

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) was formed in May 2016 from the merger of three companies: Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE), Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP) and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke (CCEG).

In May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners completed the acquisition of Coca-Cola Amatil and at the same time Coca-Cola European Partners changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners (CCEP).

CCEP is the world's largest Coca-Cola bottler and one of the leading FMCG companies in the world. The company employs over 33,000 people, serving approximately 2 million customers in 26 countries.

All references to "CCEP" in current disclosure solely refer to the activities of CCEP in Western Europe (the territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) for 2020. We do not have consolidated sustainability performance data for the combined business at this stage.

CCEP in Western Europe

CCEP serves over 300 million consumers across thirteen countries (Andorra, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iceland, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden). We make, sell and distribute non-alcoholic 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, as well as a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks and ready to drink teas and coffees. We operate 46 manufacturing sites and employ approximately 22,000 people. In 2020, we sold approximately 2.3 billion unit cases, generating approximately €10.6 billion in revenue and €1.2 billion in operating income.

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

We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done within our fifth year as a combined organisation 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 action on climate, water, supply chain, packaging, society and drinks.

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). 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. In 2016, we signed up to the Climate Group's RE100 initiative, committing to purchasing 100% renewable electricity by 2020. Since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity comes from renewable sources, achieving our target two years ahead of schedule. 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. In 2020, we voluntarily published our first disclosure against the recommendations of TCFD and we will continue to do this on an annual basis.

We have publicly reported all of our carbon emissions for the full year 2020 (January 2020 - December 2020) for the whole CCEP organisation in Western Europe in our 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report. The carbon footprint data of our value chain has been assured by DNV in accordance with the ISAE 3000 standard. 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 full CCEP organization.

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 2020	December 31 2020	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Belgium
Bulgaria
France
Germany
Iceland
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
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	Elsewhere in the value chain only [Agriculture/Forestry/processing/manufacturing/Distribution 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) 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 63% of our revenue in 2020. 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) introduced in 2021, which replace the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles. The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They now 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. 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. Approximately 95% of the sugar we use at CCEP comes from sugar beet grown in France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and Spain, whilst the remainder comes from cane sugar, grown in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mozambique and Swaziland. In 2020, for the first time 100% of our sugar volumes (beet and cane) were certified as compliant with the PSA, reaching our target to sustainably source 100% of our sugar. In 2020, 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 approximately 9% of packaging used, with approximately 21% 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, which replace the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles. The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They now 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. 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 2020, 100% of our secondary and tertiary packaging cardboard suppliers were compliant with the PSA. 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 2020, oranges and other citrus fruits were used as a key ingredient in products which account for approximately 15% 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) introduced in 2021, which replace the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles. The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They now 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. 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 2020, 44% of the orange juice, 60% of the apple juice and 82% of the lemon juice sourced by TCCC at a global level was PSA-compliant. 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. In 2020, in Spain and Portugal, we sourced 1,730 tonnes of orange juice and 938 tonnes of lemon juice from local farmers for the production of Fanta Orange and Fanta Lemon. 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, 525 million litres of water were returned to nature in 2020. 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 transparency.

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 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) introduced in 2021, which replace the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles. The PSA have been developed by TCCC in partnership with bottlers and external stakeholders. They now 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. 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 2020, 97% 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. 84% of TCCC's global tea volumes were PSA-compliant in 2020 - including our Fuze Tea brand, containing tea extracts from 100% sustainably sourced tea leaves, and achieving PSA-compliance through Rainforest Alliance certification. As a result, 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.

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 a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) 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, political, environmental and public policy trends, issues and concerns which could affect our business activities or performance. The Committee oversees performance against our "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, political, 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 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 2020, the Committee reviewed our new climate strategy with a clear ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040 and to reduce GHG emissions across its value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019).

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p>	<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 2020, 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 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee. The Board has delegated responsibility for oversight of “This is Forward” to the CSR 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 2020. Aspects of “This is Forward”, including climate-related matters, were considered at every CSR Committee meeting in 2020 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 2020, The Board of Directors attended an external training session to provide additional perspective on the global climate challenge. In 2020, the Committee reviewed our new climate strategy with a clear ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040 and to reduce GHG emissions across its value chain by 20% by 2030 (versus 2019). 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>

C1.2

(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>	More frequently than quarterly
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>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

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

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

At management level, responsibility for climate-related issues sits with our CEO, our CCSSCO and our Chief PACS Officer. They are responsible for providing management updates on topics related to climate change (including packaging, GHG emissions) and water stewardship to our Board. This takes place via our CSR Committee.

Consumers continue to rank climate change as one of the sustainability challenges our world is facing and it is one of our principal risks. This is why we put climate change at the top of our governance agenda, with the CEO. Our CEO works directly with our Executive Leadership Team (ELT) which has overall responsibility, at a management level, for ensuring that we are on-track in terms of our sustainability commitments. This includes our climate strategy, launched in Dec 2020, including our ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040, our target to reduce absolute GHG emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030 (vs '19) and a commitment 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 have overarching responsibility for all of the sustainability KPIs which are part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward", including those related to climate. 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. Primary management responsibility for the CSR Committee is held by our Chief PACS Officer and they are responsible for providing management updates on sustainability issues to the Board and ELT including GHG emissions reporting, public disclosure of climate-related risks and other policy & sustainability-related topics. Alongside the Chief PACS Officer, other key individuals which are not member of the CRS committee, including our VP Sustainability and CCSSCO, are invited to provide updates on climate-related topics during these meetings. This includes 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.

Our Chief PACS Officer also oversees our Sustainable Packaging Office (SPO), responsible for ensuring that a holistic 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. Quarterly, the Compliance & Risk Committee holds a meeting in which local risk owners can share updates on key risks and how they are being managed. The 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 manufacturing sites) and our value chain, has performance objectives linked to climate-related risks and is directly responsible for tracking & 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 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 manufacturing sites, 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 CSR 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 ~250 of our most senior leaders, including CEO, ELT and all BU GMs. The LTIP includes a performance measure focused on the reduction of GHG emissions across our entire value chain, which has 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 threshold target is relative reduction in total value chain GHG emissions since 2019 (gCO2e/litre) 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 every senior leader's Individual Performance Objectives continues to be based on leading the development of our 'Future-ready culture' (talent, inclusion & diversity), with specific 'Green future' objectives to continue our sustainability agenda included in ELT objectives.

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 manufacturing sites 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 efficiency – are included where appropriate, within their annual performance objectives. Progress is evaluated as part of our annual review process, which is linked to our annual compensation. In 2018, TCCC launched an "Environment Award" for Coca-Cola bottlers in Western Europe. The award recognises excellence and consistent improvement across a range of topics, including water, packaging and energy efficiency at site level. Our manufacturing site in Edmonton was awarded in 2019 with the Environment Award. It was praised for its performance on water, energy, waste and renewables. Our GB colleagues also celebrated a second win, with CCEP GB receiving an award for efforts and improvements made to achieve TCCC's World Without Waste commitments. Due to reorganisations at TCCC and COVID-19 this award has been placed on hold in 2019 and 2020.
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 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) 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 manufacturing sites) 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).
Long-term	3	10	Our long-term horizon is aligned to our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan and targets, which includes targets which have a 2025-2030 horizon. 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 have 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 being a Profit & Loss (P&L) impact of between €2.5m and €7.5m OR an impact to our balance sheet of between €10m and €20m. This would include incidents which cause a disruption to production of between 2-5 days.

"Major" impact is defined as being a Profit & Loss (P&L) impact of over €7.5m OR an impact to our balance sheet of over €20m. This would include incidents which cause a disruption to production of over 5 days.

"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 manufacturing sites) 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 ERM processes and our company's overarching governance processes. Through our enterprise-wide risk management programme, we identify, measure and manage risk, and embed a strong risk culture across our business. Our risk management framework looks at both risks and opportunities. As well as supporting the management of risks, it also guides how we can capitalise on opportunities. Identifying & Assessing Risks: Our annual Enterprise Risk Assessment (ERA) gives us a top-down, strategic view of risks at the enterprise level. During this assessment we carry out a risk survey with our senior leaders, followed by interviews with Board members and members of our ELT to identify both current and emerging risks. This risk assessment is reviewed and updated annually. To gain a bottom-up view of risk from an operational perspective, we carry out risk assessments at a business unit and functional level. Each business unit has a local compliance and risk committee reporting to its leadership team. The committees review and update risk assessments on a quarterly basis, ensuring that risk management is incorporated into day-to-day business operations. We have identified 12 principal risks – including climate and water-related risks – which are those that have been identified as most impactful to our business by our ERA. We define these as risks that could materially and adversely affect our business, or could cause a material difference to our financial results. To support this process, and to enhance our understanding of the climate-related risks that we face, we undertook a climate change risk assessment in partnerships with TCCC. This work has helped us to identify climate-related risks and opportunities and identify future climate scenarios for further analysis. Managing Risks: The responsibility for identifying and assessing individual risks resides with the five Committees of our Board of Directors. Our Audit Committee (AC) has overall responsibility for risk management at CCEP. Our ERM processes are overseen by our Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) who leads our Compliance and Risk Department. The CCO chairs our Compliance and Risk Committee (CRC), which is comprised of a cross-functional group of leaders and risk management experts. The CRC has overall responsibility for making decisions related to certain risk management activities, including the review and approval of our risk management strategy, policies and frameworks. The CRC is responsible for overseeing and approving company-wide enterprise risk practices, and ensuring that management has identified and assessed all material risks faced by the organisation, and has established an infrastructure capable of addressing those risks. The CCO presents at Audit Committee meetings, Compliance and Risk Committee and leadership team meetings on risk management and shares the results of the top-down annual ERA and other bottom-up risk assessments. Our Chief PACS Officer is the ELT member with overall management responsibility for our CSR Committee. They have primary ownership of sustainability issues – including climate-related risks, GHG emission reporting, public disclosure of climate-related risks and other policy and sustainability-related topics. Our CEO, Chief Customer Service & Supply Chain Officer (CCSSCO) and Chief PACS Officer are responsible for providing management updates on topics related to climate change (including packaging and GHG emissions) and water stewardship to our Board of Directors, and it's CSR Committee. This includes sustainability-related issues of importance to our stakeholders, legislative and regulatory issues affecting CCEP, and updates on progress and performance against CCEP's publicly stated sustainability goals. EXAMPLE TRANSITION RISK: Under a 2 degrees warming scenario, our analysis identified that a rapid transition to a low-carbon economy could impact us through changes to GHG regulations, which could increase the cost of our packaging materials. Packaging-related risks were raised and assessed as part of our ERA process, and are included within our top 12 principal risks. To assess and manage these risks, we have established a Sustainable Packaging Office (SPO), overseen by our Chief PACS officer. This cross-system team is responsible for reviewing our packaging strategy, including efforts to increase the percentage of our packaging which can be collected for recycling and efforts to increase the amount of recycled content we use in our packaging – both of which are critical in terms of reducing the carbon impact of our packaging. In 2019, we responded to the climate-related risk of increased GHG regulations on our packaging by enhancing our packaging targets, including moving our deadline to have at least 50% recycled content in our plastic bottles from 2025 to 2023, aiming to reach 100% in the future. Packaging risks and our strategy, including these revised targets were reviewed and approved as part of regular updates to the CSR committee of our Board of Directors, as well as with our CEO, Chief PACS Officer and Chief Procurement Officer. EXAMPLE PHYSICAL RISK: Under a business as usual scenario, our climate risk scenario assessment identified that climate change could result in extreme weather events, and could create or exacerbate water scarcity issues, which could disrupt or limit our production capabilities. Climate change and related water-scarcity risks were identified and assessed as part of our 2020 ERA, and are listed as one of our 12 principal risks. At a site level, risks are assessed through our Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), and by using water stress mapping from global surveys such as the WRI Aqueduct project. In 2020, 23 of our facilities (in Belgium, South East England, South East and North of France, Spain, Germany and Portugal) were identified as being located in areas of water stress. In 2020, our ERM included water-scarcity risks that were identified through our SVAs. Water scarcity risks are managed through our site level water management plans (WMPs), which support content based target management, climate resilience, data sharing and reporting and which include action plans for managing risks identified within our SVAs. We have also developed action plans for how we can respond to the climate and water-scarcity related risks identified through our scenario analysis. Physical climate risks, including related water-scarcity risks, extreme weather impacts such as flooding, are reviewed as part of regular updates to the CSR committee of our Board of Directors.

