 3 third-party logistics network (8% of our total value chain carbon footprint). We are improving our warehouse capacity, working with our distribution suppliers to shift the way we move our products from road to rail and encouraging our third-party logistics providers to shift to electric & alternative fuel vehicles. Many of our sites are located next to our can suppliers and some, such as our sites at Grigny (FR), Wakefield (GB) and Halle (GE), have the capability to manufacture their own PET bottle pre-forms, reducing the need for these goods to be transported.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced CCEP's R&D strategy, particularly on packaging. Our packaging is ~43% of our value chain carbon footprint, so it is key to pioneer sustainable packaging design solutions and new ways to eliminate packaging waste. In line with these goals, we have targets aimed at reducing the emissions of our packaging, including an aim for at least 50% of the material we use for PET bottles to come from recycled plastic (rPET) by 2023, moving to 100% by 2030. This is critical, as 100% rPET has up to a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET. In 2021, 52.9% of the plastic we used to make our PET bottles was rPET. In 2021, we invested ~€80m in rPET, over and above the cost of virgin PET, reducing our carbon footprint by ~78,978 tCO2e in 2021 (based on the 2021 rate of 52.9% vs 0% rPET.) We have made some substantial strategic decisions to update our R&D strategy, focused on increasing our long-term investment in plastic reprocessing, to ensure a reliable supply of high-quality recycled PET in our markets. To achieve a circular pathway for plastic packaging, new depolymerisation recycling technologies are required to make plastic easier to recycle without losing its strength or clarity. While this technology is still in its infancy, we are investing to help scale it so that damaged or lower grade plastics, (e.g., those in the oceans or currently sent to incineration and landfill), can be made into bottles in the future. A new depolymerisation recycling technology been developed by CuRe Technology, a start-up exploring new ways to rejuvenate hard to recycle plastic waste. In 2020, CCEP Ventures (CCEP's innovation investment fund) invested in CuRe to accelerate its polyester rejuvenation technology from pilot plant to commercial readiness. Once the technology is fully commercialised in 2025, we will receive the majority of the output from a CuRe licensed, new build plant. CuRe Technology has the potential to support our ambition to eliminate virgin oil-based PET from our PET bottles within the next decade. This will contribute to removing of a total of over 200,000 tonnes of virgin oil-based PET from our primary packaging portfolio a year, thus reducing our value chain carbon footprint, and will support the transition to a circular economy for PET packaging.
Operations	Yes	In response to climate-related risks & opportunities associated with climate change, particularly the risks of extreme weather events disrupting or limiting product, we have made a substantial strategic decision to decarbonise our business, including our direct operations. In December 2020, we updated our GHG reduction targets, setting an ambition to reach net zero by 2040, and updating our SBTi target with a goal to reduce GHG emissions across our value chain between 2019 and 2030 by 30%, in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway. In 2022 we will set a new science based emissions reduction target, including our API business. Our manufacturing operations represent the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and account for 95% of our total energy use. Reducing energy use within our operations plays a key role in reducing the carbon footprint in our operations, and we set annual energy efficiency targets for all our production facilities in order to manage this. To reduce the carbon footprint of our production facilities and warehouses, we focus on identifying new renewable sources of energy, reducing our fugitive CO2 losses and using less energy by investing in new equipment and in training programmes for our employees. In 2021, our production facilities in Europe used a total of 1,098,505 MWh of energy. We continue to invest in process innovation and new, energy efficient technologies, and share best practices across our territories. In 2021, we invested €39.4 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies in Europe, saving approximately 3,252 MWh per year and 8,508 CO2et. To further support the decarbonisation of our operations sites and reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040, we are aiming for at least eight of our production facilities to be PAS2060 carbon neutral certified by the end of 2023. In 2021, three of our production facilities – Chaudfontaine in Belgium, Vilas del Turbon in Spain and Jordbro in Sweden, were certified as carbon neutral. All three sites use 100% renewable electricity and have invested in projects which have significantly reduced their GHG emissions. For example, our site in Chaudfontaine has used 100% renewable electricity since 2018 and is heated by geothermal energy that uses the natural warmth of the Chaudfontaine mineral water spring to heat the buildings of the bottling facility.

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 Assets Liabilities	<p>Revenues: Policy initiatives which limit our ability to design new packages or use certain packages (e.g. single use packaging) could negatively impact our revenues. Taxes or other charges imposed on the sale of certain packaging types could increase our costs or cause consumers to purchase fewer of our products, impacting potential revenues. We are modelling the impact of potential packaging changes to our revenues and have integrated this into our financial planning processes (1-3y horizon). Many of the territories in which we operate are evaluating the implementation or increase in packaging related taxation, or extended producer responsibility legislation, which could occur in the next 5 years. Circular economy legislation has been introduced in France that requires a 50% reduction in the number of single use plastic bottles by 2030 and the phasing out of single use plastic packaging by 2040. In GB there are packaging regulatory proposals, including the introduction of deposit return schemes (DRS) and a move towards extended producer responsibility. Direct and indirect costs: Potential increases in operating costs as a result of energy taxation or increased energy prices are modelled by our procurement function and are included in our financial planning (1-3y horizon). The countries in which we operate have a variety of fuel and energy taxes, GHG emissions reporting requirements and voluntary emissions reduction targets. Current energy taxation exposure is estimated to be between 15-30% of wholesale energy costs. Laws that directly impact the resources we require, our direct fuel and energy costs, or indirectly impact our distribution networks, packaging or raw materials costs, could result in a low impact increase to our operating costs. We are addressing these potential cost increases through our current and previous GHG reduction targets which have driven energy and water efficiencies; benefitting from the resulting monetary savings. Being an earlier adopter of these new technologies is likely to reduce vulnerability we may face to changes in energy prices and energy or carbon taxes. Capital expenditures/allocation: Our SBTi target to reduce our value chain GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (vs 2019) is supported by a three-year €250m investment which will provide targeted financial support to decarbonise our business between 2020 and 2022. This includes initiatives to eliminate new virgin fossil based PET from packaging and switch to recycled plastic. It also includes work to innovate in refillable packaging, make our distribution and transportation networks more efficient, use more electric vehicles and switch to more efficient cold drinks equipment. We plan CAPEX investment over a rolling 3-year period, including climate-related investments. We are now currently developing a country-level decarbonisation plan, which will include the CAPEX requirements to decarbonise our business over the next 3-5y period. We committed €3.73m in 2017, €4.8m in 2018, €9.7m in 2019, €2.0m in 2020, and €40.7m in 2021 on sustainability and efficiency related capital investments, including energy and carbon reduction projects. This includes projects such as advanced energy management and monitoring systems, allowing real-time adjustments to be made by our line operators to reduce energy consumption. Investments of this kind have helped us to reduce our energy and water usage, measured through our energy use ratio. In 2021, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.318 MJ/litre of product produced in Europe, a 0.3% increase versus our 2019 baseline and a 2.79% increase versus 2020. This is due to an increase in production volumes and changes to our product mix, as a result of a return to normal business following COVID-19 impacts in 2020. The cost of these types of investments tends to be greater than investments in less energy efficient technologies and the period of financial return is often longer. Although we believe these investments will provide long-term benefits, there is a risk that we may not achieve our desired returns. Acquisitions and divestments: In 2020, CCEP completed the acquisition of Coca-Cola Amatil. We are currently reviewing GHG emissions data for the Australia, Pacific & Indonesia (API) business unit which was established as a result of the acquisition. Our production facilities in API have been included in our climate scenario analysis assessment - for both physical and transition risks. We will be updating our SBTi and Net Zero targets to include both Europe and API in 2022. Access to capital: CCEP is subject to interest rate risk, and changes in our debt rating could have a material adverse effect on interest costs and debt financing sources, potentially impacting our financial planning process. Our debt rating could be materially influenced by factors, including financial performance, acquisitions, and investment decisions (including those to address climate-related risks), as well as capital management activities of TCCC and/or changes in the debt rating of TCCC. Our debt rating depends on our ability to maintain performance and revenues, reflected by our financial results. In 2019, we amended our Revolving Credit Facility to include a link to sustainability performance, including a KPI related to a reduction in GHG emissions (Scope 1,2 and 3) per litre sold. We benefit from better debt pricing on this Credit Facility if we meet these targets. This is reviewed annually. Assets: CCEP factors the current and future value of our assets and any climate-related impacts into our financial planning processes (1-3 y horizon). E.g., we have assessed the climate-related impact of our Scope 1 vehicle fleet, including cars, trucks and vans. We monitor fuel consumption and fleet emissions in all of our territories and are currently developing a long-range investment plan to support a transition to low-emission vehicles, including fuel-efficient hybrids and electric vehicles (EVs) across our company car and van fleet in support of our EV100 commitment to switch all of our vehicles to EVs by 2030. In 2021, 14.3% of our cars were plug-in hybrid electric or pure electric vehicles, with more than 58% of our sales fleet in Norway and Sweden already having made this change. Liabilities: CCEP continually reviews its liabilities including tax legislation, regulations, court rulings, related interpretations and tax accounting standards in countries in which we operate. This includes climate-related liabilities related to GHG regulation and packaging taxes, being debated or introduced in the countries we operate in. We are anticipating a wave of EU legislation to drive the use of refillable/returnable packaging within the next five years, e.g., quotas for refillable packaging which already exist in Germany and France. The impacts will vary and depend on the future mix of materials in our packaging portfolio.</p>

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?

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

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 5: Waste generated in operations
 Category 6: Business travel
 Category 8: Upstream leased assets
 Category 11: Use of sold products
 Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
 Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year

2019

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

229748

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

6006

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

3514382

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

3750136

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)

89

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

90

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

2625095.2

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

205244

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

4396

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

3074649

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

3284289

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

41.4071205239846

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

CCEP's SBTi target covers Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, and has been approved by the SBTi as being in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC. CCEP has an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2040 and has a target to reduce our absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019). Within that target, CCEP is committed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 47% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 29% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Our target assumes a -4.2% annual reduction for Scope 1 and 2, and a 2.6% annual reduction for Scope 3. Our target covers Europe only. Within Europe, our target covers 100% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and 90% of our Scope 3 emissions. Our current SBTi target excludes emissions from Category 2, Capital Goods; Category 7, Employee Commuting; and some emissions from Category 11, Emissions from home chilling. In 2022 we will set a new science based emissions reduction target, including our territories in Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API).

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

We have made strong progress over the last decade, reducing our Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions across our entire value chain by 38.9% between 2010-2021. We updated our climate strategy in December 2020, including an ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040 and a target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019). These targets were set for our business in Europe, and in 2022 we will set a new science based emissions reduction target, including our territories in Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API). Within our existing target, we committed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 47% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 29% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Our GHG reduction target has been approved by the SBTi as being in line with a 1.5 degree reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC. Based upon the boundary scope of our absolute target, in 2021 we have achieved a 11.45% reduction versus our 2019 baseline for Scope 1 and 2; and a 12.4% reduction versus our 2019 baseline across Scopes 1, 2, and 3. This represents 41% completion so far. As over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions come from our supply chain, we have set a target for our strategic suppliers to set their own science-based targets and to shift to 100% renewable electricity, beginning to share their carbon footprint data with us. To support our climate strategy and drive reductions in GHG

emissions across our business, we have included a GHG emissions reduction target in our LTIP for senior management. This metric has a 15% weighting and is included alongside traditional financial metrics, including earnings per share and return on invested capital. We have also identified a series of initiatives to reduce our GHG emissions over three years (between 2020 and 2022) supported by a €250 million investment. In 2021, we began to develop carbon reduction roadmaps for each of our European markets. These roadmaps will prioritise initiatives to reduce our GHG emissions, including programmes across our value chain in packaging, operations, transportation and CDE.

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

- Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
- Net-zero target(s)
- Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2014

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2010

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

781494

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

1.2

Target year

2021

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

100

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

100

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

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is not part of an emissions target. As part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan, we have committed to purchase 100% renewable electricity by 2020. In 2018, we met this target, two years ahead of schedule and we intend to maintain this level of achievement each year - including 2021. In 2021, 100% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources (99.4% of the electricity consumed). These figures have been assured on a limited basis by DNV, and the figure supplied based upon Guarantees of Origin or PPAs from CCEP suppliers. We are a proud member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative across Europe and API, a group of organisations committed to 100% renewable electricity.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan, we committed to purchase 100% renewable electricity by 2020, and we intend to maintain this level of achievement each year - including 2021. We met this target in 2018, two years ahead of schedule. This target was set for Europe only. This is measured as the percentage of electricity purchased that comes from renewable sources (%), as assessed through Guarantees of Origin of PPAs from our suppliers. In 2021 in Europe, 100% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources and we purchased 556,665 MWh of renewable energy. This figure has been assured on a limited basis by DNV, and the figure supplied based upon Guarantees of Origin & PPAs from CCEP suppliers. We will continue to purchase 100% renewable electricity. We are a proud member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative across Europe and API, a group of organisations committed to 100% renewable electricity. In 2022 we will extend our commitments to include all of our territories in Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API).

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

Target achieved. All our production facilities are on a renewable electricity contract as well as all our non- production facilities that we control directly. The difference between renewable electricity purchased (100%) and renewable electricity consumed (99.4%) is due to the non-production facilities we don't operate directly and have no control over the energy contract.

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers	Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target
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Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

12

Target year

2023

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

47

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

39.7727272727273

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is not part of an emissions target. Over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions come from our supply chain. We have therefore committed to support our strategic suppliers to set their own science based carbon reduction targets, and to shift to 100% renewable electricity by 2023. We have also asked our strategic suppliers to begin sharing their supplier emissions factors with us, so that we can begin to capture more accurate Scope 3 information.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions come from our supply chain. We have therefore committed to support our strategic suppliers to set their own science based carbon reduction targets, and to shift to 100% renewable electricity by 2023. We have also asked our strategic suppliers to begin sharing their supplier emissions factors with us, so that we can begin to capture more accurate Scope 3 information. Approximately 100 of our suppliers of packaging, ingredients, cold drink equipment and transportation are responsible for over 90% of our value chain emissions. While we have asked all of our suppliers to set science based targets, through the Science Based Targets Initiative, we will be tracking progress against these approximately 100 suppliers, as these will have the most significant progress against our carbon reduction targets. The target was set in December 2020, and we will begin providing updates on progress in next year's reporting cycle.

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

200 of our suppliers account for almost 80% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions. This group of 'carbon-strategic' suppliers are critical to us achieving our 2030 climate ambitions. These include 121 suppliers of goods and services in Europe. By the end of 2021, nearly half (47%) of our carbon strategic suppliers in Europe had either already set a science-based emissions reduction target or were engaging with SBTi to do so. We expect this to rise to 80% by the end of 2022. We are also working to understand supplier specific emission factors for carbon strategic suppliers across core aspects of our supply chain, such as packaging and ingredients (sugar beet). This will be critical in helping us to build a more accurate picture of our Scope 3 emissions and reflect the impact of our suppliers' actions. Carbon management is also included as a core part of the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP) supplier audits, and our Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). Together with TCCC we are supporting suppliers to participate in a Supplier Leadership on Climate Transition programme (SLoCT), run by external consultancy, Guidehouse. 16 of our major suppliers in Europe have been invited to join the programme which offers suppliers knowledge and online tools to help them to understand the importance of reducing GHG emissions and set their own science-based emission reduction targets. In early 2022, we organised a dedicated webinar for our suppliers in Europe to help them navigate a path towards 100% renewable electricity. Around 200 suppliers in Europe attended the event. Later in 2022, we plan to roll out the same webinar for our suppliers in API.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

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

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

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

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We launched a new climate strategy in December 2020, including an ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040 and a target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019). Within that target, we committed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 47% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 29% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Our targets were set for our business in Europe, and in 2022 we will set a new science based emissions reduction target, including our territories in Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API). Our GHG reduction target has been approved by the SBTi as being in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC. Over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions come from our supply chain. This is why we have also committed to support our strategic suppliers to set their own science based carbon reduction targets, and to shift to 100% renewable electricity by 2023. We have also set our net zero strategy in line with SBTi upcoming guidance. We are focused on reducing our GHG emissions first, in line with a 1.5°C pathway. When we cannot reduce emissions further, we aim to prioritise our investment in verified carbon sequestration projects to achieve our net zero 2040 ambition.

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

Yes

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

We are taking a limited approach to the use of carbon offsetting, in line with SBTi net zero best practice guidance. To reach net zero by 2040, we are focused on decarbonising our business in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway – by reducing emissions throughout our value chain. When we cannot reduce our emissions any further, we will offset any remaining emissions by purchasing certified carbon credits and over the longer term, by investing in nature-based solutions which remove carbon from the atmosphere. We are already using carbon offsets to make eight of our production facilities carbon neutral by 2023. These sites have all worked to reduce their emissions over the past three years, and have a roadmap to continue to reduce their emissions in the future. In 2021, three of our production facilities, in Belgium, Spain and Sweden, were already certified as carbon neutral. We will use Gold Standard, or VCS certified carbon credits from existing carbon removal projects to compensate for any remaining emissions at these sites.

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

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	0	0
To be implemented*	1	136
Implementation commenced*	18	7178
Implemented*	45	132020
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

Waste reduction and material circularity	Product/component/material recycling
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

18520

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)

1667000

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

80000000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Material circularity and a circular economy are important for our business because new packaging requires raw materials which are carbon intensive to extract and create. As a result it is critical to ensure that the materials we do use for our packaging are recycled and used again. We know that 100% recycled PET (rPET) plastic has up to a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. Therefore, our work to increase the collection and recyclability of our materials and our investment in recycled materials, especially rPET, is more resource efficient, avoids the use of virgin fossil-based plastic and helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. Other initiatives, including our ongoing efforts to lightweight our packaging and the increased use of dispensed and refillable solutions also help us to reduce the carbon footprint of our packaging. We estimate that we have been able to save 17,051 tonnes of CO₂e through our rPET bottle initiatives (comparing a 2021 rPET rate of 52.9% vs 2020 rPET rate of 41.3%) and 1,469 CO₂e through our lightweighting initiatives in 2021, a total of 18,520 CO₂e. In 2021, we invested €80 million in these initiatives and they delivered annual monetary savings of €1,667,000. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer.

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

1194

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)

383817

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

39400000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

We continue to invest in process innovation and new, energy efficient technologies, and share best practices across our territories. In 2021, we invested €39.4 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies in Europe, saving approximately 3,252 MWh per year and 8,508 CO₂e over 2021 and 2022. In 2021 implemented savings were 1,194 CO₂e. Over the next five years, we will invest €13 million in switching from gas to battery powered fork lift trucks across our production facilities in Great Britain. This will reduce our GHG emissions by 1,500 tonnes every year. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer. Our standard capital investments are required to meet strict internal rate of return thresholds. Many of our energy efficiency projects meet this threshold and are therefore included within our regular annual capital investments. We continue to develop our understanding of the estimated payback period related to sustainability investments in our own operations. These range from 3-5 year pay-back periods, to investments which pay-back over a 20+ year period.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Changing the material we use to produce our cans from steel to aluminium)
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Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

24000

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)

6000000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Changing the material of our cans from steel to aluminium reduces our carbon emissions. This is because there is a bigger mass of material in a steel than an aluminium can. For example, a typical 330ml can made of steel weighs 21.5g whereas a 330ml can made of aluminium weighs 9.3g. Using an average steel emission factor of 4.3 and an average aluminium emission factor of 6.3, we calculate that, replacing a steel can with an aluminium can reduces the carbon footprint of each can by 34.3g. Using

aluminium instead of steel, comes with an on-cost. In principle we will aim to pass on any on-cost to the customer. In 2021, we invested €6 million in replacing steel with aluminium. By continuing to shift from 66% cans being aluminium in 2020, to 85% of cans being aluminium at the end of 2021, we saved roughly 24,000 tCO₂e.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Product/component/material recycling
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Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1645

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)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Material circularity and a circular economy are important for our business - new packaging requires raw materials which are carbon intensive to extract and create. As a result it is critical to ensure that the materials we do use for our packaging are recycled and used again. We know that 100% recycled LDPE plastic has up to a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin LDPE material. Therefore, our work to increase the recyclability of our materials and our investment in recycled materials, especially recycled LDPE, is more resource efficient, avoids the use of virgin fossil-based plastic and helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. In 2021, by increasing our recycled LDPE content in our secondary and tertiary packaging (eg shrinkwrap) to an average of 10.6% we reduced our emissions by 1,645 tCO₂e.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Product or service design
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Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

6800

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)

510000

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Lightweighting our aluminium cans means less material used which translates to less CO₂e. In 2021, in Europe 1.1 billion cans were lightweighted, saving 1,165 tonnes of aluminium and 6,800 tonnes of CO₂e. There is no investment required in this programme, and it delivers an annual monetary savings of approximately €510,000.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (Cold drink equipment)
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Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

79861

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)

0

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

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

To reduce emissions from our cold drink equipment (CDE) over the past decade, we have installed energy saving devices and LED lighting to make our existing equipment more energy efficient. More recently, we are focused on replacing older, inefficient equipment with newer, more energy efficient models. This will result in energy savings for our customers, and a reduction in our Scope 3 emissions. For example, in 2021, by replacing old and obsolete equipment, improving our reporting of CDE fleet numbers, and the total energy consumption of our CDE fleet reduced by 9.8% compared to 2020, alongside improvements in electricity grid factors. This resulted in a reduction of GHG emissions of 79,861 CO₂e in 2021.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	CCEP holds an annual capital expenditure budget, which includes projects with lower rates of return because of sustainability benefits. In 2021, we invested €39.4 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies in Europe, saving approximately 3,252 MWh per year and 8,508 CO ₂ e, contributing to achieving a 12.4% reduction of our carbon footprint in 2021 versus 2019 baseline year. In 2021, we invested €1.3m in water efficient technologies and processes in Europe, saving 31,950 m ³ water.
Internal finance mechanisms	CCEP has implemented energy and carbon saving activities in line with internal capital investment allocation mechanisms. In 2021, we spent €39.4m in CAPEX projects, including energy and carbon saving projects. These projects range from reducing the pressure on some of our bottler blowers to modifications on some of our manufacturing lines to enable us to continue to lightweight our cans and bottles. These projects are expected to deliver energy savings of 3,252 MWh per year.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Across CCEP, mandatory energy and carbon reduction activities have been implemented in compliance with regulatory requirements and standard. For example, we are in compliance with the benchmarking covenant on energy efficiency in the Netherlands.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	In 2020, we integrated a full value chain carbon reduction target into our Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), incentivising approximately 250 of our most senior leaders, including our CEO, ELT member and all business unit general managers, to deliver a reduction in GHG emissions across our value chain. The carbon reduction metric has a 15% weighting and sits alongside traditional financial metrics, including earnings per share (EPS) and return on invested capital (ROIC). In addition, our Senior Executives are assigned ownership of specific risks, and performance against the avoidance and reduction of these risks forms a part of their reward and compensation. For example, our Chief Supply Chain Officer's annual objectives and bonus package is linked to objectives related to our climate-related risks and they will be rewarded for performance against these objectives. This includes objectives related to energy efficiency and reduction, water efficiency and reduction as well as objectives related to packaging. As for other ELT members, objectives are aligned with "This Is Forward" and the assessment of these objectives is carried out by the Remuneration Committee at year end. Every CCEP employee has at least one objective relating to sustainability in their annual Individual Performance Objectives to which they will be measured against, as part of CCEP's annual performance review process. We have also set specific KPI measures at VP and Director level which align to our "This Is Forward" commitments to ensure these are driven at a local level on a day-to-day basis. For example, our Cold Drink Directors in each country have annual energy targets related to our cold drink equipment fleet that they are responsible for delivering. This helps to ensure that we can meet our cold drink equipment fleet growth targets in each country and grow our instant consumption equipment but manage the overall energy consumption of our cold drink equipment fleet.
Employee engagement	CCEP has internal awards active across our operations to recognize employees who achieve internal efficiencies and emissions reductions as a result of personal performance / excellence. These include the ICON awards (open to all employees within our Supply Chain function) to recognize employees or teams who have made significant progress in the areas of sustainability (including energy and climate change and GHG emissions reductions – e.g. by developing new energy saving technologies for our cold drink equipment or working on efficiency projects within our operations.)

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

Other, please specify (LCA using EPA Standards. LCA calculation methodology developed by Dr. Ramani Narayan, from Michigan State University, based on US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Standards.)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (PET plastic beverage bottles made with 100% rPET)
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Description of product(s) or service(s)

Using recycled material in bottles and cans keeps valuable resources in a circular economy and reduces the carbon footprint of our packaging. Our goal is to replace all virgin oil-based plastic with 100% recycled plastic (rPET) or renewable materials. In 2021, in Europe, the following packs were 100% rPET: all locally produced bottles in Sweden, the Netherlands, Iceland, Belgium and Norway; single serve (500ml and less) bottles in Germany and GB; and some small bottles for some brands in France (Coke, Fanta, Sprite, Powerade, Fuze Tea); all Honest, Smartwater, Vio and Chaudfontaine bottles.

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 (Comparative GHG impact. We compared the total carbon footprint of the 100%rPET bottles across the markets where they exist, vs if those same packs had been 0%rPET bottles., using corporate carbon footprint data.)

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

Cradle-to-gate

Functional unit used

PET plastic beverage bottles made with 100% rPET. In 2021, in Europe, the following plastic bottles were made from 100% rPET : all locally produced bottles in Sweden, the Netherlands, Iceland, Belgium and Norway (all PET sizes); single serve (500ml and less) bottles in Germany and GB; some small bottles for some brands in France (330ml and less) (Coke, Fanta, Sprite, Powerade, Fuze Tea); all Honest, Smartwater, Vio and Chaudfontaine bottles (all sizes).

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

PET plastic beverage bottles made with no (0%) rPET content. For the purposes of this calculation, we based the comparison on if the following packaging types were using 0% instead of 100% rPET: all locally produced bottles in Sweden, the Netherlands, Iceland, Belgium and Norway; single serve (500ml and less) bottles in Germany and GB; some small bottles for some brands in France (Coke, Fanta, Sprite, Powerade, Fuze Tea); all Honest, Smartwater, Vio and Chaudfontaine bottles.

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

Cradle-to-gate

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

44447

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

In 2021, in Europe, the following plastic bottles were made from 100% rPET : all locally produced bottles in Sweden, the Netherlands, Iceland, Belgium and Norway; single serve (500ml and less) bottles in Germany and GB; some small bottles for some brands in France (Coke, Fanta, Sprite, Powerade, Fuze Tea); all Honest, Smartwater, Vio and Chaudfontaine bottles. If all of these PET sales had been 0% rPET instead of 100% rPET, then this would add 44,447 CO2et into the 2021 PET CO2e number. Therefore we estimate avoided emissions of 44,447CO2et. Across Europe, in 2021 52.9% of the total PET we used to make our bottles was rPET. Since 2019, increasing our use of rPET in Europe has saved around 34,000 tonnes of CO2e. This is less than the avoided emissions above as 30% of the total PET we used to make our bottles was rPET at the baseline year of 2019. By 2030, we estimate the shift to 100% rPET could reduce emissions by 149,405 tonnes CO2e per year.

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

14.7

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

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

Coca-Cola Amatil

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On 10 May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners plc (Legacy CCEP) completed the acquisition of Coca-Cola Amatil Limited (referred to as CCL pre acquisition, and API post acquisition), and subsequently changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc (the Company, or Parent Company). CCL was one of the largest bottlers and distributors of ready to drink non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages and coffee in the Asia Pacific region and was the authorised bottler and distributor of The Coca-Cola Company's (TCCC) beverage brands in Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands (Samoa and Fiji), Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Following the acquisition we established a new segment within our operating model: Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API).

C5.1b

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

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

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year	Unless otherwise stated, data is unconsolidated for Europe and API, while we align our data and calculation methodology. Our baseline year for our science-based absolute carbon reduction target in Europe is 2019. The baseline emissions disclosed below are for Europe only. We are currently completing calculation of our emissions for the combined business, and will align our base year, and base year emissions. We recalculate base year emissions if a change in organisational structure or data quality exceeds a significance threshold of 5% of base year emissions. We adjust our base year emissions inventory for significant qualitative or quantitative structural changes or methodology changes. Methodology changes may include updated emission factors, improved data access, or updated calculation methods or protocols. Where methodology changes reflect a change greater than our significance threshold in the base year, we implement the change at a minimum in our base year inventory and our current year inventory. We may also take the option to recalculate the base year even if the changes are below the significance threshold to ensure a comparable approach in line with the GHG 'Consistency' accounting and reporting principle. We may optionally implement the change in all interim year inventories. Structural changes are acquisitions, divestures or mergers of facilities that existed during our base year. Where the addition or removal of such facilities would reflect a quantitative change greater than our significance threshold in the base year inventory, we will aim to add or delete the emissions associated with that facility from our base year. When recalculation is triggered, other changes of non-significance will also be added to the base year under the principles of completeness, consistency and accuracy. We aim to add or delete the emissions associated with the discovery of significant errors, or a number of cumulative errors, that are collectively greater than the significance threshold. When standards for calculations, data sources or emissions factors for the current year are updated, we apply these changes retrospectively, where appropriate. Where prior year data has been restated, this is identified clearly in our reporting. In 2021, we have restated our baseline and prior year figures for 2019 and 2020 to include updated emission factors for packaging and ingredients, and we have replaced some estimated data with actual data.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

229748

Comment

Please note our Scope 1 baseline figures calculated here refer to Europe only. Our baseline carbon figures for 2019 have also been restated to include new emission sources and more accurate data.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

170112

Comment

Please note our Scope 2 baseline figures calculated here refer to Europe only. Our baseline carbon figures for 2019 have also been restated to include new emission sources and more accurate data. CCEP reports Scope 2 GHG emissions against both a location-based and a market-based approach, in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard (Scope 2 Guidance). Our purchased renewable energy supplies are supported by contractual instruments e.g. by Guarantees of Origin or PPAs. In Europe since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity has come from renewable sources meaning we achieved our commitment two years ahead of schedule, and we continue to purchase electricity from renewable sources.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

6006

Comment

Please note our Scope 2 baseline figures calculated here refer to Europe only. Our baseline carbon figures for 2019 have also been restated to include new emission sources and more accurate data. CCEP reports Scope 2 GHG emissions against both a location-based and a market-based approach, in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard (Scope 2 Guidance). Our purchased renewable energy supplies are supported by contractual instruments e.g. by Guarantees of Origin or PPAs. In Europe since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity has come from renewable sources meaning we achieved our commitment two years ahead of schedule, and we continue to purchase electricity from renewable sources.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2732006

Comment

4 sources of emissions are calculated and relevant: 1. Ingredients: 888,431 tCO₂e. Emissions associated with our ingredients were calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country, multiplied by the types of ingredients at product beverage level (e.g. Coca-Cola, Diet Coke). Ingredients include the concentrate and syrups we use to produce our products together with the juices, sugar and sweeteners we purchase. Emissions factors used include those from the World Food LCA Database and EcolInvent as well as emissions factors from bespoke LCA studies - including a study undertaken in 2012 by Klenk et al to investigate the product carbon footprint of sugar beet, one of our main ingredients. 2. Packaging: 1,588,369 tCO₂e. The carbon footprint of our packaging was calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country; multiplied by standard primary, secondary and tertiary packaging specifications, at a brand / pack ID level (e.g. 500ml PET bottle in France). Specifications are gathered and a weighted average applied at the brand / pack ID-level. GHG emissions associated with the use of recycled content in our packaging and packaging collection and recycling rates are also included in line with the GHG Protocol as well as various Life-Cycle Analysis (LCA) methodologies (e.g. PAS2050, GHG Protocol Product Standard, ISO14044). We use a range of global and regional industry relevant emission factors, including those from the European Environment Agency, PET Container Recycling Europe (PETCORE) and Plastics Europe. 3. Purchased Water: 5,148 tCO₂e. Calculated using the volume of water from a mains source in the site, multiplied by the Defra/BEIS factor for the supply of municipal water. 4. Other Purchased Goods and Services: Estimated at 250,058 tCO₂e. Based on 2020 spend of purchased goods & services excluding ingredients, packaging & purchased water, mapped to the CEDA database. Includes spend on e.g., professional services, facility management, IT, Office supplies, sales and marketing materials). Prior to 2020, emissions from this source were estimated every 4-5 years, using historical spend data. Emissions from other purchased goods and services are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

143796

Comment

Emissions from capital goods are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts. Please note, emissions were calculated using economic input / output analysis based on 2020 spend on Capital Goods. Prior to 2020, emissions from this source were estimated every 4-5 years, using historical spend data, as a result, we do not have 2019 data. Financial records associated with the amount spent by capital goods type are used as a basis for our calculations. Spend lines are analysed using Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 5.0 which provides emissions per dollar of production for over 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. Company expenditures are mapped to sectors in CEDA, then converted into producers' price using sector-specific price conversion factors, and finally multiplied by CEDA emission factors to arrive at the Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes CO₂e. Spend calculation example: Total spend for each mapped spend category is multiplied by the relevant spend emission factor sourced from the CEDA 5.0 database.