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 packaging recycling rates. DRS are in place in Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany, and we expect DRS to be introduced in Scotland by 2022. We also support the introduction of DRS in England and Wales and have supported policy makers on shaping proposals on scheme design, administration & legislative structure.
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 manufacturing sites & 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 manufacturing sites, e.g. we successfully trialed 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 have implemented this in some of our sites in GB & France and are planning further roll out in all our manufacturing sites in 2021 & 2022. 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 risks, including climate change related risks. These are also evaluated and validated as part of the ISO 14001 audits and certification scheme. All of our 46 manufacturing sites are certified under the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. We have bottling and other business operations in markets with strong legal compliance environments. Our policies and procedures require compliance with all laws and regulations that apply to our business operations. In addition, our Scientific and Regulatory Affairs (SRA) function tracks and assesses current and future legal changes at both a EU and country level. Our SRA function is responsible for tracking all applicable and relevant legislation and for undertaking the necessary actions to update our local sites about upcoming legal changes and communicate what actions, if any, should be undertaken at a local level to respond to legal and regulatory changes. This ensures that we are able to keep up-to-date with all legal and regulatory topics. Concern over climate change has led to more environmental legislative and regulatory initiatives at an EU and national level. These include areas such as GHG emissions and energy efficiency, and packaging. At the EU level, as part of the EU Green Deal, the proposed European Climate law provides for a significant increase in the EU GHG emissions reduction target for 2030, in line with the EU's goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2050. In addition, EU member states are in the process of adopting implementing regulations to comply with the obligations of the Single Use Plastics 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. Some member states go further than the minimum requirements of the Directive and have adopted stricter regulations. Failing to prepare and achieve compliance to the regulations on a EU and country level, would potentially 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 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 focus on the risks we face at country and site level. This process includes a comprehensive assessment of climate-related risks related to our marketplace, including our customers and suppliers. The vast 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 that they face. This includes undertaking climate-related risk assessments at a commodity level and a partnership with EcoVadis to assess climate-related risks at supplier level. We use the outcomes from our risk assessments to help inform our procurement decisions and reduce the climate-related risks that we face. For example, we know that climate change could impact the cost and/or future availability of the ingredients we use. As a result, we undertake a comprehensive assessment of the climate-related risks related to our ingredients and raw materials and we regularly engage with ingredient suppliers on climate-related risks. This helps to inform the sourcing decisions we make and shape our proactive engagement with suppliers on key topics, including a focus on setting science based carbon reduction targets. Likewise, the market for recycled plastic (rPET), which has a lower CO2 footprint than virgin plastic is of critical importance to CCEP. We have made a commitment to ensure that by 2023 at least 50% of the plastic we use is rPET. This means that we rely on a consistent and increasing supply of rPET from the market. We regularly assess existing and emerging recycling technologies which offer a consistent supply of food-grade rPET. There is a risk that we may not be able to successfully respond to changes in the marketplace for rPET due to strong demand from other rPET users, including FMCG companies. We aim to address this by continuing to invest in recycling technologies and by securing long-term supply agreement with our 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 a comprehensive assessment of acute physical risks which may occur at our manufacturing sites or within our distribution networks as a direct result from climate-related extreme weather events such as storms, flooding or extreme heat. In 2019, with TCCC, we completed a climate risk scenario assessment, in line with guidance from the TCFD. We identified the physical & transition risks we could face as a result of climate change. The findings are being used to inform our strategic decisions and help us prepare for the potential impacts of climate change. In 2021 we will assess how our business may be impacted in the longer term from climate-related risks, with a particular focus on our manufacturing sites and the availability of key ingredients. E.g., an acute physical risk that we have already witnessed is the increasing intensity & frequency of heatwaves, as well as the increased intensity & frequency of extreme weather events resulting in flooding. This impacts our ability to ensure that our products reach our customers on time. It also impacts our business a result of having restrictions on water availability, critical for producing our drinks. In 2020, some of our sites experienced drought conditions including Dongen (NL) & Dunkerque (FR). In 2020, we continued to work with NGOs, local authorities, other businesses and communities to improve our water efficiency & protect the health of the watersheds we rely upon. In Dongen, we held discussions with the local water supplier on reduction, reuse & replenishment opportunities. In 2021, our sites in Chaudfontaine (BE) & Bad Neuenahr (GE) experienced flooding due to extreme weather events; resulting in temporary closures of the sites. If we are unable to supply our products to our customers and consumers during these periods, this could significantly impact our financial results and performance during periods of high demand. If our suppliers of raw materials, ingredients or packaging materials are affected by adverse weather conditions, increased water-scarcity, or natural disasters and we are unable to obtain the materials from an alternate source, our cost of sales, revenues and ability to manufacture and distribute product could be adversely affected.

	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 manufacturing sites 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	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)

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 manufacturing sites and/or distribution networks in Western Europe. All of our manufacturing sites 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 manufacturing sites 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 manufacturing sites 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. For example, we have experience flooding at our Sidcup, GB site (which occurred due to flooding in the adjacent Thames River basin in South East England) and flooding at our Northampton, GB distribution warehouse (due to extreme weather) within the past 3 years. In July 2021, our Chaudfontaine, Belgium mineral water facility suffered catastrophic flooding in the adjacent river Vesdre as a result of unprecedented rainfall. This event closed the site, disrupted all of our site distribution and supply routes, and prevented safe employee access. At the time of this submission we are yet to assess the full physical and financial impact. 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, as it could have an impact on our production or distribution of 2-5 days.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

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)

10600000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

31800000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Whilst it is difficult to accurately estimate the financial impact of any climate-related disruption to our manufacturing and distribution operations, even a small percentage

decline in our manufacturing and/or distribution capabilities due to extreme weather events, would have a significant financial impact on our business. We have estimated that even a minimal impact could range between 0.1% to 0.3% of revenues – which (based on 2020 total revenue of €10.6bn) would represent a financial impact of between €10.6m and €31.8m.

Cost of response to risk

2022000

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 setting science based carbon reduction targets and related carbon reduction plans. In December 2020, we launched a new 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 SBTi as being in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway, as recommended by the IPCC. To achieve these targets, we invested in energy reduction initiatives across our manufacturing, cold drink equipment and transportation initiatives. Investing in the energy efficiency and reducing the climate impact of our local operations has helped to reduce the financial impact that an extreme weather event could have on our operations or distribution. In 2020, we invested €1.72m in energy and carbon-saving technologies, saving approximately 976 MWh and 1,282 tCO₂e in our direct operations. We also invested €302,000 in water efficient technologies, saving 22,400m³ of water in 2020. For example, at our Jordbro, Sweden manufacturing site, we upgraded the existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning system with new variable speed drive fans, improving energy efficiency and installed several energy meters to improve tracking of its energy use. These changes improved the site's energy use ratio by 21% in 2020. Internal management costs in 2020 are estimated to be €2.02m, based upon the cumulative cost of CAPEX investment in energy, carbon and water-saving projects within our operations (i.e. €1.72m + €302,000 = €2.02m). These investments support energy reductions and provide business benefits, supporting our vision to grow a low-carbon business and helping to deliver against our science based carbon reduction targets. In 2021, as part of our Enterprise Risk assessment we will complete a financial impact assessment of the climate and water-related risks faced at our sites. We will conduct more detailed climate-related scenario analysis in line with RCP 2.6 and 8.5 warming scenarios. This will include assessing the potential of site failure and business interruption as the result of climate related risks such as flood, drought, subsidence, as well as river, surface water, and coastal water level rise. This work was planned for 2020, but was delayed due to impacts from COVID-19.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Water stress / scarcity)
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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 water stress or water scarcity may cause disruption to our production OR lead to us being unable to produce our products. Water is the main ingredient in our products and is essential to our manufacturing processes. Approximately 90% of our products are water and our business is heavily reliant on the availability of water. There is a risk that, as a result of climate change, that we may experience a shortage or scarcity of water, which is a key raw material for our business. Our business could be significantly impacted by any change in the availability of water, by any potential restriction on water use and by any increase in the price of water as a result of water scarcity or shortages. As a result, we may be unable to source sufficient high quality fresh water, may not be able to produce in line with customer demand, may see the cost of water increase and/or risk key manufacturing sites - particularly in water scarce areas - becoming stranded assets if we were unable to produce. In several of the countries where we operate, we face issues of water scarcity and water quality challenges. Together with TCCC we have identified areas of water stress within our business through Enterprise Water Risk Assessments (EWRA), conducted in line with global surveys such as the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct tool, as well as Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments, which assess our physical, regulatory and stakeholder risks at a site level annually. We also complete Source Vulnerability Assessments, aligned to the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) standard, every five years. In 2020, 23 of our facilities (in Belgium, England, France, Spain, Germany and Portugal) were identified as being located in areas of baseline water stress through the WRI-Aqueduct Enterprise Water Risk Assessment. We used 6.35m m3 of water in our production volume in these sites, representing approximately 55.5% of CCEP's total production volumes. If water scarcity at these manufacturing sites is exacerbated by climate change, this could become a significant issue in future, directly impacting our business. Even if temporary (i.e. a period of up to 7 days), a reduction in water quality or water supply could raise our production cost or limit our production capacity.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

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)

3000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

6000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increased water scarcity, water shortages or restrictions on water consumption, particularly in water-stressed areas could increase the cost of water OR impact our ability to produce. The financial implications of these changes are difficult to estimate. However, an annual increase in water costs, including the cost of water supply and water treatment, of 10-20% could result in a potential additional cost of between €3-6m for our business, based upon an average annual total cost of water to us, which is approximately €30m. Based upon the definitions provided, this would be considered a significant impact to our business, if it were to occur.