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

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66774

Comment

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Well-to-Tank (WTT) and Transmission & Distribution (T&D) emissions. 2019 CCEP emissions calculated using total electricity, heat and fuel consumption by country of operation, and multiplying the number of kWh / litres by the emissions factors. These represent 1) transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, and 2) upstream emissions associated with extracting and processing the fuels, or "Well-To-Tank" (WTT) emissions. Emission factors are sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2019 T&D and WTT Scope 3 emission factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

254201

Comment

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Road Haulage - Calculated using 2019 primary data related to the fuels used - diesel, CNG, evolution diesel, HVO and biodiesels. The emission factors for fuel use was multiplied by the number of litres used to produce a figure in tonnes CO2e. Emission factors for diesel are sourced from DEFRA/BEIS. Emission factors for biodiesel and other alternative fuels are sourced from primary supplier data. Emission factors for CNG/diesel are sourced from CCEP's Logistic Department's methodology and for evolution diesel sourced from PREEM. Average biofuel blend provided by DEFRA/BEIS 2019. Rail - Calculated by using tonne/km provided by CCEP's transportation records. Emissions calculated by multiplying tonne/km by the emission factor general rail freight by DEFRA/BEIS, and by the emission factor for rail freight provided by ADEME for freight in France. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7854

Comment

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Calculated using 2019 primary waste water and solid waste data. Solid waste figures are categorized by destination; recycled, composting, incineration, incineration including recovery or landfill. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of waste by the emissions factor appropriate to its destination. Emission factors sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2019. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11203

Comment

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Calculated based on 2019 primary data of business journeys taken by car (petrol or diesel), rail (domestic & international) and flights (long & short haul). Data for car journeys is in the form of litres of fuel consumed, and for other journey types the data is passenger KMs. Activity data is multiplied by the relevant emission factor sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2019. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13376

Comment

Emissions from employee commuting are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts. Emissions in this category included employee commuting for all of 2019. CCEP data for each country was used to understand working hours per year (using a 8hr/day; 40 hour week), and annual leave per country; along with job role and usual work location to estimate number of employees commuting. The EcoAct commuting model was used to calculate employee commuting emissions for 2019 based on job role (e.g., manufacturing, certain field sales roles) and usual work location (e.g., production facility). Emissions calculated according to the following formula: For each commuting travel type (e.g. walking, private transport, public transport) - FTE by Country * Average Commuting time by Country * Average speed by Transportation type * Emissions by Transportation type by distance. Emission factors are derived using a combination of sources; 1) average commuting time by country (Stutzer, A. and Frey, B.S. based on data from European Foundation [2000] and from the US Census Bureau [2000]), 2) survey data from EcoAct clients and DEFRA/BEIS factors for transportation, 3) World Bank database of commuting patterns by country (time spent commuting, average distance, ratio of private to public transport by country). The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e. Calculation example: Data used to determine the total distance travelled by vehicle type. Emissions = (Total distance by vehicle * the relevant DEFRA/BEIS 2019 emission factor)/1000.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

410

Comment

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Home charging for electric vehicles. Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target. Upstream leased assets relates to the electricity deemed to be associated with home charging CCEP's fleet of electric & hybrid vehicles. Countries have been allocated an average number of recharges per week influenced by any repayment mechanisms they may have. This is combined with standard battery size information and fleet size to calculate an amount of electricity consumed. In some countries, we now use actual KWh of electricity consumed where we can connect to employees home chargers. This consumption is then multiplied by the location based IEA factor for each country in order to generate a tCO2e figure.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not applicable. Emissions reported under this category in previous reporting years were resulting from the operation of cold drink equipment (CDE). These emissions have been reallocated as Downstream Leased Assets emissions. Therefore emissions in this category are now 0.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not applicable. CCEP does not sell any semi-finished goods to any 3rd party. All our products are sold ready for consumption. Therefore, scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94352

Comment

Two sources of emissions are calculated and relevant: 1. CO2 release by consumer (74,645 tCO2e) : Calculated based on BIER Guidance2 version 4.1 (July 2019) . Emissions from customer release when the product is consumed was included if fossil-based and not included if biogenic based. 2. Refrigeration of product bought by customers (19,888 tCO2e): Calculated using the following information: 1) Amount of energy required to chill each of our product types 2) Estimated amount of product refrigerated after purchase by customers (70%). Prior to 2020, emissions from this source were estimated every 4-5 years, using historical spend data. This data was used along with primary data for the amount of product sold to calculate the total energy used for refrigeration, assuming each product is refrigerated for an average of 4 days. DEFRA/BEIS 2019 electricity emission factors were applied to calculate total tonnes of CO2e emissions. Variation Calculation example: (Total energy consumed (kWh) * DEFRA/BEIS 2019 emission factor) / 1000. Emissions from CO2 of release by consumer are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts.

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

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9284

Comment

Emissions from End of Life (EoL) disposal of packaging by consumers are calculated and included in our SBTi target. EoL emissions are included in our reported emissions from packaging (split between Category 1 for recycled materials and Category 12 for packaging that is not recycled). Recycling rates used for the calculations are obtained from a variety of sources. The data sources that we have used this year in our packaging recovery and value chain carbon footprint calculations can be found below. Sources for these rates include a variety of local and national collection partners, and we use their most recently published rates at the time of preparation of this publication. [Sources include: • Belgium: Fostplus (2019/20) • France: CITEO (2019/20) • Germany: GVM (2018/19/20) • Great Britain: Tetrapak (2018), Alupro (2019/20), DEFRA (2020), RECOUP (2018/20), ACE (2020) • Iceland: Endurvinnslan (2019, 2020) • Luxembourg: Valorlux (2018/19/20) • Netherlands: CE Delft (2018), Afvalfonds Verpakkingen (2018/20), and ACE (2020) • Norway: Infinitum AS (deposit) (2019/20), Sirkel Glass (2019/20), Gronk Punkt Norge (2019/20) • Portugal: APA (2019, 2020), Tetrapak • Spain: Ecoembes (2018, 2019, 2020), Ecovidrio/Ministry of Environment (2020) • Sweden: Returpack AB (2019/20), FTI AB (2018/19/20), (APEAL 2020)

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

608063

Comment

Emissions in this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target. Emissions in this category result from the operation of cold drink equipment (CDE), including refrigerated coolers, vending machines, dispensing units and coffee equipment, located on our customers' premises. Energy use and resulting emissions for CDE are calculated using a common approach across CCEP. We use supplier data and Coca-Cola test energy consumption rates (KWh/24hs) for all equipment to calculate a weighted average energy consumption rate by equipment category (by equipment size - single doored coolers for example), by country by year. Weighted average energy consumption rates are based on CDE model types (we have over 500 equipment types), which are assigned an average standard energy consumption rate, multiplied by the number of units per model and the operational time (i.e. number of 24hr days). These calculations are conservative in that they assume our equipment is operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Energy saving initiatives which have been introduced to our CDE Fleet - e.g. energy management systems, LED lighting and fitted doors and purchasing new, more efficient equipment - are reflected in the yearly energy reduction rates and weighted averages. Resulting energy consumption figures by country are then multiplied by the country specific emission factor for combined electricity and heat sourced from IEA, 2017. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

There are no relevant investments. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

There are no relevant investments. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

There are no further relevant upstream activities. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

There are no further relevant downstream activities. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

C5.3

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

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

ISO 14064-1

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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)**

205244

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

This represents a 10.7% decrease compared to 2019 and a 32.5% reduction against our 2010 baseline. GHG emissions from our owned and leased fleet makes up approximately 13.7% of our total Scope 1 emissions in Europe, making it a key driver for achieving our climate targets. In 2021, we joined the Climate Group's EV100 initiative, a global initiative that brings together companies committed to accelerating the transition to electric vehicles (EVs) and electric transport by 2030. We have committed to switch all of our cars and vans in Europe to EVs, or ultra-low emission vehicles where EVs are not viable, by 2030. We also aim to offer workplace charging for our employees and make it easy for our employees to charge electric vehicles at home, at work and on the go. We have increased the number of EVs in our fleet from 474 in 2019 to 905 in 2021. In 2021, 14.3% of our company cars in Europe were plug-in hybrid electric (PHEVs) or pure electric vehicles – more than 58.7% of all company cars in Norway and Sweden have already made this switch. Recent changes in the way we work, ie less business travel in our company vehicles has resulted in 5 million litres less diesel or petrol used in 2021 compared with 2019.

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

CCEP reports Scope 2 GHG emissions against both a location-based and a market-based approach, in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard (Scope 2 Guidance). In Europe since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity has come from renewable sources meaning we achieved our commitment two years ahead of schedule, and we continue to purchase electricity from renewable sources. Eight of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France and GB now source electricity from solar installations – either from on-site installations, or through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Our purchased renewable energy supplies are supported by contractual instruments e.g. by Guarantees of Origin or PPAs. In 2020, we signed a 25-year agreement to expand the solar park near our Wakefield production facility, which delivered 5,884 MWh of electricity to the site in 2021 through a PPA agreement. This represents 18% of the total electricity purchased for the site in 2021. This long term agreement will support investment in next-generation solar panels and leading-edge energy storage equipment.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

123838

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

4396

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We now have renewable purchased electricity contracts in place for all our production facilities across all our territories in Europe. Since 2018, we purchase 100% of our electricity from renewable sources, two years ahead of our target. The national grid in Iceland is 99.8% renewable so there isn't the need for certificates. We are in control of the purchasing agreements for all our production facilities, but not for some of our non-production facilities which we rent/lease – these are the scope 2 emissions under the market-based approach (99.4% of the electricity consumed is renewable). Electricity consumption for EVs is captured under scope 3 (category 8) as most charging is done 'at home'.

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)

2550665

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Four sources of emissions are calculated and relevant: Ingredients -844,540 tCO₂e: Calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country X ingredients at product beverage level (e.g. Diet Coke, Coca-Cola). Ingredients included within our boundary include concentrate, juices, sugar and sweeteners used in our products. Emissions factors include World Food LCA Database, EcoInvent and bespoke LCA studies e.g. EU Study (Klenk et al. 2012). Packaging -1,417,836 tCO₂e: Calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country X standard primary, secondary and tertiary packaging specifications at a SKU-level (e.g. 500ml PET bottle in France). GHG emissions associated with packaging recycling content & recycling rates are included in line with GHG Protocol as well as LCA methodologies (e.g. PAS2050, GHG Protocol Product Standard, ISO14044). We use a range of global and regional industry emission factors, including EAA and PETCORE – PlasticsEurope. Emissions from End of Life (EoL) disposal of packaging by consumers is included in our reported emissions from packaging, including recycled material in Cat 1. EoL emissions from non-recycled packaging is in Cat 12. Recycling rates were obtained from a variety of sources; see "Packaging Collection Rates" in our publicly available methodology document. Purchased water -2,264 tCO₂e: Calculated using the volume of water from a mains source in the site, multiplied by the Defra/BEIS factor for the supply of municipal water. Other purchased goods and services -Estimated at 286,025 tCO₂e. Emissions based upon spend of purchased goods and services excluding ingredients, packaging & purchased water, using an economic input-emissions output model. Each commodity was mapped to a CEDA database category based on taxonomy description. Uncategorized spend within the top taxonomy tier used the average emissions factor for that tier. Applied EUR as currency & 2021 as year of purchase for all emissions factors to account for inflation rates and currency conversions of goods and services. Prior to 2020, emissions from this source were estimated every 4-5 years, using historical spend data. Emissions from other purchased goods and services are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

128534

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from capital goods are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts. To calculate the emissions from capital goods, emissions factors from the CEDA v5 database were used. Each commodity was mapped to an appropriate category from the CEDA database according to their taxonomy description. Where there was uncategorized spend within the top taxonomy tier, the average emissions factor for that tier was used. All emission factors used EUR as currency and 2021 as the year of purchase to account for inflation rates and currency conversions of goods and services.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

72971

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. 2021 CCEP emissions calculated using total electricity, heat and fuel consumption by country of operation, and multiplying the number of kWh/litres by the emissions factors. These represent 1) transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, and 2) upstream emissions associated with extracting and processing the fuels, or "Well-To-Tank" (WTT) emissions. Emission factors are sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2021 T&D and WTT Scope 3 emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

199281

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Road Haulage: calculated using 2021 primary data related to the fuels used - diesel, CNG, evolution diesel, HVO and biodiesels. The emission factors for fuel use was multiplied by the number of litres used to produce a figure in tonnes CO₂e. Emission factors for majority of fuels used are sourced from BEIS/DEFRA, with some supplier specific emission factors for certain biodiesels and other alternative fuels are sourced from primary suppliers. Average biofuel blend provided by BEIS 2021. Rail: calculated by using tonne/km provided by our transportation records. Emissions calculated by multiplying tonne/km by the emission factor general rail freight by BEIS 2021, and by the emission factor for rail freight provided by ADEME for freight in France. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO₂e. Shipping: calculated the same way as rail with tonne/km by the general cargo average emission factor from BEIS 2021. This represents a 21.6% decrease versus our 2019 base year and a 25.8% decrease versus our old 2010 baseline year. The decrease in 2021 versus 2019 was due to a decrease in overall KMs travelled by 8% due to the COVID-19. We continue to focus on moving KMs from road to rail and the use of alternative fuels. In 2021, 13.1% of total KMs travelled were completed using alternative fuels or modes versus standard diesel trucks, and the # of KMs travelled using alternative fuels increased from 4.1m in 2019 to 10.8m in 2021.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

4486

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Calculated using 2021 primary wastewater and solid waste data. Solid waste figures are categorized by destination; recycled, composting, incineration, incineration including recovery or landfill. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of waste by the emissions factor appropriate to its destination. Emission factors sourced from DEFRA/BEIS 2021. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO₂e. This represents a 38.7% decrease versus 2019 and a 40.1% decrease versus our 2010 baseline year when represented as tCO₂e. The decrease in 2021 versus 2019 was due to a 6.9% decrease in our wastewater volumes and a 8.7% decrease in our solid waste volumes which also now includes liquid waste.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

939

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Calculated based on 2021 primary data of business journeys rail (domestic and international) and flights (long and short haul). Activity data is multiplied by the relevant emission factor sourced from BEIS 2021. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO₂e. This represents an 91.6% decrease versus our new base year 2019 and a 90.4% decrease versus our old 2010 baseline year. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and changes to working practises, there was a significant drop in emissions from business travel in 2021.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

15282

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from employee commuting are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts. Emissions in this category included both employee commuting and home working emissions for all of 2021. CCEP data for each country was used to understand working hours per year (using a 8hr/day; 40 hour week), and annual leave per country; along with job role and usual work location to estimate number of employees commuting. The EcoAct commuting model was used to calculate employee commuting emissions for 2019, for January – March 2020, and for April -December 2020 for those employees still assumed to be commuting based on job role (e.g. manufacturing, certain field sales roles) and usual work location (e.g., production facility). Home working emissions, energy use from office equipment, home heating and cooling (where appropriate), which would not have occurred in an office-working scenario, was used for the working from home period, April – December 2020. Job role (e.g., office based) and usual work location (e.g., head office) data was used to estimate the number of employees working from home vs. commuting during this period. When calculating the base case office equipment emissions, the power consumption of laptops, secondary screens, printers, and lighting was accounted for. For the workstation power consumption, an average “in use” power load per desk of 140 Watts, calculated in the CIBSE Guide F (2012)⁵, was used. For the use of lighting in the home office, which can vary greatly, an allowance of 10 Watts was assumed throughout the year. Commuting emissions calculated as follows: For each commuting travel type (e.g. walking, private transport, public transport) - FTE by Country * Average Commuting time by Country * Average speed by Transportation type * Emissions by Transportation type by distance. Emission factors are derived using: 1) average commuting time by country (Stutzer, A. and Frey, B.S. based on data from European Foundation (2000)& US Census Bureau (2000), 2) survey data from EcoAct clients and DEFRA/BEIS factors for transportation, 3) World Bank data on commuting patterns by country (time spent commuting, average distance, ratio of private to public transport by country).

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

628

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

10

Please explain

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target. Upstream leased assets relates to the electricity deemed to be associated with home charging CCEP's fleet of electric & hybrid vehicles. Countries have been allocated an average number of recharges per week influenced by any repayment mechanisms they may have. This is combined with standard battery size information and fleet size to calculate an amount of electricity consumed. In some countries, we now use actual KWh of electricity consumed where we can connect to employees home chargers. This consumption is then multiplied by the location based IEA factor for each country in order to generate a tCO₂e figure. We expect to see emissions for this category grow as we transition to EV100. 2021 versus 2019 saw an increase of 53.2% in CO₂e mainly driven by a doubling on plug-in and pure electric vehicles in our fleet (from 474 in 2019 to 905 in 2021). The number of pure electric vehicles also increased which have larger batteries than plug-in hybrids.

Downstream 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

Emissions reported under this category in previous reporting years were resulting from the operation of cold drink equipment (CDE). These emissions have been reallocated as Downstream Leased Assets emissions. Therefore emissions in this category are now 0.

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

We do not sell any semi-finished goods to any third party. All our products are sold ready for consumption. Therefore, scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

94352

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify (Greenhouse gases and products that contain or form greenhouse gases that are emitted during use)

Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify (Products that indirectly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use)

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

0

Please explain

Two sources of emissions are calculated and relevant: 1. CO₂ release by consumer (71,620 tCO₂e) : Emissions from CO₂ release by consumer are calculated and are part of our SBTi target boundary. Calculated based on BIER Guidance2 version 4.1 (July 2019) . Emissions from customer release when the product is consumed was included if fossil-based and not included if biogenic based. 2. Refrigeration of product bought by customers (22,732 tCO₂e): Emissions from refrigeration of product purchased by consumer are calculated, but are not part of our SBTi target boundary, are not included within our annual external assurance, and are not included in our Scope 3 disclosure in our Integrated Report and Accounts. The Use of Sold Product model is based on the LCA of Coca-Cola products conducted in 2013. For each packaging type (PET, can, glass bottle), energy consumption required for chilling was calculated based on the volume of liquid and the packaging weight following the steps outlined below. Country specific IEA 2021 grid electricity emission factors were then applied to calculate emissions generated from home chilling

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

8808

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from End of Life (EoL) disposal of packaging by consumers are calculated and included in our SBTi target. EoL emissions are included in our reported emissions from packaging (split between Category 1 for recycled materials and Category 12 for packaging that is not recycled). Recycling rates used for the calculations are obtained from a variety of sources. The data sources that we have used this year in our packaging recovery and value chain carbon footprint calculations can be found below.

Sources for these rates include a variety of local and national collection partners, and we use their most recently published rates at the time of preparation of this publication. [Sources include: • Belgium: Fostplus (2019/20) • France: CITEO (2019/20) • Germany: GVM (2018/19/20) • Great Britain: Tetrapak (2018), Alupro (2019/20), DEFRA (2020), RECOUP (2018/20), ACE (2020) • Iceland: Endurvinnslan (2019, 2020) • Luxembourg: Valorlux (2018/19/20) • Netherlands: CE Delft (2018), Afvalfonds Verpakkingen (2018/20), and ACE (2020) • Norway: Infinitum AS (deposit) (2019/20), Sirkel Glass (2019/20), Gronk Punkt Norge (2019/20) • Portugal: APA (2019, 2020), Tetrapak • Spain: Ecoembes (2018, 2019, 2020), Ecovidrio/Ministry of Environment (2020) • Sweden: Returpack AB (2019/20), FTI AB (2018/19/20), (APEAL 2020)

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

451274

Emissions calculation methodology

Asset-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions in this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target. Emissions calculation methodology: emissions in this category result from the operation of cold drink equipment (CDE), including refrigerated coolers, vending machines, dispensing units and coffee equipment, located on our customers' premises. Energy use and resulting emissions for CDE are calculated using a common approach across CCEP. We use supplier data and Coca-Cola test energy consumption rates (KWh/24hrs) for all equipment to calculate a weighted average energy consumption rate by equipment category (by equipment size - single doored coolers for example), by country by year. Weighted average energy consumption rates are based on CDE model types (over 500 different equipment types), which are assigned an average standard energy consumption rate, multiplied by the number of units per model and the operational time (i.e. number of 24hr days). These calculations are conservative in that they assume our equipment is operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Energy saving initiatives which have been introduced to our CDE Fleet - e.g. energy management systems, LED lighting and fitted doors and purchasing new, more efficient equipment - are reflected in the yearly energy reduction rates and weighted averages. Resulting energy consumption figures by country are then multiplied by the country specific emission factor for combined electricity and heat sourced from IEA, 2019. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO₂e. Emissions in this category were previously allocated as "Downstream transportation and distribution" emissions. This represents a 25.8% reduction versus our base year 2019 and a 70.1% reduction versus our old base year 2010. In 2021, through energy reduction initiatives, we reduced the energy use per unit by 5.9% versus 2019. Due to the impact of COVID-19 on our customers, our CDE fleet reduced in size by 9.7% in 2021 versus 2019, while the total energy consumption of our CDE fleet dropped by 15.0% compared with 2019, resulting in a carbon footprint reduction of 156,789 CO₂e.

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 have any relevant franchises. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

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

There were no relevant investment activities with related GHG emissions in 2021. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

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

There are no further relevant upstream activities. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0

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

There are no further relevant upstream activities. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

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

Reporting emissions by "Unit of production" Emissions (metric tons CO₂e): 4.61 Denominator: Per 100,000 sales volume litres Change from last reporting year: Lower Denominator: per 100,000 sales volume litres. This represents a 1% decrease per litre of product compared to 2020 (4.65 to 4.61) and an absolute reduction of emissions of 22,000 tonnes CO₂e, or 3.5% of emissions from sugar versus 2019. The majority of sugar we use in Europe is sugar beet (94.3% in 2021) grown in Denmark, France, GB, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain. The remaining 5.7% comes from cane sugar grown in Brazil, central America, Nicaragua and Swaziland. Our greenhouse gas emissions for sugar are calculated by multiplying the amount of sugar used in the products sold each year (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. We are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Ingredients LCA work and carbon emission factors.

Agricultural commodities

Other (Pulp and paper)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

Reporting emissions by "Unit of production" Emissions (metric tons CO₂e): 0.37 Denominator: Per 100,000 sales volume litres Change from last reporting year: Higher Denominator: per 100,000 sales volume litres. Our greenhouse gas emissions for paper and pulp are calculated by multiplying the amount of material used each year from our packaging specifications (tonnage) in the products we have sold (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. We are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Packaging LCA work and carbon emission factors. For paper and pulp, our emissions per unit production increased 54% compared to 2020 mainly due to using more secondary packaging cardboard (replacing one-way plastic shrink wrap).

Agricultural commodities

Other (Oranges)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

Reporting emissions by "Unit of production" Emissions (metric tons CO₂e): 0.19 Denominator: Per 100,000 sales volume litres Change from last reporting year: Lower Denominator: per 100,000 sales volume litres. Our emissions per unit production for oranges equals 0.19 metric tonnes CO₂e. This represents a 64% decrease compared to 2020. Emissions associated with our ingredients were calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country, multiplied by the types of ingredients at product beverage level (e.g. Diet Coke, Coca-Cola). Ingredients included within our boundary, including our concentrate together with the juices, sugar and sweeteners also used to produce our products. Emissions factors used include World Food LCA Data-base, Ecolnvent and bespoke LCA studies e.g. EU Study (Klenk et al. 2012).

Agricultural commodities

Other (Coffee)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

Reporting emissions by "Unit of production" Emissions (metric tons CO₂e): 0.11 Denominator: Per 100,000 sales volume litres Change from last reporting year: About the Same Denominator: per 100,000 sales volume litres. Our emissions per unit production for coffee equals 0.11 metric tonnes CO₂e. This represents a 0% change compared to 2020. Emissions associated with our ingredients were calculated using annual unit case sales volume data by country, multiplied by the types of ingredients at product beverage level (e.g. Diet Coke, Coca-Cola). Ingredients included within our boundary, including our concentrate together with the juices, sugar and sweeteners also used to produce our products. Emissions factors used include World Food LCA Data-base, Ecolnvent and bespoke LCA studies e.g. EU Study (Klenk et al. 2012).

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

Unit of production

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

622100

Denominator: unit of production

Other, please specify (Per 100,000 sales volume litres)

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

622,100 = sucrose/dectrose/fructose/glucose. Reporting emissions by "Unit of production" Emissions (metric tons CO2e): 4.61 Denominator: Per 100,000 sales volume litres Change from last reporting year: Lower Denominator: per 100,000 sales volume litres. This represents a 1% decrease per litre of product compared to 2020 (4.65 to 4.61) and an absolute reduction of emissions of 22,000 tonnes CO2e, or 3.5% of emissions from sugar vs. 2019. The majority of sugar we use in Europe is sugar beet (94.3% in 2021) grown in Denmark, France, GB, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain. The remaining 5.7% comes from cane sugar grown in Brazil, central America, Nicaragua and Swaziland. Our greenhouse gas emissions for sugar are calculated by multiplying the amount of sugar used in the products sold each year (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. We are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Ingredients LCA work and carbon emission factors.

Other

Reporting emissions by

Unit of production

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49551

Denominator: unit of production

Other, please specify (Per 100,000 sales volume litres)

Change from last reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Pulp and Paper: Reporting emissions by "Unit of production" Emissions (metric tons CO2e): 0.37 Denominator: Per 100,000 sales volume litres Change from last reporting year: Higher Denominator: per 100,000 sales volume litres. Our greenhouse gas emissions for paper and pulp are calculated by multiplying the amount of material used each year from our packaging specifications (tonnage) in the products we have sold (sales volume litres) and then multiplying by the appropriate LCA source / emission factor. We are aligned with The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Packaging LCA work and carbon emission factors. For paper and pulp, our emissions per unit production increased 54% compared to 2020 mainly due to using more secondary packaging cardboard (replacing one-way plastic shrink wrap).

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

0.00001717

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

209640

Metric denominator

liter of product

Metric denominator: Unit total

12212980351

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

0.3

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

We saw a 4.2% increase in scope 1 emissions in 2021 versus 2020, but a 7.8% decrease in scope 2 emissions in 2021 versus 2020. Our production volume (litres of product) increased 4.25% from 11.7 billion in 2020 to 12.2 billion in 2021. This resulted in an overall decrease of 0.3% on the overall intensity figure of 0.00001717 from 0.00001722. This was possible due to energy efficiency initiatives implemented in the reporting year. In 2021 we invested €39.4 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies in Europe, saving approximately 3,252 MWh and 8,508 tCO2e. Due to flexible working we have reduced our office space, this has reduced our scope 2 emissions.

Intensity figure

0.00001809

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

209640

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

11584000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

4.9

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

We saw a 4.2% increase in scope 1 emissions in 2021 versus 2020, but a 7.8% decrease in scope 2 emissions in 2021 versus 2020. Revenue increased from €10.6 billion in 2020 to €11.6 billion in 2021, a 9.3% increase. This resulted in an overall decrease of 4.9% on the overall intensity figure of 0.00001809 from 0.00001902. This was possible due to energy efficiency initiatives implemented in the reporting year. In 2021 we invested €39.4 million in energy, logistics and carbon-saving technologies in Europe, saving approximately 3,252 MWh and 8,508 tCO2e. Due to flexible working we have reduced our office space, this has reduced our scope 2 emissions.

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	201378	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	220	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	702	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	2944	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)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	37494
France	21635
Belgium	22196
Luxembourg	402
Netherlands	8437
Sweden	1128
Norway	1119
Bulgaria	0
Spain	41179
Portugal	3332
Germany	67654
Iceland	668

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)
Operations and Commercial sites	158856
Fleet	46388

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)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16728	2
France	3834	0
Belgium	6056	0
Luxembourg	33	0
Netherlands	10354	88
Sweden	479	268
Norway	183	192
Bulgaria	252	237
Spain	26885	95
Portugal	2679	5
Germany	56355	3508
Iceland	2	2

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)
Operations and Commercial Sites	123838	4396

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	2312	Decreased	1.15	We increased the amount of renewable electricity we used in 2021 by 2.3% compared to 2020 from 552,549 MWh to 565,510 MWh in 2021 (+12,961 MWh). This also includes an increase in the number of production facilities that have on-site solar installations from five in 2020 to eight in 2021. If we compare the +12,961 MWh from renewable energy versus non renewable energy, this saves circa. 2,312 tCO2e (calculation is based on an average IEA factor of 0.1784 as we have increased renewable consumption across multiple countries and 0.1784 is the average IEA factor for UK/France/Spain/Portugal/Germany/Netherlands/Belgium/Norway/Sweden. $(12,961 \times 0.1784 = 2,312)$). Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased from 201,694 tCO2e in 2020 to 209,640 tCO2e in 2021. Therefore, the calculation for the emissions value percentage should be $(-2,312/201,694) \times 100 = -1.15\%$.
Other emissions reduction activities	8508	Decreased	4.2	Calculation: $(8,508/201,694) \times 100 = 4.2\%$. In 2021, energy and carbon reduction activities across CCEP's Operations have resulted in avoided Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. In 2021, we invested €39.4m in energy, logistics and carbon saving technologies and through these activities, we reduced our emissions in these areas by 8,508 tCO2e. Our total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 201,694 tCO2e. Therefore we arrived at 4.2% through $(8,508/201,694) \times 100 = 4.2\%$.
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	18766	Increased	9.3	Our gross scope 1 and 2 emissions increased from 201,694 tCO2e in 2020 to 209,640 tCO2e in 2021 (a change of +7946 tCO2e). This increase was due to a change in output driven by our production volumes recovering from the Covid-19 pandemic and therefore increasing by 4.3% from 11.7 billion litres in 2020 to 12.2 billion litres in 2021. Despite this increase in production, emissions have not grown as much as could be expected as last year, due to our renewable energy purchases and other emissions reduction initiatives. In 2021, 10,820 tCO2e were reduced from these activities. Therefore, our net increase was +7946 tCO2e. If these measures had not been taken, increased output alone would have generated an extra 18,766 tCO2e (9.3%) of emissions. The emissions value (percentage) for the change in output was therefore calculated using the following formula: $(18766/201694) \times 100 = 9.30\%$
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

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 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
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)	0	722496	722496
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	562549	3266	565815
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	24707	0	24707
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	8439	<Not Applicable>	8439
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	595695	725762	1321457

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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

39009

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

39009

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

441456

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

399060

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

42396

Comment

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

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

242031

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

2772

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

The rest of the fuel is used for owned and leased vehicles including forklift trucks.