Cost of response to risk

1600000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We take a value-chain approach to water stewardship, improving efficiency within our operations and protecting the future sustainability of the water sources which we and our communities rely upon. To mitigate climate-related water scarcity risks, we aim to reduce our water use throughout our manufacturing operations by 20% by 2025 (versus 2010), and to replenish 100% of the water we use, where sourced from areas of water stress. We also manage the water risks identified through our FAWVAs and SVAs through our site water management plans (WMPs), which have site and context specific water targets. In 2020, all of our production facilities had SVAs and WMPs in place. In 2020, we invested €302,000 in water efficient technologies and processes in our operations, resulting in annual water savings of 22,400 m³. For example, in Sweden, we installed low-consuming rinse nozzles for our can and non returnable glass bottle (NRGB)-line, saving 11,800 m³ of water annually by using the same water to rinse the inside and outside of cans and bottles. Through these and other initiatives, we reduced our water use ratio to 1.57 in 2020, a reduction of 13.7% vs. 2010 (a 69% completion of our 20% reduction target). We also invest in water replenishment partnerships in areas of water stress within our territories (approximately €1.3m in direct CCEP investment over the past 4 years). These programmes have replenished 275% of the water we used in our drinks, where sourced from areas of water stress in 2020. For example, we have partnered with TCCC and WWF to improve water quality and replenish water in East Anglia, an area where some of the sugar beet we use is grown. The programme, which replenished 1.7bn litres of water in 2020, aims to create 4 urban wetlands and works with local farmers to reduce run-off and flood risk in the catchment. Investment in water-efficient technologies at our sites, and in community-based water replenishment programmes has improved our climate resiliency with regards to water scarcity risks, and has reduced the financial impact that could occur through an annual increase in water costs, or the cost of water supply and water treatment. We estimate that the cost of managing this risk is approximately €1.6m. This includes €302,000 in water efficient technologies, and approximately €1.3m in direct CCEP investment in water replenishment, river-clean up and conservation programmes since 2017.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Increased cost of raw materials
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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 changing weather, temperatures, and precipitation patterns may impact the cost and/or availability of ingredients we use in our beverages. We rely on the availability and quality of key ingredients (e.g. sugar, tea, coffee, juice) at a price that keeps our products competitive and profitable. Over 95% of the sugar we use comes from sugar beet grown in France, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain and Spain. In 2020, we sourced 1,730 tonnes of orange juice and 930 tonnes of lemon juice for the production of Fanta Orange and Fanta Lemon from Spain and Portugal. We purchase the remainder of the juice we use through TCCC. Decreased agricultural productivity in our ingredient supply chains as a result of changing weather and precipitation patterns may limit the availability, or increase the cost, of key raw ingredients, such as sugar beet, sugar cane or orange juice. The availability, quality and price of ingredients could all be impacted by changes to weather and precipitation patterns. The areas from where we source our sugar beet and orange juice, particularly in France, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Spain, could all be subject to climate-related water scarcity issues, based upon WRI Aqueduct water stress mapping. Through TCCC, we have assessed the physical climate risks that our global orange commodities face under an RCP 8.5 scenario between 2020 and 2040. The Valencia and Murcia areas in Spain (where we source our orange juice) could see above average changes in daytime and night-time temperatures, increased heat waves, and a decrease in rainfall resulting in drought. These changes could impact fruit development and maturation, resulting in lower yields, which exposes us to the risk of shortages of key ingredients. If this were to happen, we would not be able to source these ingredients, may not be able to produce our beverages in line with customer demand and/or experience an increase in the cost of ingredients. The financial implications of decreased agricultural productivity in our sugar beet or orange juice ingredient supply chains are difficult to estimate. Even a 0.05% to 0.1% increase in our total cost of goods sold (COGS) – including our most critical ingredients – could have an approximate annual cost impact of between €3-€7.5m. Based upon the definition of significant impact above, this could be considered a significant financial impact to our business.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

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)

3000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

7500000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Changes in precipitation patterns exacerbated by climate change could limit the availability and therefore increase the cost of key ingredients, like sugar beet and the oranges we use in orange juice. These types of impacts exposes us to the risk of shortages of key ingredients. If this were to happen, we would not be able to source key raw materials, may not be able to produce our beverages in line with customer demand and/or experience an increase in the cost of raw materials. Through TCCC, we have assessed the physical climate risks that our global orange commodities face under an RCP 8.5 scenario between 2020 and 2040. This has identified that the Valencia and Murcia areas in Spain where we source our orange juice from have been identified as areas which could see above average changes in daytime temperatures (above 35°C), increased heat waves of over 3 days, an increase in tropical nights (above 20°C), and a decrease in rainfall resulting in drought. These above average changes in these ranges could impact the fruit development and maturation, resulting in lower yields. In the future, this could result in supply restrictions and/or increased costs for our business. The financial implications of this are difficult to estimate. However, even a 0.05% to 0.1% increase in our total cost of goods sold (COGS) – including our most

critical ingredients – could have an approximate annual cost impact of between €3-€7.5m.

Cost of response to risk
500000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We manage the risk that changing weather, temperatures, and precipitation patterns may impact the cost and/or availability of ingredients we use in our beverages in several ways. We are working to evaluate the climate-related risks, and water stress within our key agricultural sourcing regions through updated climate scenario analysis, and a global enterprise water risk assessment, in line with the WRI Aqueduct tool. We work with suppliers to reduce GHG emissions associated with our supply chain, to ensure that they meet our sustainable sourcing expectations, as outlined in our Supplier Guiding Principles, and the Principles for Sustainable Agriculture (PSA). The PSA, introduced in 2021 by TCCC to replace the Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), apply to all suppliers of TCCC key agricultural ingredients and raw materials, including sugar beet, cane sugar and orange juice. The PSA use third party standards, e.g., the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform (SAI) and Bonsucro, to monitor compliance with our environmental standards, such as requiring that farms located in water-stressed areas must actively manage their source water to high standards (e.g., Alliance for Water Stewardship) and build climate change resilience by managing for uncertainty, extremes and gradual change. In 2020, 100% of the sugar (660,791 tonnes of sugar beet and cane sugar) we purchased was certified as PSA complaint. In addition, 44% of the orange juice and 82% of the lemon juice sourced by TCCC was PSA-compliant. We also manage water scarcity in our supply chain through our water replenishment target. In Sevilla and Cádiz Spain, with WWF and the Coca-Cola Foundation, we support Mission Possible: Guadalquivir Challenge, which aims to improve agricultural crop irrigation, and the biodiversity of the Guadalquivir river, by restoring a nearby marsh. 525 million litres of water were replenished via the project in 2020. Direct supplier engagement and water replenishment investment has helped to address the climate-related risks to our ingredients, and the potential financial impact from an increase in our ingredients prices. We estimate the annual management cost of the PSA rollout and direct 1:1 engagement with our suppliers, as well as water replenishment programmes to be approximately €500,000. This includes salaries of procurement and sustainability SMEs within CCEP and TCCC, and costs from external NGOs and agency support.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

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 schemes for packaging or the operation of deposit return schemes 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. 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)

14000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

28000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

We contribute approximately €140m annually 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. In the future we expect to see increased packaging regulation, increased producer responsibility fees and the possibility of new packaging taxes or refillable quotas. In addition, a number of markets are considering the expansion or introduction of deposit return schemes for beverage packaging. 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. 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 €14-28m. 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.

Cost of response to risk

30000000

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 have completed a life-cycle analysis to understand the carbon footprint of the packaging and raw materials we use. From this analysis, we know that there are four main ways to reduce the carbon footprint of our packaging: by ensuring that our packaging is collected for recycling or reuse, by using recycled materials (e.g. recycled plastic) in our packaging, by introducing new forms of dispensing technology as an alternative, or by eliminating packaging altogether. We are therefore making significant investments in recycled PET (rPET) and new technologies to increase our use of rPET. In 2020, we used 80,306 tonnes of rPET (41.3% of the total PET we use). Our goal is to reach 50% by 2023. To achieve this, we 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 are also investing in new enhanced recycling depolymerisation technologies which produce food-grade rPET from a range of hard to recycle plastic (e.g. coloured plastics). CCEP Ventures has invested in one of these recycling technologies developed by 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. In 2020, we spent an additional approximately €30m on purchasing rPET, over and above the cost of purchasing virgin PET. This is the price premium paid above the cost of virgin PET. This investment is critical to our long-term decarbonisation strategy, and delivered a reduction in GHG emissions of 69,500 tCO₂e in 2020. 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% 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, an online platform offering consumers the ability to purchase refillable packaging.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 5

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 water stress or water scarcity may disrupt or restrict our production capability. Water is the main ingredient in our products and it is essential to our manufacturing processes. Our business is therefore heavily reliant on the availability of water. There is a risk that, as a result of water stress or water scarcity we may experience increased regulation related to water, which is a key raw material for our business. Our business would be significantly impacted by any change in the price of water or by any restriction or additional regulation on the use of water. Increased regulation, or restriction on our use of water could mean that we might not be able to produce in line with customer demand, may see the cost of water increase and/or may face the risks of manufacturing sites, particularly those located in areas of water stress, becoming stranded assets if we are unable to use water. In all areas where we operate, our water use is already subject to local regulation and we continue to ensure that we are compliant with all regulations at a local, national and global level. Local water regulation, related to extraction and wastewater treatment, will be particularly relevant where we own a license to extract and supply water. Regulations such as those that limit the amount of water we can extract, or increase the amount or cost of treatment required of wastewater, could lead to increased water supply or water treatment costs. Where water is supplied by an external water provider, they could also be impacted by such regulations. To strengthen our approach to water stewardship, we have aligned with TCCC's new 2030 water security strategy. The strategy adopts a context-based approach to water security, allowing us to prioritise local areas which are most at risk from water stress. As a result, we are examining water stress risks directly linked to our production sites through an WRI Aqueduct baseline water stress mapping. This assessment showed that 23 of our 46 production facilities are located in areas of high baseline water stress. These sites, located in Belgium, England, France, Germany and Portugal, represent 55% of CCEP's total production volumes, and used 6.50m³ of water. The water stress at these sites presents a potential risk to our business, as these sites are more likely to be exposed to water-related regulation in the future, increased water costs, or potential disruptions to production.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

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)

3000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

6000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increased water scarcity or water shortages, particularly in water-stressed areas, could lead to increased regulation related to water extraction or water treatment and thus increase the cost to our business OR impact our ability to produce. The financial implications of these changes are difficult to estimate. However, an annual increase in water costs, including the cost of water supply and water treatment, due to increased regulation, of 10-20% could result in a potential additional cost of between €3-6m for our business, based upon an average annual total cost of water to CCEP, which is in the region of €30m.

Cost of response to risk

302000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We manage the risk that regulation related to water stress or water scarcity may disrupt or restrict our production in several ways. We face water scarcity and water quality

issues in several of the countries we operate in. 23 of our sites (in Belgium, England, France, Spain, Germany & Portugal) were identified as in areas of water stress in 2020 through WRI Aqueduct analysis. Risks related to existing regulation for water and water tariffs are assessed at a corporate level through our ERM process and locally through our site Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs), Source water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and water management plans (WMPs). In 2020, all production facilities had SVAs and WMPs in place to mitigate water-related climate risks. We engage with regulators through site-based & country environment managers, 1:1 meetings, and compliance reporting. E.g., We are working with regulators near our Dongen site to address limits on regional abstraction licenses due to local watershed stress. We review regulatory risks, and rises in water price in our FAWVAs & SVAs. Potential additional regulation and price risks are built into site WMPs. Our procurement team is responsible for energy and water purchasing, allowing us to track any potential changes to pricing structure as a result of water risks. We model the impacts of potential regulatory changes for sites, e.g., at our Dongen, BE site, we have modelled a scenario to manage a 50% cut in water supply, following a government proposed legal framework to cut water supply for industry water users, in case of future drought. We also invest in water efficiency measures at our sites to address potential regulation. E.g., in 2020, we replaced our evaporative cooling towers with dry cooling towers, at our Gent, Belgium site, saving 10,670m³ of water annually. To address the risk of an extraction limit at our supplier due to recurring drought near our Wakefield, UK site, we engaged with our supplier twice a week, invested approximately £10,000 to increase our site water storage by 400 m³ (24 hr supply), and have contributed to the ongoing maintenance of a dedicated 3,000 m³ supplier buffer tank. We also applied for a self-supply water license, to connect directly with water wholesalers in England about our future water needs. The cost of investment in water efficiency measures at our sites, local stakeholder engagement and local supply agreements in 2020 was €302,000.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

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 core business operations provides a significant opportunity for our business. Our core business operations – our manufacturing, cold drink equipment and transportation, represent approximately 32% of our value chain carbon footprint. In particular, our manufacturing operations represents 8% of our value chain carbon footprint. We are investing in, and introducing, new technologies which help to reduce water and energy consumption at our manufacturing sites, which helps us reduce our operating costs and increase the long-term climate resilience of our business. For example, in our plant in Portugal, through water efficiency improvements in our cleaning and manufacturing processes, we are able to recover and reuse around 30,000m³ of water per year – equivalent to the plant’s consumption for more than a month, and resulting in an operational cost saving of €78,000 annually (using a true cost of water value of €2.8/m³). In total in 2020, through our investments, we reused and recycled 649,316m³ of water, equating to 3.6% of our total water withdrawals. In 2020, at our Jordbro site in Sweden, we upgraded the existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning system with new fans equipped with variable speed drives which reduced airflow and improved energy efficiency. In addition, the site installed several energy meters to improve transparency of the facility’s energy use. These changes improved the energy ratio at the site by almost 21% during 2020. As a result of this and other initiatives in 2020, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.309 MJ/litre of product produced, a 2.4% reduction versus our 2019 baseline. Our business has long-standing programmes to pursue energy efficiency and water reduction initiatives. Being an early adopter of energy and water efficient technologies within our operations brings competitive advantage to CCEP, helps enhance our long-term climate resilience, and protects against increased energy prices, carbon taxes and water regulation.

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)

10000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

25000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Based upon an analysis of our water and energy costs in 2010 (our baseline year) and 2020, we estimate that our efforts to adopt energy and water efficiency measures help us to achieve cost avoidance of between €10m - €25m per year. This estimate is based upon the average costs 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 10 years. Assuming that our CAPEX investment plans remain at the same

level as they have previously, we could expect the same level of cost avoidance in the future. In 2020, as a result of COVID-19, we reduced initial capital expenditure plans across CCEP to protect and preserve cash and maintain maximum flexibility. As a result, our investment in energy and carbon saving technologies was lower than 2019. Through water efficiency improvements in our cleaning and manufacturing processes, we were able to recover and reuse around 30,000m³ of water per year – equivalent to the plant's consumption for more than a month. In total in 2020, through our investments, we reused and recycled 649,316m³ of water, equating to 3.6% of our total water withdrawals. And in 2020, at our Jordbro site in Sweden, we upgraded the existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning system with new fans equipped with variable speed drives which reduced airflow and im-proved energy efficiency. In addition, the site installed several energy meters to improve transparency of the facility's energy use. These changes improved the energy ratio at the site by almost 21% during 2020. As a result of this and other initiatives in 2020, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.309 MJ/litre of product produced, a 2.4% reduction versus our 2019 baseline through water efficiency improvements in our cleaning and manufacturing processes, we were able to recover and reuse around 30,000m³ of water per year – equivalent to the plant's consumption for more than a month. In total in 2020 through our investments, we reused and recycled 649,316m³ of water, equating to 3.6% of our total water withdrawals.

Cost to realize opportunity

2220000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To capitalize on this opportunity, our strategy is to invest each year in technologies which help us to improve energy and water efficiency at our manufacturing sites. When setting 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, as well as the cost over the next three year period (2019-2022), which was valued at a total of €250m across all areas of our business, including €1.72m in energy and carbon-saving technologies in 2020. We are now in the process of building a country level GHG reduction plan, including potential CAPEX and OPEX investment requirements, for the short and long term (between 3-5 years). This plan has not yet been approved, and cost estimates are not yet available for public disclosure. We measure this through our energy use ratio – the amount of energy it takes to produce one litre of product – and improving our water use ratio – litres of water per litre of finished product produced. In 2020, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.309 MJ/litre, a 20% reduction versus our 2010 baseline, and a water use ratio of 1.57 litre/litre of product, a 13.7% reduction versus our 2010 baseline. In most of our manufacturing sites, we use monitoring systems to help control our energy use. In 2020, we invested €1.72m in energy and carbon-saving technologies at our manufacturing sites, saving approximately 976 MWh per year. We also invested €302,000 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in annual water savings of 58,800 m3. The total cost to realise this opportunity in 2020 was €1.72m + €302,000 = €2.02m. For example, in 2020, at our Jordbro site in Sweden, we upgraded the existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning system with new fans equipped with variable speed drives which reduced airflow and improved energy efficiency. In addition, the site installed several energy meters to improve transparency of the facility's energy use. These changes improved the energy ratio at the site by almost 21% during 2020.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

The use of renewable electricity provides a significant opportunity for our business to significantly reduce both our Scope 2 emissions, and our value-chain carbon footprint. Investment in renewable electricity - including electricity that is generated at our manufacturing sites and electricity that is sourced from the grid – helps us to mitigate against potential changes in the cost of electricity, a potential price on carbon, or carbon taxes that could be applied in the future by regulatory bodies across our markets. We are a member of The Climate Group's RE100 campaign, committing to using low-emission sources of energy, and helping our business build long-term climate resilience. In 2020, 100% of the electricity we purchased (547,137 MWh) was from renewable sources, sourced and verified through Guarantees of Origin (GOOs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). This allowed us to avoid emissions of 140,000 tonnes of CO₂e in 2020. We also generated 5,375 MWh of our own on-site electricity through solar panels and wind turbines. The electricity we purchase is used within our manufacturing sites, warehouses, customer service centres and head offices, with the majority used within our manufacturing operations. By sourcing 100% of the electricity we purchase from renewable sources, we have reduced our Scope 2 emissions by 98.3% vs 2010, down to only 0.45% of our total value chain carbon footprint (under a market based approach) in 2020. Our remaining Scope 2 emissions are from non-manufacturing sites (e.g., offices and warehouses) that we lease and do not control the electricity purchasing, but have operational control over. For these sites we have applied the national grid factor, resulting in some Scope 2 emissions. We are members of RE100, committing to using low-emission sources of energy, and helping our business build long-term climate resilience. In 2020, we signed an agreement to expand the solar park for our Wakefield production facility in GB which delivered 4,768 MWh to the site in 2020, representing 17% of the total electricity purchased for the site in 2020. The 25 year agreement will support investment in next generation solar panels and leading edge energy storage equipment. The solar photovoltaic panels on our sites in Edmonton, Sidcup and Wakefield in GB, Marseille in France and Chaudfontaine in Belgium generated 407 MWh of electricity in 2020.

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)

5600000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

7000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2020, 100% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources, allowing us to avoid emissions of 140,000 tonnes of CO₂e in 2020. Using renewable sources of electricity could help us to avoid any potential price or tax on carbon, if it were to be introduced in the future. A price/tax on carbon of between €40-€50 per tonne CO₂e

would represent cost avoidance of between €5.6m – €7m a year. We have selected this range to take into account the average EU ETS carbon price during 2020 and the EU ETS carbon price in June 2021, when it reached a high of €50/tonne. This is in broad alignment with the climate scenario analysis that we have undertaken, together with TCCC, to assess how our business may be impacted in the future as a result of climate change. This work includes two different scenarios – a 'business as usual' scenario and a '2 Degree scenario'. The first scenario we used is the "International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook New Policies Scenario". This anticipates a carbon price being implemented within a range of between \$10-25/tonne in 2025 and between \$24-48/tonne in 2040. The second scenario we used is the "REMIND Integrated Assessment Model 2 Degree Scenario". This anticipates a carbon price being implemented starting at \$2/tonne in 2020, increasing to \$68/tonne in 2030 and >\$100/tonne in 2040. This value was arrived at by calculating the 140,000 tonnes of GHG emissions that could have been taxed had they not have been avoided in 2020, using the EU ETS Carbon Price – i.e. $(140,000 * 40)$ and $(140,000 * 50)$ = a range of €5.6m to €7m.

Cost to realize opportunity

578000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We will realise the opportunity to significantly reduce both our Scope 2 emissions, and our value-chain carbon footprint through a strategy of proactively committing to purchase electricity from renewable sources, both from the grid and through onsite generation. In 2020, 100% of our purchased electricity came from renewable sources – achieving our 2020 target two years ahead of schedule. We do not have a specific target for self-generation, but aim to gradually switch our GOOs to PPA certificates by 2023. We are also investing in renewable and low-carbon energy self-generation at our own manufacturing sites. These have included investments in solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, and district heating, with upcoming projects being invested in based upon site requirements, CAPEX and ROI. For example, between 2012 and 2017 we invested €1.15m in solar photovoltaic panels on our sites in Edmonton, Wakefield, Sidcup, Uxbridge, Marseille and Chaudfontaine. We generated 5,375 MWh of our own electricity from solar and water turbines in 2020, including 424 MWh of solar electricity in 2020. For example, we invested €385,000 in 2014 and 2016 at our site in Chaudfontaine in Belgium for on-site solar photovoltaic panels. Together with geothermal heat capture and a new hydro-electric turbine, these renewable energy sources to produce more than 15% of the factory's energy consumption. In Iceland, the country's abundance of hydropower and geothermal sources of energy gives our Reykjavik facility one of the lowest carbon footprints of all of our manufacturing sites. Through these efforts, we have significantly reduced our Scope 2 carbon footprint under a market-based approach, helping us to improve our climate resilience, and avoid any potential carbon price, or tax on carbon, should it be introduced in the future. In 2020, the additional cost of purchasing 100% renewable electricity and the associated guarantees of origin to demonstrate that the electricity was sourced from renewable sources was €578k. This cost has been calculated based as the total additional premium paid over and above the cost of non-renewable electricity within each of the countries in which we operate.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

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. 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 manufacturing site 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 50% or even 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 of our brands made in Sweden and we are doing the same in the Netherlands, Iceland and Norway. In addition, all our Honest, GLACÉAU Smartwater, ViO and Chaudfontaine bottles are made from 100% recycled plastic, removing 9,000 tonnes of virgin plastic from our portfolio per year, saving approximately 9,000 tonnes of CO₂. 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 recycled PET, 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 incentivize the use of recycled PET, 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 plastic

packaging made with recycled PET. In 2020, 25% 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 recycled plastic (rPET) by 2023, reaching 100% by 2030. Of the approximately 200,000 tonnes of PET we use annually, 41.3% of the total PET we used (80,306 tonnes) in 2020 was recycled PET (rPET). Taxation of between €220-€450/tonne could be applied to any virgin plastic we use. We estimate that our investments in rPET could help us to reduce exposure to this kind of taxation by between €24.2m to €49.5m a year (based upon using 50% rPET (110,000 tonnes) in 2023). Increasing the rPET we use beyond 50% could result in a further decrease in exposure to this kind of taxation. The EU is also considering a levy of €800/tonne on plastic packaging waste from 2021 for plastic which is not collected or effectively recycled. As implementation will vary by Member State, we do not currently know how this tax will be implemented and have not been able to assess the financial impact. We will 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 the positive role they can play to increase recycling rates for plastic bottles. DRS are in place in Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany. We expect the introduction of a DRS scheme in Scotland by July 2022, and are supporting policy makers on DRS in England in Wales. In our other markets we work with a range of recycling and collection organisations, including FostPlus in Belgium, CITEO in France, WRAP and Valpak in GB, and EcoEmbes in Spain to increase the amount of beverage packaging that is collected for recycling.