Total fuel**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

722496

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

440841

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

42396

Comment**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	2962	2962	2962	2962
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	24707	24707	24707	24707
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

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

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

85486

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

85486

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

71755

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

71755

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

38827

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

38827

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

234

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

234

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

28030

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

28030

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

16853

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10122

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

26975

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

17763

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

17763

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Bulgaria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

338

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

610

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

948

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

134693

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

134693

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Portugal

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11283

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

11283

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

155526

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13975

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

169501

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

Country/area

Iceland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7718

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

7718

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5884

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

5884

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Directly wired PPA)

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary

of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

France

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Solar, Hydropower)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

71258

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

71258

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

France

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (EDF France - ENR (Electricity from Renewable Source of Energy))

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Iceland

Sourcing method

Default delivered renewable electricity from a grid that is 95% or more renewable and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Renewable electricity technology type

Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7718

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (99.7% of national grid in Iceland is renewable so we have counted this in our renewable purchased electricity numbers for 2021.)

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

7718

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Iceland

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

99.7% of national grid in Iceland is renewable so we have counted this in our renewable purchased electricity numbers for 2021. In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent

assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

153819

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

153819

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Supplied by UniPer Energy Sales)

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

27836

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

27836

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (Engie)

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Spain

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

134633

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

134633

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Spain

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO2e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Portugal

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11270

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

11270

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Spain

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO2e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

79500

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

79500

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Other, please specify (EDF Renewable for Business)

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Belgium

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, solar, CHP)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36459

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

36459

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Belgium

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Luxembourg

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

234

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

234

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Luxembourg

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16647

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

16647

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Sweden

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

Gold Standard Renewable Energy

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Norway

Sourcing method

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

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17291

Tracking instrument used

GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

17291

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)**

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment

In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on the following core KPIs: Scope 1 GHG emissions for CCEP (stationary combustion, mobile combustion, process emissions, and fugitive emissions) / Scope 2 GHG emissions for CCEP (purchased electricity, heat and steam, market and location based) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (from

cold drink equipment, third party distribution by rail and road, business travel by rail, air and road, waste and water) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Packaging) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Ingredients) / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand') / Scope 3 GHG emissions (Full Value Chain 'drink in your hand' (g CO₂e/litre)) / Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) and Percentage of electricity purchased and consumed from renewable sources. This is in addition to other KPIs related to packaging, water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2021 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. The commissioning year of the energy generating facility is not known.

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country.

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Bulgaria

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

610

Comment

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Sweden

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

10122

Comment

To reduce the carbon footprint of our production facilities and warehouses, we're focused on identifying new sources of renewable energy, reducing our fugitive CO₂ losses and using less energy by investing in new equipment and employee training programmes. At our production facility in Jordbro, Sweden, we upgraded the HVAC-system (heat, ventilation, air conditioning) and modernised the building's energy management system. These initiatives helped to save 13% of the plant's entire annual energy use, representing a saving of 18% per litre of beverage produced. Initiatives such as these have helped the site to achieve carbon neutral status in 2021.

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Germany

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat, steam, and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type

Other biomass

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

13975

Comment

To reduce the carbon footprint of our production facilities and warehouses, we're focused on identifying new sources of renewable energy, reducing our fugitive CO₂ losses and using less energy by investing in new equipment and employee training programmes. To support our ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2040, we are aiming for at least eight of our production facilities to be PAS2060 carbon neutral certified by the end of 2023. In 2021, three of our production facilities – Chaudfontaine in Belgium, Vilas del Turbon in Spain and Jordbro in Sweden, were certified as carbon neutral. All three sites use 100% renewable electricity and have invested in projects which have significantly reduced their GHG emissions.

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.17

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

96

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

96

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

96

Comment

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy. Eight of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France and GB now source electricity from solar installations – either from on-site installations, or through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). In 2021, our on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 2,801 MWh of electricity. We have on-site solar installations at our production facilities at Wakefield, Sidcup and Edmonton as well as our Head Office in Uxbridge. In 2020, we signed a 25-year agreement to expand the solar park near our Wakefield production facility, which delivered 5,884 MWh of electricity to the site in 2021 through a PPA agreement. This represents 18% of the total electricity purchased for the site in 2021. This long term agreement will support investment in next-generation solar panels and leading-edge energy storage equipment.

Country/area of generation

France

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.5

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

498

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

498

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

498

Comment

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy. Eight of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France and GB now source electricity from solar installations – either from on-site installations, or through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). In 2021, our on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 2,801 MWh of electricity. We have on-site solar installations at our production facilities at Marseille and a new installation from 2021 at our Toulouse site.

Country/area of generation

Belgium

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

2.6

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

2220

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

2220

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2220

Comment

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is a key part of our renewable electricity strategy. Eight of CCEP's production facilities across Belgium, France and GB now source electricity from solar installations – either from on-site installations, or through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). In 2021, our on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 2,801 MWh of electricity. In Belgium, our carbon-neutral production facility in Chaudfontaine uses on-site solar panels, geothermal heat capture and a hydroelectric turbine to produce more than 17% of the site's energy requirements. In Ghent, on-site solar panels have a capacity of 1,282 KWp and will produce 1,072 MWh of electricity each year – 2.9% of the site's expected energy consumption in 2021. In Antwerp, on-site solar panels will produce 1,013 MWh of electricity each year – 3.7% of the site's expected energy consumption in 2021.

Country/area of generation

Belgium

Renewable electricity technology type

Hydropower

Facility capacity (MW)

0.3

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

147

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)

147

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)

0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)

0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)

0

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

147

Comment

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. In Belgium, our carbon-neutral production facility in Chaudfontaine uses on-site solar panels, geothermal heat capture and a hydroelectric turbine to produce more than 17% of the site's energy requirements.

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization’s renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Using renewable electricity is a key element of our sustainability journey. In Europe, 100% of the electricity we have purchased since 2018 has been from renewable sources. We are aiming to reach 100% renewable electricity in Australia and New Zealand by 2025, and in our other API territories by 2030.

Currently the majority of our renewable electricity is sourced through Guarantees of Origin, which do not add additionality to the grid. Over time we will plan to shift to Power Purchase Agreements, such as the 25-year agreement we established in 2020 to expand the solar park near our Wakefield production facility, delivering 5,884 MWh of electricity to the site in 2021. These types of PPAs will, over time, add additionality to the grid.

We continue to invest in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our production facilities. This includes solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, district heating and hydropower projects located at our own facilities. Solar energy is also a key part of our renewable electricity strategy. Eight of CCEP’s production facilities across Belgium (Antwerp, Chaudfontaine and Ghent), France (Marseille and Toulouse) and GB (Edmonton, Sidcup and Wakefield) now source electricity from solar installations – either from on-site installations, or through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). In 2021, our on-site solar photovoltaic panels generated 2,801 MWh of electricity. We currently use all of the electricity that we produce ourselves, and do not currently add additional renewable electricity to the grid.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description	Energy usage
Metric value	0.32
Metric numerator	3,884,629,960
Metric denominator (intensity metric only)	12,212,980,351
% change from previous year	2.79
Direction of change	Increased
Please explain	CCEP calculates the average energy use ratio of our products as one of our key KPIs. The calculations are based upon total energy usage of our production facilities, based upon monthly site invoice and meter data, divided by the total number of litres of product produced in 2021. 0.32 (rounded up from 0.318 MJ/litre represents a 2.79% increase versus 2020, but a 16.82% reduction compared to 2010. Measure = total energy use (MJ) divided by total production volume litres."

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
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CDP-verification-statement CCEP Europe 2021 22.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

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 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CDP-verification-statement CCEP Europe 2021 22.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CDP-verification-statement CCEP Europe 2021 22.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

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: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

DNV- Independent Assurance for CCEP_(API, Europe)_25.05.2022.pdf
CDP-verification-statement CCEP Europe 2021 22.pdf
CDP-verification-statement CCEP API 2021 22.pdf

Page/section reference

All pages

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Manufacturing energy use ratio MJ/litre of product produced)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Manufacturing energy use ratio (MJ/litre of product produced) In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2020 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. DNV-Independent Assurance for CCEP_25.05.2022.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Percentage of electricity purchased from renewable sources (%))	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Percentage of electricity purchased from renewable sources (%) In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2020 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. DNV-Independent Assurance for CCEP_25.05.2022.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Percentage of electricity consumed from renewable sources (%))	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Percentage of electricity consumed from renewable sources (%) In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2020 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. DNV-Independent Assurance for CCEP_25.05.2022.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Percentage of PET that is rPET)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Percentage of PET that is rPET (%) In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2020 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. DNV-Independent Assurance for CCEP_25.05.2022.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Percentage of packaging that is 100% recyclable %)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 revised – 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information' (revised), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.	Percentage of packaging that is 100% recyclable % In May 2022, DNV provided a limited assurance in accordance with ISAE 3000. The scope and boundary of their assurance included deep dive analysis on this and other core KPIs related to emissions; and also water and sugar reduction, employees, community investment and suppliers not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our 2021 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2020 and our 2021 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. DNV-Independent Assurance for CCEP_25.05.2022.pdf

CDP-
verification-
statement
CCEP
Europe
2021
22.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?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Forests

Project identification

We are taking a limited approach to the use of carbon offsetting, in line with SBTi net zero best practice guidance. To reach net zero by 2040, we are focused on decarbonising our business in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway – by reducing emissions throughout our value chain. When we cannot reduce our emissions any further, we will offset any remaining emissions by purchasing certified carbon credits and over the longer term, by investing in nature-based solutions which remove carbon from the atmosphere. We are already using carbon offsets to make eight of our production facilities carbon neutral by 2023. These sites have all worked to reduce their emissions over the past three years, and have a roadmap to continue to reduce their emissions in the future. In the short term, we will use Gold Standard, or VCS certified carbon credits from existing carbon removal projects to compensate for any remaining emissions at these sites. In 2021, we offset 3,500 tCO₂e of emissions for three PAS 2060 certified carbon neutral sites - Jordbro, Sweden; Chaudfontaine, Belgium; and Vilas del Turbon, Spain. Emissions were offset using Gold Standard credits from a reforestation project in Orinoco, Columbia.

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e)

3500

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e): Risk adjusted volume

3500

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

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

Change internal behavior
Drive low-carbon investment
Stress test investments

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Application

We are piloting the use of a shadow carbon price within Europe. We have established a working group responsible for the assessment and implementation of internal carbon pricing as a mechanism to influence day-to-day business decisions. During 2022, we conducted an assessment of different pricing alternatives and have proposed a preliminary internal carbon pricing level of 100€/tCO₂e within Europe.

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

100

Variance of price(s) used

During 2022, we have proposed a preliminary internal carbon pricing level of 100€/tCO₂e within Europe, with an annual review process.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

We are currently engaged with specific process owners on piloting internal carbon pricing as a shadow price within dedicated business processes in order to leverage learnings and support with future strategy decisions, including the potential Group wide implementation of internal carbon pricing. We are not yet able to disclose any impact or implication, as we are at the beginning of the pilot.

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

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

Other, please specify (We have set a target to ensure that 100% of our "strategic" suppliers set their own science-based carbon reduction targets and transition to using 100% renewable electricity by the end of 2023.)

% of suppliers by number

2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

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

85

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We aim for 100% of our "strategic" suppliers- to set their own science based carbon reduction targets and shift to 100% renewable electricity, by 2023. We have also asked them to begin to share their supplier-specific emissions factors with us, so that we can begin to capture more accurate Scope 3 information. In Europe, CCEP has identified approximately 271 "strategic" suppliers, all of which are engaged with to achieve our target. This group of suppliers has been selected as they account for approximately 85% of our Scope 3 emissions, 2% of our total number of suppliers, and approximately 80% of our spend (covering ingredients (excluding concentrate and juices purchased from TCCC and other franchisors), packaging, energy, capital equipment, building and facilities, fleet and logistics, sales and marketing, IT, telecoms, general administration and professional services; and excludes intercompany spend, customer spend). This group of 271 'strategic suppliers' includes 121 'carbon-strategic' suppliers. These suppliers are those that are responsible for supplying packaging, ingredients, third-party distribution and transportation and cold drink equipment. These carbon strategic suppliers are particularly critical to us achieving our SBTi and Net Zero targets, as they account for almost 80% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We aim for 100% of our 271 strategic suppliers – representing 85% of our Scope 3 emissions - to set their own science based carbon reduction targets, shift to 100% renewable electricity, by 2023, and begin sharing their carbon data with us via supplier emissions factors. This includes our 121 carbon strategic suppliers. Whilst we have asked all of our suppliers to set science based targets through the Science Based Targets Initiative, we are actively tracking the progress made by our "carbon-strategic" suppliers. By the end of 2021, 47% of our 121 carbon strategic suppliers in Europe had already set a science-based emissions reduction target or were engaging with SBTi to do so. We expect this to rise to 80% by the end of 2022, and to reach near 100% by 2023. 2021 was the first year that suppliers have set these targets, so we cannot yet measure emissions reductions as an impact. We are also working with carbon strategic suppliers of our primary packaging and ingredients, to gather their supplier-specific emissions factors, together with The Coca-Cola Company, so that we can accurately measure our progress through 2030. We also engage suppliers on sustainability issues and measure success by tracking the EcoVadis assessment score for all of our strategic suppliers. In 2021, the average EcoVadis assessment score in Europe was 59 and we aim for our suppliers to achieve an average overall score of 65 by 2025. Suppliers that have a low score are asked to develop an action plan and improve their performance. If suppliers do not improve their performance within a set timeframe, they may not be used in the future. We also continue to engage with our carbon strategic suppliers on initiatives to reduce our emissions. With our PET suppliers, we invest in recycled PET (rPET), and in 2021 52.9% of the PET we used was rPET, delivering a reduction in GHG emissions of 78,978 tonnes CO2e (52.9% vs 0% rPET). We also introduced a number of supplier-led packaging innovations, including recycled content in shrink film to reduce carbon emissions. We work with suppliers to invest in low-carbon solutions for our transportation services (e.g. alternative fuels and hybrid vehicles), our cold drink equipment (e.g. energy management devices) and manufacturing equipment (e.g. energy efficiency measures).