Cost to realize opportunity

30700000

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 2020, we spent an additional approximately €30m on purchasing recycled PET, over and above the cost of purchasing virgin PET. This additional cost will continue to increase as we purchase additional volumes of recycled PET. We view this investment to be an important part of our long-term decarbonisation strategy - and in 2020 this investment delivered a reduction in GHG emissions of 69,500 tonnes CO2e.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not intend it to become a scheduled resolution item within the next two years	In December 2020, we set our science based reduction target to reduce our emissions by 30% by 2030, versus a 2019 baseline, across our entire value chain, and have an ambition to reach Net Zero by 2040. This ambition is supported by a three-year €250 million investment which will provide targeted financial support to decarbonise our business between 2020 and 2022. We are now working on a 10-year low-carbon transition plan at a country level, in line with our carbon reduction target and net zero ambition. This will include work to identify the capital and operational investments that will be required to support this level of decarbonisation. We are also modelling the investment opportunities, costs, and project characteristics of nature-based solutions that will deliver carbon sequestration benefits, in support of our net zero ambition. Once this work is completed, we will have a fully costed low-carbon transition plan in line with the Oxford Martin Principles for Climate-Conscious Investment. We have also integrated a full value chain carbon reduction target into our Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), incentivising our management team 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). We have shared this target, and decarbonisation plan with our investors at regular updates. These updates are publicly available on our ESG investor page on our corporate website. For example, please see: https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/IR-Documents/Sustainability-Combined-Data-Tables/bdaf9abdbe/CCEP-Net-Zero-Investor-Presentation-Web.pdf As part of this work, we will explore opportunities to share CCEP's low-carbon transition plans with our shareholders and stakeholders.

C3.2

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
IEA NPS	<p>To enhance our understanding of climate-related risks we have identified and defined the most material physical and transition risks for us and the Coca-Cola System. We have also identified 2 appropriate climate scenarios to help us consider what the world might look like in the future and help assess future impacts to our business. We have selected a "Business as Usual" scenario, where global temperatures continue to increase and a "2°C" scenario where the world does not exceed 2°C warming. The "IEA WEO New Policies Scenario" was selected as the most appropriate "Business as Usual" scenario, as it covers a time period until 2040, and also accounts for risks which may evolve over a longer time period. This timeframe is aligned with the political and policy debate on climate-related issues in Western Europe, where CCEP operates, and with CCEP's Net Zero 2040 ambition. Under this scenario, global temperatures increase by 2.7°C by 2040 and carbon pricing ranges from \$10-25/tCO2e in 2025 and \$24-48/tCO2e in 2040. The scenario incorporates the policies and measures that governments have already put in place, and the likely effects of announced policies, including Nationally Determined Contributions, but does not account for any further policy intervention. It assumes a global temperature rise of 2.7°C, not enough to meet the Paris Agreement or IPCC guidance. It covers all regions where we have exposure, with good availability of critical financial risk variables including energy and carbon prices, emissions, investment needs and energy demand by fuel type. This scenario is sufficiently granular, accounting for individual country NDC's and allowing CCEP to view impacts at a country-level. Our analysis suggests that we could be strongly impacted under a 'business as usual' future. In particular our manufacturing sites and our agricultural supply chains could be significantly impacted. Our manufacturing sites could be impacted due to physical risks such as drought, flooding and coastal sea rise as well as regulatory and legal risks. Over the last 3 summers our Antwerp and Gent, BE sites have experienced drought, resulting in a curtailment of local water use, and a legal framework being drafted to limit industry water supply in case of further drought. To address the risk, we are consulting with local government on these proposals, and with our water supplier on plans to build reservoirs to address summer water needs. We are also modelling the impact of a 50% reduction in supply to our business. In July 2021, our Chaudfontaine, BE site experienced extreme flooding due to unexpected rainfall increase, disrupting the site's activities and distribution routes. Although we had taken past measures to address flood risk by building a dam between the river and the site, this was not enough to address the extraordinary flooding that occurred. Continued warming under a BAU 2.7 warming scenario could see further impacts from flooding or drought in other CCEP manufacturing sites, which would have a significant financial and operational impact. We rely on the quality and availability of water and other key ingredients (e.g. sugar) without which we would be unable to manufacture our products. Under this scenario, climate change could significantly impact water availability, water stress and water quality in our territories and impact the supply of our agricultural ingredients. When the physical effects are so significant, not limited to specific suppliers or regions, we would have minimal ability to mitigate against these changes. In 2021, we will model the context-specific financial and operational impact RCP 2.6 and 8.5 warming scenarios could have at our operational sites and agricultural supply chain. This includes the potential of site failure and business interruption as the result of climate related risks such as drought, flood, water level rise, and storms. This work was planned for 2020, but was delayed due to COVID-19.</p>
REMIND	<p>To enhance our understanding of climate-related risks we have identified and defined the most material physical and transition risks for us and the Coca-Cola System. We have also identified 2 appropriate climate scenarios to help us consider and predict what the world might look like in the future and help us assess future impacts to our business. We have selected both a "Business as Usual" scenario, where global temperatures continue to increase and a "2°C" scenario where the world does not exceed 2°C warming. The "REMIND Integrated Assessment Model 2C Scenario" was selected as the most appropriate 2°C scenario, as it covers a long-term time period through 2100, taking into account the risks evolving over a longer time horizon, such as drought. It represents a "2°C" scenario because it incorporates the stringent implementation of a carbon price at a level that ensures the world does not exceed 2°C warming. It is a global model, combining global land-use and energy systems with socio-demographic and economic projections and therefore sufficiently covers CCEP's markets and activities in Western Europe. This scenario is sufficiently granular, accounting for country-level impacts of implementing a carbon price, including in both developing and developed regions, allowing us to understand impacts at a country-level. This scenario assumes current policies are continued until 2020, implementing a carbon price at a level to ensure the world does not exceed 2°C warming. Under this scenario, the energy sector mix shifts rapidly away from fossil fuels to renewable technologies. Global temperatures do not exceed 2°C and a global carbon price would be implemented after 2020, starting at \$2/tCO2e in 2020 and rising to \$111/tCO2e in 2040. Our analysis shows that we are well placed to succeed under a scenario where the world transitions to a low carbon economy, but that we could be significantly impacted under a rapid transition. For example, changes to regulations on water use and withdrawal and GHG emissions could impact our business. The more aggressive the change, the more likely we are to experience the associated risks. This scenario has helped inform our business strategy, including our Net Zero and SBTi carbon reduction targets. These are supported by a €250m investment to deliver carbon reductions over the next 3 years, and we are developing country level low-carbon transition plans through 2030. To support our targets, we will continue to purchase 100% renewable electricity, as we have done since 2018, avoiding 140,000 tCO2e in 2020. Using renewable sources of electricity could help us to avoid any potential price or tax on carbon, if it were introduced in the future. A price/tax on carbon of between €40-€50/tonne CO2e, (based upon the 2020 average, and June 2021 high EU ETS carbon price) would represent cost avoidance of between €5.6m-€7m. Under the REMIND Scenario, a carbon price being implemented starting at \$2/tonne in 2020, increasing to \$68/tonne in 2030 and >\$100/tonne in 2040 could result in costs of €14m in 2040. We are also using this scenario in our Net Zero 2040 strategy, modelling the forecasted price against the cost of purchasing Gold Standard/VCS certified carbon sequestration credits or direct project investment between 2020 and 2040. We are piloting PAS 2060 carbon neutral certification with six manufacturing sites, with 2 becoming certified in July 2021 - Jordbro, SE and Vilas del Turbon, SP. These sites have a historic emissions reduction in line with our target, and a decarbonization plan for the next three years. The unabated emissions for these sites were offset using Gold Standard credits from a reforestation project in Orinoco, Columbia (€14/tonne). Through this work, we have been able to model this and other carbon sequestration project prices against the increase in carbon price in the REMIND scenario and build our carbon neutral strategy for the future.</p>

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate-related risks & opportunities have influenced our product and services strategy, in particular our packaging strategy. The packaging that we use makes up ~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. We identified further climate-related risks & opportunities as part of our TCFD-aligned climate scenario analysis in 2018, 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 of the risks & opportunities identified, we announced enhanced packaging targets together with TCCC in 2019. We also updated our Action on 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. 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 2020, refillable PET bottles represented 13% of the PET bottles we put on the market, and 84% of our glass bottles were refillable. In GB and France, we partnered with Loop™, a ground-breaking 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%. As over 90% of our GHG emissions comes from our Scope 3 emissions, specifically emissions from our suppliers of packaging (43%), ingredients (25%), cold drink equipment (16%) 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 by 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 our 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 2020, 8.9% of our company cars were plug-in hybrid electric/pure electric vehicles, with more than 50% of our sales fleet in Norway & Sweden already having made this change. We are working to accelerate this plan across all our countries, with our German business having made a commitment to shift their entire car fleet to electric vehicles over the next 3 years. 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 2020, 41.3% of the plastic we used to make our PET bottles was rPET. In 2020, we invested ~€30.7m in rPET, over and above the cost of virgin PET, reducing our carbon footprint by ~69,500 tCO2e in 2020 (based on the 2020 rPET rate of 41.3% 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. 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 manufacturing sites 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 2020, our production sites used a total of 1,032,653 MWh of energy. We continue to invest in process innovation and new, energy efficient technologies, and share best practices across our territories. In 2020, we invested €1.72m in energy and carbon-saving technologies, saving ~976 MWh per year and 1,128 CO2e. To further support the decarbonisation of our operations sites and reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040, we are working to transition a number of our production facilities to be fossil fuel free. Six of our production facilities are piloting a carbon neutral sites initiative, where they will work to become PAS 2060 carbon neutral certified by 2023. In 2021, this will include our sites in Jordbro, Sweden and Vilas del Turbon, Spain. All of these sites aim to become fossil fuel free by 2030, with aggressive decarbonisation plans for their sites over the next three years. These sites in particular have already made significant progress in shifting their energy sources. Our production facility in Chaudfontaine, Belgium, uses a combination of solar panels, geothermal heat capture and a new hydroelectric turbine to produce more than 17% of the site's energy consumption.

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 bring us competitive benefits and 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 \$10.6m in 2016, €3.73m in 2017, €4.8m in 2018, €9.7m in 2019 and €2.0m in 2020 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 usage and improve our energy use ratio. In 2020, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.309 MJ/litre of product produced, a 2.4% reduction versus our 2019 baseline. 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 our new Australia, Pacific & Indonesia (API) business unit which was established as a result of the acquisition. Our manufacturing sites in API will be included in our 2021 climate scenario analysis, which will include modelling of the potential financial and operational impacts that RCP 2.6 and 8.5 warming scenarios could have on our business, including potential of site failure and business interruption as the result of climate related risks such as flood and coastal water level rise. 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 2020, 8.9% of our cars were plug-in hybrid electric or pure electric vehicles, with more than 50% 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>

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL PLANNING:

Climate change is integrated into our business objectives and strategy in 5 key ways:

1. In December 2020, we updated our This is Forward, Action on Climate targets. This includes an ambition to reach net zero by 2040, and an updated SBTi absolute reduction target to reduce our emissions across our value chain by 30% by 2030, vs a 2019 baseline. This includes a target to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 47% by 2030 (vs 2019), in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway and a target to reduce our absolute Scope 3 emissions by 29% by 2030 (vs 2019).
2. Our ambition is supported by a three-year €250m investment, providing 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 CDE.
3. We have integrated a full value chain carbon reduction target into our Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), incentivising our CEO, named executive officers and top 250 leaders to deliver a reduction in GHG emissions. 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).
4. Climate change is fully integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management processes. In 2019, together with TCCC, we completed a climate risk scenario assessment, in line with TCFD guidance. The assessment identified the physical and transition risks we could face due to climate change. The findings are informing our strategic decisions and helping us prepare for the potential impacts of climate change. In 2020, we voluntarily published our first disclosure against the recommendations of TCFD and we will continue to do this annually. In 2021, we will complete a climate-related scenario analysis in line with RCP 2.6/8.5 warming scenarios to review the potential operational and financial impacts of climate change on our operational facilities and parts of our agricultural supply chain, including assessing the potential of site failure and business interruption as a result of climate related risks such as river, surface water and coastal inundation; hurricane; convective storms, forest fire, drought, subsidence, and heat stress/extreme heat. This work was planned for 2020 but was delayed due to COVID-19.
5. The purchase of renewable electricity has been integrated as a core part of our business strategy. Through RE100, we committed to purchase 100% of our electricity from

renewable sources by 2020, achieving this target in 2018, 2 years ahead of schedule. We remain committed to purchasing renewable electricity, and are investing in renewable and low-carbon energy projects at our own manufacturing sites in addition to changing our energy purchasing strategy. These include investments in solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass and district heating.

STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE:

Our value chain engagement and carbon reduction progress has led to external recognition, helping us to build industry leadership and enhanced stakeholder reputation in energy and climate change. In 2020, we were listed as a member to the Dow Jones Sustainability World and European Indices for the fifth year in a row. Our approach has opened new business opportunities, such as working with customers to reduce our value chain carbon impact. This work has involved a number of initiatives designed to help customers reduce their own carbon footprints. E.g., in Spain, we have supported the cross sector HOSTELERIA#PorElClima initiative in partnership with ECODES foundation, which raises awareness of carbon management practices among customers from the HORECA sector. The aim is to encourage bars and restaurants to take simple everyday actions to reduce their carbon footprint. More than 700 hospitality sector outlets are now part of Hostelería #PorElClima. In 2020, the initiative helped to calculate the carbon footprint of 30 customers.

SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS DECISIONS:

We take a value chain approach towards managing our carbon emissions and have invested in opportunities across our value chain to reduce our carbon impact.

Our investment in energy and carbon related initiatives extends across all areas of our value chain. In 2020, we invested in €1.72m in energy and carbon-saving technologies within our manufacturing operations, saving ~976 MWh per year and 1,128 CO₂e.

We also continue to invest in using recycled and renewable materials, as 100% recycled plastic material has up to a 70% lower carbon footprint than virgin PET. Our work to increase the recyclability of our materials and investment in recycled materials, especially recycled PET (rPET) avoids the use of virgin plastic and helps to reduce our value chain GHG emissions. We have a target that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from rPET by 2023, aiming to reach 100% recycled or renewable plastic by 2030. In 2020, 41.3% of the plastic we used was rPET, removing 9,000 tonnes of virgin plastic from our portfolio per year.

Through CCEP Ventures, our innovation investment fund, we made the substantial business decision to invest in CuRe recycling, enabling it 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. Once operational, 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 over 200,000t of virgin oil-based PET from our primary packaging/year, reducing our value chain carbon footprint.

Lightweighting and the introduction of dispensed and refillable drinks delivery models also reduce the carbon footprint of our packaging. Dispensed solutions and services allow consumers to enjoy our drinks with less packaging, often by encouraging them to use and refill their own cups or bottles. Dispensed solutions also have the lowest carbon and water footprints of all our drinks delivery models. In 2020, through CCEP Ventures, we made the substantial business decision to invest in several dispensed solutions, including Innovative Tap Solutions, a self-pour dispensing technology and Lavit, a leading maker of multi beverage, countertop dispensing machines.

We have made a substantial business decision to invest in new, more efficient cold drink equipment fleet (~1,000,000 coolers, vending machines and dispense units) replacing older, less energy efficient equipment, reducing the energy use per unit by 1.9% versus 2019.

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) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based) +3 (upstream & downstream)

Base year

2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

3797744

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

2658420.8

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3345769

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

39.6704815630894

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 (including target coverage)

We've made strong progress over the last decade, reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions across our entire value chain by 37.7% between 2010-2019. However, much more needs to be done. That is why 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). 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 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. Based upon the boundary scope of our absolute target, we have achieved a 11,9% absolute reduction in carbon emissions from a 2019 baseline. This represents 40% completion so far.

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based) +3 (upstream & downstream)

Base year

2010

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

2482331

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

1241165.5

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1074468.48

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

113.43068430439

Target status in reporting year

Replaced

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

Well-below 2°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

This represents our previous absolute carbon reduction target, which was replaced in December 2020. This previous target, which was approved by the SBTi as aligned to a well-below 2 degree pathway, was to cut absolute GHG emissions from what we defined as our "core business" (manufacturing, cold drink equipment, and distribution activities) by 50% by 2025, vs a 2010 baseline. This target measured the absolute reduction in GHG emissions in core business operations since 2010 (%). The target

included 100% of emissions in scope , representing all of CCEP's scope 1+2 emissions (100%) plus additional scope 3 activities where we believed we could have a direct influence in our value chain. In total this target covered 32% of our total value chain (scope 1, 2 and scope 3) emissions in 2019. Based upon the boundary scope of our absolute target, we have achieved a 56.7% absolute reduction in carbon emissions from a 2010 baseline. This represented 113% completion in 2020. We also previously had an emissions intensity/relative target - which aimed to reduce emissions across our value chain by 35% by 2025, versus a 2010 baseline. This was a relative target, aiming to reduce GHG emissions per litre of product sold, measured by CO₂e g / litre of product sold. The target included Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions including ingredients, packaging, manufacturing, distribution and transportation, cooling and recycling of our products. In December 2020, we replaced both these targets with our new, single Abs1 absolute reduction target, aiming to reduce our absolute GHG emissions across our total value chain by 30% by 2030 (versus 2019). Our baseline year has been updated from 2010 to 2019 in line with SBTi guidance. Our baseline carbon figures for 2019 have also been restated to include new emission sources and more accurate data. Our updated absolute reduction target also includes additional Scope 3 sources of emissions that had been excluded in our previous absolute reduction target but included in our intensity reduction target (e.g., packaging and ingredients, and other Scope 3 categories such as business travel). 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.

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: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Please select

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2010

Figure or percentage in base year

1.17

Target year

2020

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

% of target achieved [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. CCEP is a member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative, a coalition of companies committed to purchasing 100% renewable electricity by 2020. In 2018, we met this target, two years ahead of schedule. In 2020, 100% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources. This figure has been assured by DNV, and the figure supplied based upon Guarantees of Origin or PPAs from CCEP suppliers.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

RE100

Please explain (including target coverage)

As part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan, we have committed to purchase 100% renewable electricity by 2020. CCEP is a member of The Climate Group's RE100 initiative, a coalition of companies committed to purchasing 100% renewable electricity by 2020. In 2018, we met this target, two years ahead of schedule. 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 2020, 100% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources. In 2020, we purchased 547,137 MWh of renewable energy. This figure has been assured by DNV, and the figure supplied based upon Guarantees of Origin & PPAs from CCEP suppliers. We achieved this target two years ahead of schedule in 2018. From 2021 onward, we will continue to purchase 100% renewable electricity.

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 with a science-based target
---------------------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

0

Target year

2023

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

0

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

Please explain (including target coverage)

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 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.

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?

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

Please explain (including target coverage)

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 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.

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	53	64781
To be implemented*	72	96131
Implementation commenced*	103	406514
Implemented*	20	59577
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
--	--------------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

58449

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

867633

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

35000000

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 can be used again. We know that 100% recycled PET plastic has up to 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 make our packaging more circular, avoids the use of virgin 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 drinks delivery models also help us to reduce the carbon footprint of our packaging. We estimate that we have been able to save 58,449 tonnes of CO2 emissions through our rPET and lightweighting initiatives in 2020.

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

1128

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

57096

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

607000

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 2020, we invested €1.72 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies, saving approximately 976 MWh per year and 1,128 CO2et. For example, in 2020, at our Jordbro site in Sweden, we upgraded the existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning system with new fans equipped with variable speed drives which reduced airflow and improved energy efficiency. In addition, the site installed several energy meters to improve transparency of the facility's energy use. These changes improved the energy ratio at the site by almost 21% during 2020.

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 2020, we invested €1.72m in energy and carbon-saving technologies, saving approximately 976 MWh per year and 1,128 tCO ₂ e in our direct operations, contributing to achieving a 11.9% reduction of our carbon footprint in 2020 versus 2019. In 2020, we invested €302,000 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in water savings of 22,400 m ³ . In 2020, we also invested €5.2m to reduce the weight of our bottles, cans, closures and labels. As a result we eliminated 1,471 tonnes of packaging material and saved 2,918 tCO ₂ e. In total we invested €7.2m in sustainability related CAPEX projects in 2020.
Internal finance mechanisms	CCEP has implemented energy and carbon saving activities in line with internal capital investment allocation mechanisms. In 2020, we spent €1.72m 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 1,176 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 or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

Our Products: because we have embedded carbon reduction efforts throughout our production processes and throughout our wider value chain, we are directly enabling GHG emissions to be avoided or reduced. As a result, when a consumer chooses to purchase our products they are directly avoiding or reducing GHG emissions, when compared with other similar products. The purchase of a beverage manufactured by CCEP would be in a lightweight package, containing recycled or renewable materials and may be sold via an energy efficient cooler. It would have been manufactured in a manufacturing site into which energy efficient technology has been embedded. As a result, the active choice to purchase a beverage manufactured by CCEP would directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided or reduced.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (WRI/WBCSD using GHG Protocol. Our methodology follows the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol and is calculated based on supplier energy consumption rates and carbon savings from energy efficiency measure implemented each year.)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

100

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We recognize climate change is a critical issue for our business. Our approach takes a full value chain view as well as focusing on our own operations. As such by the end of 2020, we had reduced the carbon footprint across our value chain by 37.7% versus 2010 and by 11.9% versus 2019. Our operations and commercial sites represent 8% of our value chain carbon footprint. 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 2020, our production facilities used a total of 1,032,653 MWh of energy. We continue to invest in process innovation and new, energy efficient technologies, and share best practices across our territories. In 2020, we invested €1.72m in energy and carbon-saving technologies, saving approximately 976 MWh per year and 1,128 CO2e. Since 2018, we purchase 100% of our electricity from renewable sources (see our 2020 Integrated Report -Action on Climate pages 24-26). In addition, our sustainable packaging activities, including lightweighting and increasing the use of recycled and renewable materials, has reduced the footprint of our packaging by 405,795 tonnes CO2e vs 2010. By focusing on network optimisation, increasing backhauling operations and by using alternative fuels and technologies, we have reduced its transportation carbon footprint by 28% vs 2010.