Comment

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

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

90

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Over 90% of our GHG emissions are Scope 3 emissions - directly related to ingredients and packaging, third-party transportation and logistics and cold drink equipment. We have identified 271 'strategic' suppliers, which account for the vast majority of Scope 3 emissions. This represents 2% of our total number of suppliers, and 80% of our total spend (which covers ingredients (with the exclusion of concentrate and juices purchased from TCCC and other franchisors), packaging, energy, capital equipment, building & facilities, fleet and logistics, sales & marketing, IT, telecoms, general administration and professional services. Excludes intercompany spend, customer spend). The rationale for covering our 271 'strategic' suppliers is to enable us to address the most material parts of our value chain footprint. This group includes the group of 121 'carbon-strategic' suppliers referenced above. We have integrated climate change KPIs into our supplier risk, evaluation and selection process. Supplier risk is assessed at the initial sourcing phase, which includes sustainability and climate change criteria. We follow the principles of 7-step sourcing which includes taking suppliers through a selection process, with a Request for Information (RFI) being issued prior to creating a supplier shortlist. The RFI requests information on the potential supplier's sustainability strategy, including climate change related KPIs. For suppliers of goods and services which account for a significant percentage of our value chain carbon footprint (e.g. packaging, transportation, cold drink equipment), this includes information on energy use and GHG emissions. In 2021, we started to use data gathered through EcoVadis IQ to proactively manage sustainability risks. In partnership with Resilience, a supply chain risk management software company, we successfully piloted an artificial intelligence tool which helps us to proactively identify potential risks across our entire supply chain that could impact our business. We plan to roll out this tool across our territories in 2022.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have also integrated climate change into the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which apply to all of our suppliers - including our critical suppliers - and the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA), which apply to our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients and raw materials. The SGPs set out the minimum requirements we expect of our suppliers, including environmental protection. The PSA, define what is meant by sustainable sourcing and include standards that our ingredient suppliers are expected to meet. The PSA include a focus on energy management and climate protection, including criteria to ensure that our suppliers maximize energy efficiency, seek to maximize the use of renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural practices. We require all our suppliers to sign up to our SGPs as part of our purchase order process and we made a commitment to ensure that all our suppliers comply with these principles from the end of 2020. We measure success by tracking the % of suppliers which comply with our SGPs. We aim for 100% of our suppliers to comply with our SGPs. In 2021, 97% of our spend in EU and 90.3% of our spend in API was with Tier 1 suppliers which are covered by the SGPs – this includes juices and concentrates purchased from The Coca-Cola Company. The SGPs also apply to suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. We expect that our suppliers implement and cascade the SGPs within their supply chain. We work with suppliers to build SGPs into all new contracts and into multi-year contracts as they renew. We also measure success by tracking the % of our ingredient suppliers which comply with the PSA. In 2021, 100% of our sugar was sourced from suppliers that comply with the PSA. In Europe, we used a total of 80,000 tonnes of board for secondary and tertiary packaging, and marketing materials – 100% was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. In API, 96% of the pulp and paper sourced was FSC or PEFC-certified and PSA-compliant. We aim to expand reporting on this category to include additional areas such as printed and point-of-sale material in the future.

Comment

As part of our SBTi target, we have also committed to support our strategic suppliers to set their own science based carbon reduction targets and shift to 100% renewable electricity by 2023, and to begin sharing their supplier-specific emissions factors with us, so that we can begin to capture more accurate Scope 3 information. While we have asked all of our suppliers to set science based targets through the Science Based Targets Initiative, we are tracking progress against our most critical suppliers of packaging, ingredients, third-party distribution and transportation and cold drink equipment, as these have the most significant progress against our carbon reduction targets. By the end of 2021, nearly half (47%) of our carbon strategic suppliers in Europe had either already set a science-based emissions reduction target or were engaging with SBTi to do so. We expect this to rise to 80% by the end of 2022.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your 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

80

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

60

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

We regularly engage with our major retail customers on climate change and encourage them to help us to reduce GHG emissions within our value chain. The rationale for selecting this group is that our major retail customers make up 80% of the total number of customers, and 60% of our sales volume. Engaging with this group allows us to address the material aspects of our downstream value chain impact. We hold regular roundtable discussions and workshops with our major retail customers on climate change and other sustainability topics, to build awareness and identify actions we can jointly take to reduce GHG emissions. In all markets we have organised stakeholder conversation to explain our net zero by 2040 ambition, roadmaps to reach our target and share Top 10 reduction initiatives. This has included initiatives such as: In 2017, in Spain, we joined ECODES Foundation Community #ForTheClimate initiative, creating HOSTELERIA #PorElClima platform, which aims to reduce the carbon footprint of the hotel, café and restaurant sector, by giving guidance, recommendations and raising awareness of carbon management practices in the industry. In GB, 71% of our hotel, restaurant and cafe (HoReCa) customers told us that a net zero certification would be beneficial to helping them act on climate and so, in partnership with the Sustainable Restaurants Association and Pernod Ricard, we developed the Net Zero Pubs, Bars and Restaurants initiative. Launched in 2021 during COP26 in Glasgow, the platform helps small pubs, bars and restaurants to understand and reduce their carbon emissions. The system is aligned with best practice, including the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, SBTi and Oxford University Principles for Carbon Offsetting, enabling outlets to credibly leverage their carbon credentials with customers and employees. To date, over 200 pubs, bars and restaurants are signed up. In France, in 2021, Coca-Cola became a member of Carrefour Food Transition Pact, a multi-year action plan with Carrefour, one of our largest customers. The Pact is part of Carrefour's vision to "become the world leader of the food transition for all". Annually, as part of the 20Megatons platform, we disclose our progress on carbon reduction emissions to help measure their progress towards their own commitment.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure our success by tracking the number of customers that we collaborate with on climate change. We aim to increase the number of customers engaged in this programmes year on year. In Spain, we measure the success of the HOSTELERIA#PorElClima initiative by tracking the number of participating customers and the number of actions to tackle climate change. In 2020, over 700 customers participated in the programme and over 5,000 actions to tackle climate change were undertaken. In 2021, 1,414 outlets participated in the programme, increasing the number of new customers in the platform by 689 (a 95% increase vs. prior year), and over 17,400 actions to tackle climate change were taken. Ecodes also measured the carbon footprint of 20 of our most committed customers to help them understand their emissions and implement actions to reduce their impact. In Europe, we run front-hauling and back-hauling programmes with suppliers and customers. Front-hauling involves working with suppliers to rationalise the flow of materials into our plants, such as a rail-based system which operates in Sweden to supply sugar. Back-hauling combines customer deliveries with collections to ensure full loads on both the outward and return journeys. We have back-hauling arrangements with customers across Belgium, France, GB and the Netherlands. We are also expanding our use of Eco-Combi trucks in the Netherlands and Belgium. Longer than conventional trucks, these can carry up to 38% more per journey, resulting in a reduction of 59,000 kilometres and 48 tonnes of CO2e per year. We also have ongoing dialogue on climate change and packaging with our major retail customers – aiming to reduce GHG emissions from our packaging. In GB and France, we're working in partnership with Loop™, a zero waste shopping platform, which uses refillable packaging that customers return after use, resulting in less plastic waste. In 2021, we extended an online trial into 10 stores with Tesco in GB, and 20 with Carrefour in France with plans to expand to 500 stores in 2025. We are measuring annual sales volume and conducted in-store interviews with Carrefour to understand consumer perception & acceptance of these new ways of purchasing our products. Behaviour change and shopper adoption will take time and need strong communication to engage with shopper and explain benefits of returnable glass.

C12.1d

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

To deliver our strategy successfully, we need to understand our operating environment, and the relationships between our organisation and the stakeholders we impact. In 2019, we reviewed and revised the list of CCEP's key stakeholders and further developed our stakeholder engagement matrix to consider the inputs, engagement and outcomes of the relationships between CCEP and each of its stakeholder groups.

Throughout the year we have worked with our suppliers, franchisors and other partners to drive our strategy and growth. It is through our approach to communication and collaboration that we are confident we can deliver increased shareholder value over the long term, in ways that are sustainable, responsible and innovative.

Our approach to stakeholder engagement has been endorsed by CCEP's Board of Directors.

"Other partners in the value chain" in this case are defined as consumers, employees, and investors.

Consumers: We have limited direct engagement with consumers, but they have an important role to play in helping to ensure that our packaging is collected and recycled and does not end up as litter or in the oceans. We're determined to use the reach of our brands to encourage everyone to recycle more. Across our markets we support a wide variety of consumer recycling and anti-litter campaigns, as well as putting clear recycling messages across all our packs. We plan to increase our investment in these campaigns.

In 2021, as part of the move to 100% rPET bottles in Norway, all labels were updated with a clear recycling message to consumers. In New Zealand, water brand Pump continues to run a "Refresh, Recycle, Repeat" marketing campaign and on pack labelling. In Fiji, we have operated the Mission Pacific recycling scheme for 21 years, incentivising consumers to return our beverage packaging to a collection centre. In some markets we also include messages advising consumers how best to recycle the packaging, based on the schemes available locally. These messages were rolled out across Western Europe in 2018. We continue to support anti-litter and ocean clean-up initiatives across our territories through local community partnerships.

Employees: We engage directly with our employees and provide the opportunity for two way engagement on sustainability topics – including our climate-related commitments, alongside CCEP's results and other topics. This includes regular town hall meetings (with leadership including the CEO), business updates and 'all hands' meetings. Our people use platforms to ask questions, including on local language internal communication platforms, Redline in Europe and Workplace in API. These and other communications channels provide a regular cadence of information. Our Accelerate Performance training programme which reaches employees in all of our territories includes an update on the progress we are making against our sustainability action plan – including our climate-related commitments. We also support our local communities by encouraging our people to participate in volunteering activities connected to our sustainability commitments, such as litter clean-up campaigns and charity fundraising events. Our volunteering policy enables all employees to use two paid working days per year to volunteer for a charity or cause of their choice. Following some easing of COVID-19 government restrictions, employee volunteering opportunities increased from 2020. In 2021, employees across our territories dedicated 17,510 hours of volunteering time.

In GB, employees volunteer for Hubbub's Treasure Your River campaign to combat river litter. We have similar partnerships with Mares Circulares in Portugal and Spain, River clean up and Dokano in Belgium and Nature Protection and Trinkwasserwald in Germany. In Indonesia, we support the Bali Beach Clean Up programme and Coca-Cola Forests, a tree planting and environmental education programme.

Investors: Our CEO and CFO engage regularly with investors and potential investors and regularly attend investor conferences and events. All of our investor presentations (available on our corporate website) include an update on the progress we are making against our sustainability action plan, including our GHG emissions reduction targets. During 2021 we engaged directly on sustainability issues - including climate change and our GHG emissions - on a 1:1 basis with many existing and prospective investors. Our Chairman and Senior Independent Director are also available for consultation with investors throughout the year. Led by Investor Relations, our annual investor engagement plan included investor roadshows with ESG specific conferences. Much of our interaction in 2021 was virtual as a result of COVID-19. In 2021, the AGM was held as a closed meeting in line with prevailing COVID-19 guidelines and in accordance with CCEP's Articles of Association. Shareholders were given the opportunity to put questions to the Board ahead of the meeting via the Company's website.

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

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

We have asked our suppliers to set their own science-based carbon reduction targets and to shift to 100% renewable electricity and to begin sharing their carbon footprint data with us by 2023 in Europe and by 2025 in API.

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

80

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

19

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Other, please specify (We send questionnaires to suppliers twice a year and monitor the SBTi database)

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

Other, please specify (Setting a science based target is a key criterion in our sourcing process. Suppliers who are not committed to set targets by 2023 in Europe will find it harder to do business with us.)

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

Other, please specify (Sustainable agricultural practices - including energy management and climate protection)

Description of management practice

We proactively engage with our suppliers to ensure the raw ingredients for our beverages are sourced sustainably. We are committed to sourcing 100% of our agricultural ingredients and raw materials sustainably. The Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) are crucial to achieving our commitment. The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. We apply these common PSA to the key agricultural ingredients that we purchase – this includes beet and cane sugar, pulp and paper, orange, apple and lemon juices, coffee and tea. In 2021, 100% of our sugar was sourced by suppliers which were in compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSA. In 2021, 97% of our spend in Europe was with Tier 1 suppliers which are covered by the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) – this includes juices and concentrates purchased from The Coca-Cola Company. The SGPs also apply to suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands.

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing

Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Together with TCCC, we work together with third-party organisations, such as Rainforest Alliance, the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform (SAI), Rainforest Alliance and Bonsucro, to develop pathways to PSA compliance for our main agricultural suppliers and commodities. Together with TCCC and SAI we have worked on the development of an online Farmer Self-Assessment (FSA) tool, which makes demonstrating compliance with the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture easier for farmers and facilitates enhanced supply chain transparency. Farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices against a range of environmental, social and economic indicators. The tool provides farmers with the information they need to make their operations more sustainable and it enables them to share their progress with customers and suppliers within their own supply chains. Achieving net zero emissions by 2040 will require significant and close collaboration with our suppliers. To raise awareness of our new climate strategy among suppliers, we held a virtual Supplier Day event in October 2020 and we organised a Renewable Electricity webinar in 2021 in which we invited all our "strategic" suppliers in Europe. During the discussion we focused on the importance of collaboration, as well as sharing experience and insights on carbon reduction solutions. We have asked our suppliers to take action on three key areas by 2023: set their own science based emissions reduction targets; use 100% renewable electricity; and share their carbon footprint data with CCEP. In 2019, we conducted a category risk mapping exercise with EcoVadis to better understand any risks associated with a particular supplier or ingredient. We focused on sugar, coffee and tea, and have subsequently developed a sustainability risk management strategy. The mapping has helped to identify supplier risk based upon commodity. In 2021, we started to use data gathered through EcoVadis IQ to proactively manage sustainability risks. In partnership with Resilience, a supply chain risk management software company, we successfully piloted an artificial intelligence tool which helps us to proactively identify potential risks across our entire supply chain that could impact our business. We plan to roll out this tool across our territories in 2022.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)

Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

(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 directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

We are growing our business and brands as a force for good, managing our social and environmental impact and aiming to make our people and our stakeholders proud of our actions. Our focus on long-term value creation and innovation positions sustainability at the heart of everything we do. We are proud pioneers; we were one of the first companies to set a science based emissions reduction target before COP21 in 2015 and we actively participated in discussions during COP26 in Glasgow in 2021. We continue to set ambitious sustainability targets. We are doing this through our sustainability action plan – This is Forward – created with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and developed through continuous consultation with our stakeholders in Europe. We are focused on extending our sustainability action plan to include all of our territories in Europe and API. Through This is Forward, we are taking action on six key social and environmental areas where we know we can have a significant impact, and which our stakeholders want us to prioritise. In each of these areas we have made a number of commitments that align with the targets underpinning the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Over the last decade, we've made strong progress in reducing GHG emissions across our entire value chain. However, much more needs to be done. We launched a new climate strategy in December 2020, including an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2040, and to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (vs 2019). Our 2030 GHG reduction target has been approved by the SBTi as being in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC. We've set targets for our business in Europe, and in 2022 we will set a new science-based emissions reduction target, which will include our API territories.