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

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. We will reach our goal of 50% rPET in our plastic bottles by 2023, two years earlier than previously planned in our "This is Forward" commitments.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

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.)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

44

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

In 2020, we continued to make progress in increasing rPET content in our packaging. 41.3% of the plastic we use is rPET across our business and in some countries we are already using higher proportions than this. For example, in the Netherlands, we reached an average of 62.5% rPET content in our PET bottles in 2020, in Belgium and Luxembourg 58.8% and in GB 51.5%. We've already moved to 100% rPET bottles for all of our brands made in Sweden and we're doing the same in the Netherlands, Iceland and Norway. These shifts to 100% rPET resulted in avoided emissions of at approximately 8,895 tonnes of CO2e in 2020. In addition, all our Honest, GLACÉAU Smartwater, ViO and Chaudfontaine bottles are made from 100% recycled plastic, removing 9,000 tonnes of virgin plastic from our portfolio per year. In 2020, 44% of our total revenue was generated by PET bottles containing minimum 41.3% rPET. We'll also continue the use of Plant PET, which is identical to regular PET but made from sustainable, renewable, plant-based sources. In 2020, 0.5% of our PET packaging was made from Plant PET. As the rate of rPET increases, our use of Plant PET will continue to decrease.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

229713

Comment

Our baseline year for our new science based absolute carbon reduction target, set at the end of 2020, has been updated from 2010 to 2019 in line with SBTi guidance. 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)

170245

Comment

Our baseline year for our new science based absolute carbon reduction target, set at the end of 2020, has been updated from 2010 to 2019 in line with SBTi guidance. Our baseline carbon figures for 2019 have also been restated to include new emission sources and more accurate data.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2019

Base year end

December 31 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6051

Comment

Our baseline year for our new science based absolute carbon reduction target, set at the end of 2020, has been updated from 2010 to 2019 in line with SBTi guidance. Our baseline carbon figures for 2019 have also been restated to include new emission sources and more accurate data.

C5.2

(C5.2) 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)

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)**

196919

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

This represents a 14.3% decrease compared to 2019 and a 35.3% reduction against our 2010 baseline. GHG emissions from our car fleet and vans makes up approximately 17% of our total Scope 1 emissions, making it a key driver of achieving our climate targets. For example, we are working to make our distribution networks more efficient by improving our warehouse capacity, and by working with our distribution suppliers to shift the way we move our products from road to rail. We have reduced road kilometres by adding warehouse capacity at some of our manufacturing operations, allowing us to deliver directly to our customers from our manufacturing sites rather than via external warehouses. In our production facility in Antwerp, Belgium, we expanded our automatic warehouse. The site can now store 30,000 pallets, 9,000 more than before, as well as other formats in addition to standard pallets. This makes the site less dependent on external warehouses, while allowing them to deliver to customers using extra-low pallets, resulting in fewer round trips.

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 2019, 100% of our purchased electricity came from renewable sources meaning we achieved our commitment two years ahead of schedule as we also achieved 100% in 2018. We also purchased heat for our manufacturing site in Norway and Sweden and for two of our manufacturing sites in Germany as well as for our offices in Bulgaria from renewable district heat. Our purchased renewable energy supplies are supported by contractual instruments e.g. by Guarantees of Origin or PPAs. We report 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 2020, 100% of our purchased electricity came from renewable sources. We have been purchasing 100% renewable electricity since 2018. We also purchased heat for our manufacturing site in Sweden and for two of our manufacturing sites in Germany as well as renewable district heat for our offices in Bulgaria. Our purchased renewable energy supplies are supported by contractual instruments e.g. by Guarantees of Origin or PPAs.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

144011

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

4815

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We now have renewable purchased electricity contracts in place for all our manufacturing sites across all our territories. 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 manufacturing sites, but not for some of our non-manufacturing sites which we rent/lease – these are the scope 2 emissions under the market-based approach. Electricity consumption for EVs is captured under scope 3 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

Metric tonnes CO2e

2511153

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from packaging, ingredients and purchased water are included in our SBTi absolute reduction target boundary. We also estimate emissions for additional purchased goods and services which are not in our SBTi target boundary. Ingredients (846,743 tCO2e): Emissions from our ingredients were 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 our concentrate together with the juices, sugar and sweeteners used to produce our products. Emissions factors include World Food LCA Database, Ecolnvent and bespoke LCA studies e.g. EU Study (Klenk et al. 2012). Packaging (1,409,508 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 (4,844 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 (250,058 tCO2e): Calculated, not included in our SBTi target boundary. Emissions based upon €850,887,933 spent on 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 & 2020 as year of purchase for all emissions factors to account for inflation rates and currency conversions of goods and services.

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

0

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

143796

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from this category are calculated, but not included in our SBTi target boundary. 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 2020 as the year of purchase to account for inflation rates and currency conversions of goods and services.

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

0

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

55427

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. 2020 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 2020 T&D and WTT Scope 3 emission factors.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

200827

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Road Haulage: calculated using 2020 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 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 BEIS 2020. 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 DEFRA/BEIS 2020, and by the emission factor for rail freight provided by ADEME for freight in France. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

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

100

Please explain

This represents a 18.7% decrease versus 2019 and a 25% decrease versus our 2010 baseline year. The decrease in 2020 versus 2019 was due to a decrease in overall KMs travelled by 23,1% due to the COVID-19 impact on the hospitality sector. We continue to focus on moving KMs from road to rail and the use of alternative fuels. In 2020, 2,3% of total KMs travelled were completed using alternative fuels or modes versus standard diesel trucks.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

7322

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Calculated using 2020 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 2020. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

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

100

Please explain

This represents a 6.1% decrease versus 2019 and a 2% decrease versus our 2010 baseline year when represented as tCO2e. The decrease 2020 versus 2019 was due to a 11.2% decrease in our wastewater volumes and a 15.2% decrease in our solid waste volumes which also now includes liquid waste.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

3375

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from this category are calculated and included in our SBTi target boundary. Calculated based on 2020 primary data of business journeys taken by car (petrol or diesel), rail (domestic and international) and flights (long and 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 BEIS 2020. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

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

100

Please explain

This represents an 74% decrease versus 2019 and a 65% decrease versus our 2010 baseline year. Due to COVID-19 restrictions there was a significant drop in emissions from business travel in 2020.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

13512

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from this category are calculated, but not included in our SBTi target. Emissions in this category included both employee commuting emissions for all of 2020, and emissions from home working from April-December 2020. 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., manufacturing site). 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.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

261

Emissions calculation methodology

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 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. This consumption is then multiplied by the location based IEA factor for each country in order to generate a tCO2e figure.

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

0

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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 the previous reporting year 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

Metric tonnes 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 3rd 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

Metric tonnes CO2e

89605

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions from Use of Sold Product are calculated, and come from both the CO2 released by our consumers when the product is opened, as well as emissions from the home refrigeration of products. Emissions from the release of CO2 are included in our SBTi boundary. Emissions from home refrigeration are not included in our SBTi boundary. CO2 released by the consumer (69,546 tCO2e): CO2 release emissions were included in our SBTi boundary. CO2 emissions are calculated in accordance with Appendix E of the BIER Guidance2 version 4.1 (July 2019) whereby emissions are reported differently based on their source. Emissions from customer release when the product is consumed (designated "C" in the BIER guidance) was included if fossil-based (methods 2&4), and not included if biogenic based (methods 1&3). CO2 sources were classified one of 4 methods : • Method 1: Biogenic source - emissions from this source are counted as 0. • Method 2: Fertiliser industry - Included in this category. • Method 3: Co-generation from CHP - CO2 is sourced from operation of a CHP burning natural gas or other fossil fuels, and this CO2 is captured and prevented from being released into the atmosphere. GHG Protocol reporting rules align to EU ETS rules in this instance, and the operator of the CHP cannot claim a carbon saving or reduced emissions from capturing the CO2. In these instances, they report the CO2 emissions as part of their inventory, and to avoid double-counting, CCEP do not report these emissions, and therefore these emissions counted as 0. • Method 4: Fossil fuel/Natural well - Included in this category. Home Refrigeration (20,059 tCo2e): Emissions from home refrigeration are not included in our SBTi boundary. 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 2020 grid electricity emission factors were then applied to calculate emissions generated from home chilling.

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

0

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

15050

Emissions calculation methodology

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) • France: CITEO (2019) • Germany: GVM (2015 and 2017 for PET bottles), UBA (2017) • Great Britain: Tetrapak (2018), Alupro (2019), DEFRA (2017), RECOUP (2018) • Iceland: Endurvinnslan (2019) • Luxembourg: Valorlux (2018/19) • Netherlands: CE Delft (2018), Afvalfonds Verpakkingen (2018), and TetraPak (2017) • Norway: Infinitum AS (deposit) (2019), Sirkel Glass (2019), Gronk Punkt Norge (2019) • Portugal: APA (2019), Tetrapak (2018) • Spain: Ecoembes (2018, 2019), Ministry of Environment (2017) • Sweden: Returpack AB (2019), FTI AB (2018, 2019)

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

0

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

531135

Emissions calculation methodology

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 (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.

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

100

Please explain

Emissions in this category were previously allocated as "Downstream transportation and distribution" emissions. This represents a 13% reduction versus 2019 and a 65% reduction versus 2010. In 2020, through these initiatives, we reduced the energy use per unit by 1.9% versus 2019. Due to the impact of COVID-19 on our customers, our fleet reduced in size by 3.9% in 2020, while the total energy consumption of our CDE fleet dropped by 5.7% compared with 2019, resulting in a carbon footprint reduction of 76,928 CO2e.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

Metric tonnes 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 2020. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes 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

Metric tonnes 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-AC6.6/C-FB6.6/C-PF6.6

(C-AC6.6/C-FB6.6/C-PF6.6) Can you break down your Scope 3 emissions by relevant business activity area?

Yes

C-AC6.6a/C-FB6.6a/C-PF6.6a

(C-AC6.6a/C-FB6.6a/C-PF6.6a) Disclose your Scope 3 emissions for each of your relevant business activity areas.

Activity

Agriculture/Forestry

Scope 3 category

Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

846746

Please explain

Ingredients: 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 Database, Ecolinvent and bespoke LCA studies e.g. EU Study (Klenk et al. 2012).

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Scope 3 category

Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1424558

Please explain

Packaging: 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 SKU-level (e.g. 500ml PET bottle in France).GHG emissions associated with packaging recycling content and recycling rates are also included in line with 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 emission factors, including EAA and PETCORE – PlasticsEurope.

Activity

Distribution

Scope 3 category

Upstream transportation and distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200827

Please explain

Road Haulage: calculated using 2020 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 BEIS. Emission factors for biodiesel and other alternative fuels are sourced from primary supplier data. Emission factors for CNG/diesel are sourced from our Logistic Department's methodology and for evolution diesel sourced from PREEM. Average biofuel blend provided by BEIS 2020. 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 DEFRA/BEIS 2020, and by the emission factor for rail freight provided by ADEME for freight in France. The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e.