Public_Policy_Engagement_July2022.pdf

2021 Forward on Climate.pdf

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

Our 2030 GHG reduction target has been approved by the SBTi as being in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC. As an influential global business, we use our voice to guide public policy and drive the transition to a low-carbon future. The way we operate our business is impacted by policy developments, mainly related to taxation on our packaging, ingredients and the introduction of requirements for the design & waste management of our packaging, such as reuse & deposit return systems. We engage in political advocacy to ensure our views & interests are understood by those who have potential to impact the laws, regulations and policies that could impact our business. We do this through trade associations, which lobby on our behalf for the causes & industries they represent. We also engage in direct advocacy, usually with support of agencies but it's a small part of our activity. Within our Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) function, our Chief PACS Officer is the ELT member with overall management responsibility for our ESG Committee. The ESG Committee of our Board of Directors have primary ownership of sustainability issues and are responsible for monitoring CCEP's progress against our sustainability action plan 'This is Forward' targets, including packaging, climate and water, and reviews all major environmental-based investments, risks, and water related activities to ensure that they are aligned. Any inconsistencies in our methods to influence policy in relation to these would be highlighted through discussion with them and decisions made in this forum. This governance structure helps ensure that our positions and activities are consistent and aligned with our sustainability targets. Our PACS function reviews CCEP's policy positions on a local and international level. Each of our territories has a Public Affairs (PA) lead. Any changes to policy which could influence CCEP's climate policy or commitments, is discussed in weekly PACS Leadership Team meets. The corporate and local PA leads are responsible for the relationships with - and the strategy and advocacy of - relevant trade associations. They are active members, often serving on Executive Committees, and ensure our values and positions are reflected. We also work in partnership with PA professionals engaged by our brand owners – in particular TCCC – to represent the interests of our company and brands publicly and with political organisations.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Climate Change Low Carbon Economy)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Within the wider context of the EU Green Deal, we have engaged on the European Climate Law and the EU's "Fit-for-55 Package" all aimed at the EU's GHG emissions reduction targets of at least 55% 2030, in line with the EU's goal to become carbon neutral by 2050.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Austria

Belgium

Bulgaria

Croatia

Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

CCEP is a member of the EU Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change (CLG EU) which was established in 2007. The group brings together progressive European business leaders who believe that there is an urgent need to develop new and longer term policies for tackling climate change. As a member of the Corporate Leaders Group, we have been active in supporting European Union (EU) policymakers in their work to increase the EU's GHG emissions reduction targets for 2030, in line with the EU's goal to become carbon neutral by 2050. We signed the Corporate Leaders Group CEO statement, which urges EU leaders to set a target to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030. In May 2020, we joined 150 other companies in signing the Recover Better business statement, a call to action for business leaders and governments around the world to prioritise science based climate action in their recovery efforts, convened by the SBTi, the UN Global Compact and We Mean Business. We also work directly with Skift in Norway and the Haga Initiative Business Climate Leaders in Sweden to advocate for progressive climate-related policies. In 2021, we joined over 700 of the world's largest organisations and the We Mean Business Coalition (WMB), to call for G20 nations to step up their climate ambitions and adopt stronger targets to mitigate the worst effects of climate change. We support calls for EU policy makers to introduce net-zero emission reduction targets, in line with IPCC expectations. This will require EU leaders to advance a robust and ambitious 2030 energy and climate policy, alongside an energy security strategy that will enable Europe to meet its long-term climate objectives and drive sustainable growth and job creation. In November 2021 we participated in events and discussions alongside other progressive businesses, CLG EU and WMB during the COP26 Climate talks in Glasgow. We support the #Allinfor2030 campaign which aims to encourage businesses to turn ambition into action and support the EU's 2030 climate ambitions.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Circular economy

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Within the wider context of the EU Green Deal, we have engaged on the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, as well as on the EU Waste Framework Directive, the EU 'Packaging and Packaging Waste' Directive and the EU 'Single Use Plastics' Directive

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia

Slovenia
Spain
Sweden

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

At the EU level and in every market where we do business, we are directly engaged in positive and collaborative conversations with public and private stakeholders about ways to improve the environmental sustainability of our packaging with a focus on boosting recycling, reduce waste and to help tackle littering. We have directly engaged with EU institutions such as the European Commission on the development of the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, the implementation of the EU Plastics Strategy and the EU Single Use Plastics Directive and are now involved in the review of the EU Waste Management Directive and the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive. In GB we have been instrumental in establishing Circularity Scotland, which will help develop and administer the deposit return scheme (DRS) we expect to see established in Scotland in 2023. We are also supporting the introduction of DRS legislation in England and Wales. In Portugal, where legislation is already in place, we continue to work closely with policymakers to implement it.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

CCEP fully supports the concept of a circular economy and the carbon benefits that it will bring. Our life cycle analysis studies have shown that when we are able to use recycled content in our packaging we can significantly decrease its carbon footprint. As a result we support interventions which will help create this circularity for our packaging, including well-designed Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), which are already in place in some of our countries of operation and which serve to encourage high consumer recycling rates and produce high quality plastic and metal recycle.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Packaging tax / Beverage Deposit Return Systems)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

So far, within the EU, the introduction of taxes and separate collection systems for packaging such as deposit return systems is a Member State competence. Though we are engaging with EU institutions such as the European Commission to discuss the latter as part of the review of the EU Waste Management Directive and EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, most of our engagement on these topics happens at the national level in countries where a packaging tax or deposit return system is already implemented or is considered or decided.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We engage directly and indirectly with stakeholders, including policy makers, where we believe our experience, ambitions and points of view are of relevance. Deposit Return Systems: We have been engaging with EU institutions on the development of the EU Circular Economy Action Plan, and are now involved in the transposition of the EU Single Use Plastics Directive in national legislation, as well as with the review of the EU Waste Management Directive and the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive. This also pertains the inclusion of the introduction of well-designed deposit return systems for beverage packaging in EU Member States through the directives. In Member States where deposit return systems are already considered or decided we also engage directly and indirectly with policy makers with the aim to ensure these systems are designed in the most effective and efficient way for our industry and business. Packaging Taxes: We have been engaging with Member State policy makers where the introduction of a packaging tax as a result of the so-called EU Packaging Levy was considered or decided to ensure these taxes are just and not in breach of the EU Single Market.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Deposit Return Systems: We believe that Deposit Return Systems for beverage packaging can support high collection and recycling rates for beverage packaging if designed well. Amongst other elements, well-designed means that Deposit Return Systems should be setup and run by the obliged industry in a non-for-profit way, have a relevant packaging scope at a national scale and be run under strict governance rules within a supportive regulatory framework. Per the EU Waste Framework Directive, unredeemed deposits and the value of the secondary materials should remain with producers within a Deposit Return System. Packaging Taxes: With the recent Circular

Economy Package, Plastics Strategy, 'Single use Plastics' Directive, Circular Plastics Alliance, EU Plastics Pact and European Green Deal, there are many regulatory and voluntary initiatives addressing the sustainability of packaging in general and plastic packaging in particular. We support goal-oriented and non-discriminatory taxes in principal, however we do not believe that packaging taxes should be added on top of the aforementioned regulatory and voluntary initiatives, before these initiatives have been given the opportunity to prove their effectiveness.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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 represents the European soft drinks industry. Its members produce still drinks, cordials, dilutables, carbonates, fruit drinks, energy drinks, iced teas and coffees, squashes and sports drinks.)

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 members are committed to driving efficiency in the key areas of water stewardship, climate protection and sustainable packaging. UNESDA's 2019-2024 Aspirations states that "We fully support the European Commission's objective of building a sustainable Europe by 2030, and for the circular economy to continue to be a major priority at EU level. As the soft drinks industry we are working hard to continue being the frontrunners in making our products and packaging more sustainable. Climate change has crucial implications for the sustainability and competitiveness of our sector. We ask policy makers to drive forward an ambitious political framework to address climate change, based on evidence, economic impact, best practices and effective and inclusive solutions." <https://www.unesda.eu/sustainable/> CCEP is an active member of UNESDA and supports its Environmental Responsibility and carbon reduction objectives through its Board Membership. As a member of its Environmental Committee, CCEP worked with UNESDA to develop a series of environmental goals/pledges on issues such as recycled content in packaging and packaging collection/recovery. In addition, members recognize that environmental protection is a joint societal effort and therefore requires a common, consistent and coordinated approach. Across all of our industry energy is an important issue and UNESDA is focused on driving energy efficiency, conservation and reduction wherever possible. Our industry is part of a wider supply chain and we work closely with stakeholders and their partners to contribute jointly to a better environment. To reduce the carbon footprint of our production facilities and warehouses, we focus on identifying new renewable sources of energy, reducing our fugitive CO2 losses and using less energy by investing in new equipment and in training programmes for our employees. At bottling plants, the energy use ratio is about 0.318 MJ per litre of beverage produced. Packaging is a key resource for the sector and a major contributor to the sector's carbon footprint and UNESDA has taken a number of steps to introduce sustainable packaging policies as well as effective systems for reduction, recovery, recycling and reuse. UNESDA is a founding member of the PET Platform which gathers key players in the packaging chain and is committed to the use of 100% recycled plastic. The industry currently exceeds legal packaging recovery targets in a range of 50-80%.

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

166000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Our membership fee enables the organisation as a whole. The main issues UNESDA is focusing on are: EU Green Deal, including Circular Economy Action Plan and Farm-to-Fork strategy (nutrition labelling and nutrient profiles); EU packaging waste legislation (EU Waste Framework Directive, EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive and EU 'Single Use Plastics' Directive).

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (EUROPEN, the European Organization for Packaging and the Environment, representing the packaging industry value chain.)

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)

EUROPEN members are committed to developing and using packaging which contributes to the achievement of the European Union's Sustainable Development Strategy and in particular the Commission's Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan. EUROPEN members are actively engaged in making the packaging supply chain industry sustainable through continuous innovation, through their own activities and voluntary industry commitments. EUROPEN advocates for packaging related issues, such as packaging recovery methods and packaging taxation elimination. Members include packaging producers, fillers, packers and importers. Together with EUROPEN, we have indirectly engaged on the European Commission's revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, EU Green Deal and Circular Economy Action Plan. We have engaged with stakeholders to provide input into the EU Single Use Plastics Directive's secondary legislation elements and transposition in Member States. CCEP is an active member of EUROPEN and supports these Environmental Responsibility objectives through its Board Membership and Chair position. As a member we also contributed to the development of its public positions.

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

21000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

The main topics of interest in 2021 were the EU Green Deal, Circular Economy Action Plan, the review of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive and the continuing transposition of the Single-use-Plastic Directive.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Mares Circulares (Circular Seas) is an ambitious program initiated in 2018 in Spain and Portugal, supported by Chelonia Association, the Ecomar Foundation, the Association Vertidos Cero and the Liga para a Protecção da Natureza. The programme aims to promote a circular economy, reduce impacts of marine litter through its removal from coastal and aquatic environments, return PET plastic into the production chain, and create awareness and training for citizens and promoting a circular economy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

250000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

In Spain, in 2021 we continued our support for the Mares Circulares programme, in partnership with Ecomar Foundation, in the fight against ocean littering. The initiative helps clean coasts, seabeds and aquatic environments, creating awareness and training for citizens and promoting a circular economy.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

CCEP_INTEGRATED-REPORT_WEB_FINAL_18MAR.pdf

Page/Section reference

Performance indicators (sustainability) page 3; Business strategy pages 16-17; Sustainability action plan pages 18-19; Sustainability governance framework page 20; Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) pages 21-22; Climate pages 23-26; Packaging pages 27-28; Society pages 29-30; Drinks pages 31-32; Water pages 33-34; Supply chain pages 35-36; Our people pages 37-39; Principle risks pages 42-47; Risk factors pages 195-202

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our 2021 Integrated Report includes progress on our sustainability commitments, disclosed alongside our financial performance. All references to This is Forward sustainability action plan commitments and progress in this current disclosure solely refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) for 2021, unless stated otherwise. Our operations in Europe account for 78% of our total revenue. We are working towards a full set of consolidated sustainability performance data for the combined business. We have publicly reported our carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2021) for CCEP in Europe in our 2021 Integrated Report and our Sustainability Stakeholder Report. The reports also include some of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for API.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021 Forward on Packaging.pdf
2021 Forward on Water.pdf
2021 Forward on Supply Chain.pdf
2021 Forward on Climate.pdf
2021 Forward on Society – Our People.pdf
2021 Forward on Drinks.pdf
2021 Forward on Society – Our Communities.pdf

Page/Section reference

All pages in each factsheet.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures

Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Attached are the 7 factsheets of our online sustainability reporting covering the 6 pillars of our This is Forward sustainability action plan (separate factsheets are provided for Our people and Our communities within the Society pillar). These factsheets cover our strategy, progress and best practices within our territories. The home page of our online sustainability report: <https://www.cocacolaep.com/sustainability/> contains additional information on our approach to reporting, sustainability governance, listening to our stakeholders section and operating with integrity section. Reporting documents and associated materials are available at: <https://www.cocacolaep.com/sustainability/download-centre/>

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021-Country-data.pdf
2021-Corporate-Data-Approach-Methodology.pdf

Page/Section reference

All pages of both documents

Content elements

Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our Corporate and Country data tables provide an overview of our 2019-2020-2021 progress compared to 2010 baseline. All references to This is Forward sustainability action plan commitments and progress in this current disclosure solely refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) for 2021, unless stated otherwise. Our operations in Europe account for 78% of our total revenue. We have publicly reported our carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2021) for CCEP in Europe in our Corporate and Country data tables. The reports also include some of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for some of our API territories. The Corporate data table document also details our approach to reporting and methodology.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2021-GRI-TCFD-and-SASB-disclosure.pdf

Page/Section reference

All pages

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics
Other, please specify

Comment

This document includes our performance over the past 12 months against the Global Reporting Index (GRI), the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). Our 2021 Integrated Report and our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder report have been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) principles for defining report content and report quality, and are in accordance with the GRI Standards: Core option (2020 update). Based on the material issues identified by our internal and external stakeholders, we've mapped these against the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) Standard and identified the external boundaries associated with each. The reporting information in the Sustainability Stakeholder Report (SSR) has been developed carefully to cover the GRI Standard topics on an issue-by-issue basis. Within these aspects, the CCEP boundary always covers all territories (A) where CCEP has operations. It complements and serves as part of our 2021 Communication on Progress to the United Nations Global Compact. In 2020, we voluntarily published our first disclosure against the recommendations of TCFD ; we will continue to do this on an annual basis. In 2021, we began work to assess how our business may be impacted in the long term from climate-related risks, with a particular focus on production facilities and the availability of key ingredients in our value chain. Our 2021 Integrated report is the first year where we disclose our alignment to the TCFD recommendations. Our online 2021 Sustainability Stakeholder Report is the fourth time that Coca-Cola Europacific Partners has reported to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board framework. The report has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) principles at Core level. It has been independently assured on a limited basis by DNV. The work completed by DNV and their conclusion is described in the Independent Assurance Statement.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Our-approach-to-environmental-management-2022.pdf
Our-approach-to-biodiversity-and-forest-stewardship-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

All pages of each document.

Content elements

Comment

Our approach to environmental management Our approach to biodiversity and forest stewardship

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

MP2

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Soil

Water

Other, please specify (Crop protection / Harvest and post-harvest handling)

Description of impacts

We proactively engage with our suppliers to ensure the raw ingredients for our beverages are sourced sustainably. We are committed to sourcing 100% of our key agricultural ingredients and raw materials sustainably. The Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA) are crucial to achieving our commitment. The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They refer to specific forest and biodiversity conservation practices such as no conversion of forests for new agricultural production, protection of endangered species, and, where possible, restoration of ecosystem services that our suppliers of agricultural ingredients and bio-based packaging materials are expected to implement, in addition to existing requirements on human and workplace rights, the environment and farm management systems. We apply these common PSA to the key agricultural ingredients that we purchase – this includes beet and cane sugar, pulp and paper, orange, apple and lemon juices, coffee and tea. In 2021, 100% of our sugar was sourced through suppliers in compliance with the PSA, and 97% of our 2021 spend was with suppliers who agreed to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

Together with TCCC, we work with third party organisations, such as Rainforest Alliance, the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform (SAI) and Bonsucro, to develop pathways to compliance for our main agricultural suppliers. As a SAI member, we have worked on the development of an online Farmer Self-Assessment (FSA) tool, which will make demonstrating compliance with the PSA easier for farmers and will facilitate enhanced supply chain transparency. Farmers can self-assess the sustainability of their agricultural practices against a range of environmental, social and economic indicators. Also applicable to other agricultural ingredients such as juices, the FSA provides farmers with the information they need to make their operations more sustainable. It also enables them to share their progress with customers and suppliers within their own supply chains. We closely collaborate with our customers and suppliers to implement crop-specific programs and plans for jointly meeting our objectives and principles, building industry-wide collaborations and developing partnership to gain alignment, share best practice and effect change, convening supplier workshops e.g. our Supplier Sustainability Summit to share information, best practices and collaborate on the development of innovative sustainability projects, and recognizing outstanding performance through our 'Supplier of the year' and 'Sustainability Supplier of the Year awards'. To raise awareness of our new climate strategy among suppliers, we held a virtual Supplier Day event in October 2020. During the discussion we focused on the importance of collaboration to achieve our ambition, as well as sharing experience and insights on carbon reduction solutions. In 2018, in partnership with TCCC, we conducted a risk assessment for our main ingredients. Together with TCCC, we are also developing sourcing guidelines to provide transparent criteria for our ingredient suppliers to outline the sustainability standards they should meet.

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, board-level oversight	Our Board of Directors has five committees including an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee. All members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, are non-executive directors, the majority of whom (three) are independent non-executive directors. The ESG Committee is responsible for overseeing our "This is Forward" strategy and goals for sustainability (including performance against them). It is also responsible for overseeing the risks our company faces – including those related to climate and environment. The Committee is responsible for identifying, analysing, evaluating and monitoring the social, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns which could affect our business activities or performance. The Committee oversees performance against our sustainability strategy, targets and activities to ensure they are aligned. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board regarding how we should respond to social, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns to more effectively achieve its business and sustainability goals.	<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	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<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 Livelihood, economic & other incentives Other, please specify (We are conducting a biodiversity-related risk assessment of our own operations and value chain to inform the development of biodiversity-related commitments to be incorporated into This is Forward, our sustainability action plan.)

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 voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Other, please specify (Our approach to biodiversity and forest stewardship outlines our commitment to restoring and enhancing biodiversity. We are working to incorporate biodiversity-related commitments into This is Forward, our sustainability action plan.)	Our approach to biodiversity and forest stewardship outlines our commitment to restoring and enhancing biodiversity - all pages; Our contribution to the SDGs - all pages; Forward on Supply Chain factsheet - all pages Our-approach-to-biodiversity-and-forest-stewardship-2022.pdf Our-contribution-to-UN-SDGs-2022.pdf 2021 Forward on Supply Chain.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 Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

On 10 May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners plc acquired Coca-Cola Amatil Limited, changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners plc (CCEP) and established a new segment within our operating model: Australia, the Pacific and Indonesia (API).

The company is listed on Euronext Amsterdam, Nasdaq Stock Market, London Stock Exchange and Spanish Stock Exchanges, and trades under the symbol CCEP. We are headquartered in London, UK.

CCEP is a leading consumer goods group, making, selling and distributing an extensive range of primarily non-alcoholic ready to drink beverages. We offer consumers some of the world's leading brands, including Coca-Cola, Diet Coke, Coca-Cola Light, Coca-Cola Zero Sugar, Fanta, Sprite, plus a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks, ready to drink teas and coffees, and alcohol.

Across our operations, we serve 600 million consumers and help 1.75 million customers across 29 countries grow. In 2021, we sold approximately 2.8 billion unit cases, generating approximately €13.8 billion in revenue and €1.9 billion in operating profit. We combine the strength and scale of a large, multi-national business with an expert, local knowledge of the customers we serve and communities we support.

In Europe, we operate 45 manufacturing sites across 13 countries, and in API operate 24 manufacturing sites across six countries and distribute across the Pacific.

We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done to continue to reduce the sugar and calories in our drinks, the impact of our packaging, and our carbon and water footprints. At CCEP, we want sustainability to support every part of how we do business and our strategy is underpinned by "This is Forward", our sustainability action plan that we launched in 2017, in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC). Through the plan, we address key global sustainability issues where we know we can make a difference, in line with the priorities and concerns of our stakeholders. These include climate, water, supply chain, packaging, society and drinks. "This is Forward" relates to our activities in Europe; in 2022 we will extend our commitments to include all our territories in Europe and API.

In December 2020, we launched a new climate strategy, including an ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040 and a target to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019). Our GHG reduction target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as being in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The targets were set for our business in Europe, and in 2022 we will set a new science based emissions reduction target, including our API territories.

Over 90% of our value chain GHG emissions come from our supply chain. This is why we have committed to support our strategic suppliers to set their own science based carbon reduction targets, and shift to 100% renewable electricity by 2023. In 2016, we signed up to the Climate Group's RE100 initiative. Since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity in Europe comes from renewable sources, and we're committed to achieve the same in Australia and New Zealand by 2025 and in other API territories by 2030. In 2021, we joined The Climate Group's EV100 initiative, committing to accelerate our transition to electric vehicles by 2030 in Europe. In 2019, together with TCCC, we completed a climate risk scenario assessment, in line with guidance from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The assessment identified the physical and transition risks we could face as a result of climate change. Since 2020 we have voluntarily published our disclosure against the recommendations of TCFD, and continue to do so in our 2021 Integrated Report.

We have publicly reported our carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2021) for CCEP in Europe in our 2021 Integrated Report and our Sustainability Stakeholder Report. The reports also include some of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for API. The carbon footprint data of our value chain has been assured by DNV in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. In Europe, we have shared our performance and reduction data versus a 2019 baseline (new climate strategy baseline year) and a 2010 baseline (previous target baseline year). The 2010 baseline year was previously chosen as it aligns with the baseline year used by TCCC, and as this was the earliest year for which we could source reliable data for the CCEP organisation in the region.

All references to "CCEP" in this current disclosure solely refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) for 2021, unless stated otherwise. Our operations in Europe account for 78% of our total revenue. We are working towards a full set of consolidated sustainability performance data for the combined business.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	11584000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

C&C GROUP PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

390

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel used in manufacturing, own vehicle fleet, as well as process and fugitive emissions. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

0.19

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

C&C GROUP PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

8

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location- and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market-based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

0.19

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

C&C GROUP PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5842

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources including those related to our ingredients, packaging, cold drink equipment, third party transportation and distribution, waste in our operations and business travel not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are disclosed in our 2021 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our carbon footprint, including packaging and ingredients, natural gas and purchased electricity, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management and cold drinks equipment. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

0.19

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2144

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel used in manufacturing, own vehicle fleet, as well as process and fugitive emissions. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

1.03

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

45

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location- and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market-based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

1.03

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

31669

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources including those related to our ingredients, packaging, cold drink equipment, third party transportation and distribution, waste in our operations and business travel not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are disclosed in our 2021 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our carbon footprint, including packaging and ingredients, natural gas and purchased electricity, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management and cold drinks equipment. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

1.03

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Please select

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3099

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel used in manufacturing, own vehicle fleet, as well as process and fugitive emissions. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

1.51

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

66

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location- and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market-based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

1.51

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

46427

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources including those related to our ingredients, packaging, cold drink equipment, third party transportation and distribution, waste in our operations and business travel not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are disclosed in our 2021 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our carbon footprint, including packaging and ingredients, natural gas and purchased electricity, refrigerant gas losses, CO₂ fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management and cold drinks equipment. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

1.51

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4310

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel used in manufacturing, own vehicle fleet, as well as process and fugitive emissions. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

2.1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 1 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

92

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of GHG emissions from the generation of electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location- and a market-based approach. The allocation above is based on a market-based approach. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

2.1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 2 (market based) emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

64568

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources including those related to our ingredients, packaging, cold drink equipment, third party transportation and distribution, waste in our operations and business travel not already accounted for under scope 1 and 2 (e.g. emissions from well-to-tank and transmission and distribution). Additional scope 3 figures from the WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol categories 1, 2, 7 and 11 are disclosed in our 2021 CDP response. Data is consolidated from a number of sources across our business and is analysed centrally. We use a variety of methodologies to gather our emissions data and measure each part of our carbon footprint, including packaging and ingredients, natural gas and purchased electricity, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management and cold drinks equipment. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2021 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2019 emission factors for all other grid factors at a national level.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.)

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

2.1

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (Percent of sales revenue in Europe)

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation of CCEP Scope 3 emissions in Europe, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue in Europe from the customer.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

We have publicly reported our carbon emissions for the full year (Jan-Dec 2021) for CCEP in Europe in our 2021 Integrated Report and our Sustainability Stakeholder Report. The reports also include some of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions for API. The carbon footprint data of our value chain has been assured by DNV in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. In Europe, we have shared our performance and reduction data versus a 2019 baseline (new climate strategy baseline year) and a 2010 baseline (previous target baseline year). The 2010 baseline year was previously chosen as it aligns with the baseline year used by TCCC, and as this was the earliest year for which we could source reliable data for the CCEP organisation in the region.

All references to "CCEP" in this current disclosure to CDP solely refer to our activities in Europe (territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) for 2021, unless stated otherwise. Our operations in Europe account for 78% of our total revenue. We are working towards a full set of consolidated sustainability performance data for the combined business.

[2021-Corporate-Data-Approach-Methodology.pdf \(cocacolaep.com\)](#)

[2021-Forward-on-Climate.pdf \(cocacolaep.com\)](#)

[2021 Integrated Report \(cocacolaep.com\)](#)

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	CCEP does not currently report on product level carbon emissions. Our science based reduction target is to reduce our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 30% by 2030, vs a 2019 baseline, across Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across our entire value chain. In Europe, our Scope 3 emissions make up over 90% of our total value chain emissions, with the greatest impact coming from our packaging and our ingredients. To reduce these emissions, we are focused on engaging with our suppliers, asking them to set their own SBTi targets, and commit to renewable electricity by 2023. We are also engaged on specific programmes to reduce the emissions from our packaging, such as increasing the recycled content in our packaging, and working with suppliers to reduce emissions from our ingredients. These activities will have a greater benefit to carbon reduction, than managing reductions at an individual product or SKU level. However, we know that many customers are looking to get better visibility of the product carbon footprint of the products that they stock. We are currently assessing the carbon footprint of our top 10 SKUs (products) by sales volume, per market, across each of our markets, with an aim to be able to provide this information to customers by end 2022. The information will provide visibility on the relative carbon footprint of those top 10 SKUs but will not be used to calculate customer emissions as the information will not represent our full product mix.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

CCEP does not currently report on product level carbon emissions. Our science based reduction target is to reduce our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 30% by 2030, versus a 2019 baseline, across Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across our entire value chain.; including Scope 3 emissions from our packaging and ingredients, as these are the greatest source of emissions across our value chain; and significantly greater than our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We are focused on reducing our carbon emissions from our packaging and ingredients, as these issues are common across all product types, and can be addressed as a whole. This provides a greater benefit to carbon reductions than managing reductions at a product or customer level. We are currently assessing the carbon footprint of our top 10 SKUs (products) by sales volume, per market, across each of our markets, with an aim to be able to provide this information to customers by end 2022. The information will provide visibility on the relative carbon footprint of those top 10 SKUs but will not be used to calculate customer emissions as the information will not represent our full product mix.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Ahold Delhaize

Group type of project

Change to provision of goods and services

Type of project

Other, please specify (Shifting plastic bottles to 100% rPET)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

1539

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

We have ambitious targets to make sure that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from rPET by 2023, with the aim to reach 100% recycled or renewable plastic by 2030. We know that 100% recycled plastic material has a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. Therefore, our work to increase the recyclability of our materials and our investment in recycled materials, especially recycled PET (rPET), helps to keep valuable resources in a circular economy, avoids the use of virgin plastic and also helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. Working on increasing the percentage rPET in our packaging will also contribute to the carbon footprint reduction and efficiency of our customers. In 2021, of the ~200,000 tonnes PET we used in Europe, 52.9% was rPET, saving 78,978 tonnes CO2e (52.9% rPET vs. 0% rPET). Estimated lifetime CO2e savings here are annual, based on Ahold Delhaize % of sales revenue x CO2e savings of 100% rPET vs. 0% rPET, which, based on ~200,000 tonnes PET in 2021 was ~150,000 tonnes CO2e. (1.03% of 150,000 = 1,545 tCO2e)

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Group type of project

Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project

Route optimization

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

2000

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

In several of our European territories we run back-hauling programmes in collaboration with customers. Back-hauling combines customer deliveries with collections to ensure full loads on both the outward and return journeys. We currently have back-hauling arrangements with key customers across Belgium, France, GB and the Netherlands. There could be opportunities for collaboration with J Sainsbury Plc in this area.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Group type of project

Reduce Logistics Emissions

Type of project

Route optimization

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings

2000

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

In several of our European territories we run back-hauling programmes in collaboration with customers. Back-hauling combines customer deliveries with collections to ensure full loads on both the outward and return journeys. We currently have back-hauling arrangements with key customers across Belgium, France, GB and the Netherlands. There could be opportunities for collaboration with Walmart Inc in this area.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Group type of project

Change to provision of goods and services

Type of project

Other, please specify (Shifting plastic bottles to 100% rPET)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings

2265

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

We have ambitious targets to make sure that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from rPET by 2023, with the aim to reach 100% recycled or renewable plastic by 2030. We know that 100% recycled plastic material has a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. Therefore, our work to increase the recyclability of our materials and our investment in recycled materials, especially recycled PET (rPET), helps to keep valuable resources in a circular economy, avoids the use of virgin plastic and also helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. Working on increasing the percentage rPET in our packaging will also contribute to the carbon footprint reduction and efficiency of our customers. In 2021, of the ~200,000 tonnes PET we used in Europe, 52.9% was rPET, saving 78,978 tonnes CO₂e (52.9% rPET vs. 0% rPET). Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings here are annual, based on Sainsburys % of sales revenue x CO₂e savings of 100% rPET vs. 0% rPET, which, based on ~200,000 tonnes PET in 2021 was ~150,000 tonnes CO₂e. (1.51% of 150,000 = 2,265 tCO₂e).

Requesting member

C&C GROUP PLC

Group type of project

Change to provision of goods and services

Type of project

Other, please specify (Shifting plastic bottles to 100% rPET)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings

29

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

We have ambitious targets to make sure that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from rPET by 2023, with the aim to reach 100% recycled or renewable plastic by 2030. We know that 100% recycled plastic material has a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. Therefore, our work to increase the recyclability of our materials and our investment in recycled materials, especially recycled PET (rPET), helps to keep valuable resources in a circular economy, avoids the use of virgin plastic and also helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. Working on increasing the percentage rPET in our packaging will also contribute to the carbon footprint reduction and efficiency of our customers. In 2021, of the ~200,000 tonnes PET we used in Europe, 52.9% was rPET, saving 78,978 tonnes CO₂e (52.9% rPET vs. 0% rPET). Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings here are annual, based on C&C Group plc % of sales revenue x CO₂e savings of 100% rPET vs. 0% rPET, which, based on ~200,000 tonnes PET in 2021 was ~150,000 tonnes CO₂e. (0.19% of 150,000 = 29 tCO₂e).

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Group type of project

Change to provision of goods and services

Type of project

Other, please specify (Shifting plastic bottles to 100% rPET)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

3150

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

We have ambitious targets to make sure that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from rPET by 2023, with the aim to reach 100% recycled or renewable plastic by 2030. We know that 100% recycled plastic material has a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET material. Therefore, our work to increase the recyclability of our materials and our investment in recycled materials, especially recycled PET (rPET), helps to keep valuable resources in a circular economy, avoids the use of virgin plastic and also helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. Working on increasing the percentage rPET in our packaging will also contribute to the carbon footprint reduction and efficiency of our customers. In 2021, of the ~200,000 tonnes PET we used in Europe, 52.9% was rPET, saving 78,978 tonnes CO2e (52.9% rPET vs. 0% rPET). Estimated lifetime CO2e savings here are annual, based on Walmart % of sales revenue x CO2e savings of 100% rPET vs. 0% rPET, which, based on ~200,000 tonnes PET in 2021 was ~150,000 tonnes CO2e. (2.1% of 150,000 = 3,150 tCO2e).

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

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