Activity

Distribution

Scope 3 category

Downstream transportation and distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

531135

Please explain

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. These are counted in Scope 3, Category 13 - Downstream Leased Assets. They previously had been included in downstream transportation and distribution. 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.

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): 4.55 Denominator: Per 100,000 sales volume litres Change from last reporting year: Higher Denominator: per 100,000 sales volume litres. This represents a 1% increase per litre of product compared to 2019, but an absolute reduction of emissions of 54,000 tonnes CO2e, or 8% of emissions from sugar. The majority of sugar we use is sugar beet (95% in 2020) grown in France, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and Spain, whilst the remainder (5% in 2020) comes from cane sugar, grown in Brasil, Costa Rica, Guatemala Mozambique 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): 0.24 Denominator: Per 100,000 sales volume litres Change from last reporting year: Lower 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 decreased 24% compared to 2019.

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): 0.53 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 0.53 metric tonnes CO2e. This represents a 19% decrease compared to 2019. 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: Lower Denominator: per 100,000 sales volume litres. Our emissions per unit production for coffee equals 0.11 metric tonnes CO2e. This represents a 29% decrease compared to 2019. 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)

4.55

Denominator: unit of production

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

Change from last reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Denominator: per 100,000 sales volume litres. This represents a 1% increase per litre of product compared to 2019, but an absolute reduction of emissions of 54,000 tonnes CO₂e, or 8% of emissions from sugar. The majority of sugar that CCEP uses is sugar beet (95% in 2020) grown in France, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and Spain, whilst the remainder (5% in 2020) comes from cane sugar, grown in Brasil, Costa Rica, Guatemala Mozambique 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. CCEP are aligned with TCCC 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)

0.24

Denominator: unit of production

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

Change from last reporting year

Lower

Please explain

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. CCEP are aligned with TCCC 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. CCEP are aligned with TCCC 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 decreased 24% compared to 2019.

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

0.00001722

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

201733

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (Litres of product sold (CO2e g/litre))

Metric denominator: Unit total

11715034542

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

14.4

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The majority of our Scope 1 emissions are associated with our manufacturing operations. We have reduced our Scope 1 emissions by 35.2% since 2010, and have reduced by 14.3% 2020 vs 2019. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions have been reduced by 65.5% in 2020 versus 2010, a reduction of 14.4% versus 2019.

Intensity figure

0.00001902

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

201733

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (unit total revenue)

Metric denominator: Unit total

10606000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

6.6

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Metric denominator: Unit total revenue (CO2e g/€) Our 2020 Integrated Report includes disclosure of our total annual revenue. It's our fifth year as a company and we have improved efficiencies YOY with comparisons to 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2020 decreased in absolute terms by 14.4%. Contributing to this is our achievement of purchasing 100% of our electricity from renewable sources, two years ahead of our target. In 2020, we continued to reduce GHG emissions from our value chain and our emissions have reduced by 37.7% since 2010 due to emissions reduction activities. For example, in 2020, at our Jordbro site in Sweden, we upgraded the existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning system with new fans equipped with variable speed drives which reduced airflow and improved energy efficiency. In addition, the site installed several energy meters to improve transparency of the facility's energy use. These changes improved the energy ratio at the site by almost 21% during 2020, from 0.302 in 2019 to 0.239 in 2020. Where long distance transport is unavoidable, we use a combination of rail and road with trailers loaded onto trains and needing only short truck journeys at each end of the route. This method is mainly used in France. In 2020, we increased the amount of finished goods transported by train by 1.3% compared to 2019, a total of 4.5 million kilometres travelled by train, which represents 2.3% of the total kilometers travelled. We are striving towards implementing actions to actively reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions over the coming years.

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	192509	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	700	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	267	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	3442	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 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	35152
France	19021
Belgium	20414
Luxembourg	405
Netherlands	6716
Sweden	1197
Norway	875
Bulgaria	0
Spain	39371
Portugal	3368
Germany	69617
Iceland	782

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	147608
Fleet	49311

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)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16906	12	78464	78431
France	3823	0	69389	69389
Belgium	8168	0	40617	40617
Luxembourg	37	0	235	235
Netherlands	11230	109	26880	26686
Sweden	443	216	25190	25176
Norway	132	18	15387	15343
Bulgaria	253	258	851	465
Spain	33831	278	130369	129564
Portugal	3246	2	10934	10927
Germany	65940	3923	170058	166796
Iceland	1	0	7555	7555

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	144011	4815

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1050	Decreased	0.4	100% of the electricity purchased by CCEP continued to be renewable in 2019 and 2020. However, the amount of non-renewable electricity used in some of our leased non-manufacturing sites decreased slightly in 2020. One of the largest contributors to this was a decrease in non-renewable electricity usage at a number of leased premises where we do not directly purchase the electricity contracts. The residual factor was applied to the electricity consumption at these sites using the Market Based approach. We apply the operational control approach, and is therefore still required to report emissions for these premises as Scope 2 according to the GHG Protocol. This reduction in energy usage is mostly accounted for reduced occupancy reducing electricity consumption by 22%, most likely related to COVID-19 restrictions for office working. Therefore there was a decrease in the amount of non-renewable electricity we used in 2020 in our non-manufacturing facilities of 22% compared to 2019, from 29,993 MWh to 23,346 MWh. This resulted in a decrease in our Scope 2 GHG emissions by 1,050 CO2e tonnes, a 0.4% decrease versus the 2019 Scope 1 & 2 total. Our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year (2019) were 235,763 tCO2e, while 2020 emissions were 201,733 tCO2e, giving a 34,030 tCO2e (or 14.4%) reduction in total. 1,050 tCO2e of the 34,030 tCO2e reduction is because of the reduction in non-manufacturing energy consumption.
Other emissions reduction activities	1,282	Decreased	0.5	In 2020, energy and carbon reduction activities across CCEP's operations have decreased both our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. These included €1.7 capital investment to optimise our processes and install energy and carbon saving technologies. Our capital investment programmes in 2020 saved 976 MWh in 2020 and 1,282 tCO2e in our direct operations. Through these activities, we reduced our emissions by 1,282 tonnes CO2e and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 235,764 tonnes CO2e. Therefore, we arrived at 1.02% through $(1,282/235,764) * 100 = 0.5\%$.
Divestment	0	No change	0	There were no divestments in 2020
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	There were no acquisitions in 2020
Mergers	0	No change	0	There were no mergers in 2020
Change in output	12914	Decreased	5.5	Production volumes in 2020 decreased by 7.8% vs. 2019, and scope 1 and Scope 2 manufacturing emissions dropped by 5.5% as a result. This is mostly assumed to be related to COVID-19 as reduction activities from capital investment and site closures are accounted elsewhere. Manufacturing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reductions not related to site closures or emissions reduction activities account for 12,914 tCO2e, which is a 5.5% decrease versus our 2019 total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of 235,763 tCO2e.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	CCEP's carbon accounting methodology was changed to account for the supply source of CO2 used in the carbonation of soft drinks. The method applied now uses BIER guidance to account for biogenic CO2 sources within CCEP's supply chain. These emissions were amended in 2019 as well, so no change in emissions recorded here as a result of this methodology change.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There was no change in boundary in 2020.
Change in physical operating conditions	4225	Decreased	6	COVID-19 related impacts on Passenger Vehicles accounts for 10,427 tCO2e reduction (4.4%) due to travel and work location restrictions. Reduction in energy use in offices and distribution Scope 1 emissions from reduced occupancy due to COVID-19 changes account for 3,798 tCO2e reduction (1.6%). These reductions combined account for a reduction of 14,225 tCO2e, which is a 6% decrease versus our 2019 Scope 1 and Scope 2 total emissions.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No other identified causes
Other	4559	Decreased	1.9	Closure of Milton Keynes manufacturing site accounts for a reduction of 4,559 tCO2e, which is 1.9% decrease versus our 2019 Scope 1 & 2 total emissions.

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	679021	679021
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	551905	4746	556651
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	19279	0	19279
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	12571	<Not Applicable>	12571
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	583755	683768	1267522

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	No

C8.2c

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

400351

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.18387

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2020

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Fuel Oil / Onsite diesel)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28522

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.26775

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2020

Comment

Oil emission factor

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43102

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.21449

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2020

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Petrol

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17914

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2.16802

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2020

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

189128

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2.54603

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2020

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Biodiesel

Heating value

HHV (higher 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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.4102

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

PREEM

Comment

Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO)

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Jet Fuel & CNG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.44327

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2020

Comment

CNG emission factor

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	607	607	607	607
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	19279	19279	19279	19279
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify (Purchased renewable electricity)

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

547136.67

Comment

Country/Area: Europe (not able to select this) Purchased renewable electricity supported by Guarantees of Origin: Renewable electricity purchased and consumed for CCEP sites in the GB, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Iceland, Norway, Germany, Spain and Portugal.

Sourcing method

Power purchase agreement (PPA) with on-site/off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line)

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

4768

Comment

From an eight-hectare solar farm near to our soft drinks factory in Wakefield which delivered 4,768 MWh to the site in 2020, representing 17% of total electricity consumption for 2020.

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify (Purchased renewable district heating supported by supplier contracts with energy attributes))

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

19279

Comment

Country/Area: Europe (not able to select this) Purchased renewable district heating supported by supplier contracts with energy attributes: Renewable heat purchased and consumed for CCEP sites in Sweden, Germany and Bulgaria.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

0.3

Metric numerator

3,625,275,822

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

11,715,034,542

% change from previous year

2.4

Direction of change

Decreased

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 manufacturing sites, based upon monthly site invoice and meter data, divided by the total number of litres of product produced in 2020. 0.309 MJ/litre represents a 19.1% reduction versus 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

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

CCEP - DNV Independent Assurance Statement (10-MAY-2021).pdf

DNV-verification-statement CCEP 2020 21.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

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

CCEP - DNV Independent Assurance Statement (10-MAY-2021).pdf

DNV-verification-statement CCEP 2020 21.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

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

CCEP - DNV Independent Assurance Statement (10-MAY-2021).pdf

DNV-verification-statement CCEP 2020 21.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 (upstream & downstream)

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

CCEP - DNV Independent Assurance Statement (10-MAY-2021).pdf

DNV-verification-statement CCEP 2020 21.pdf

Page/section reference

All

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 (Percentage electricity 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.	In May 2021, 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) / Percentage of electricity purchased from renewable sources / Packaging that is 100% recyclable / Percentage of PET that is rPET. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2020 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2020 and our 2020 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. CCEP - DNV Independent Assurance Statement (10-MAY-2021).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.	In May 2021, 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 (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) / Percentage of electricity purchased from renewable sources / Packaging that is 100% recyclable / Percentage of PET that is rPET. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2020 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2020 and our 2020 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. CCEP - DNV Independent Assurance Statement (10-MAY-2021).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.	In May 2021, 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) / Percentage of electricity purchased from renewable sources / Packaging that is 100% recyclable / Percentage of PET that is rPET. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2020 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2020 and our 2020 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. CCEP - DNV Independent Assurance Statement (10-MAY-2021).pdf
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Manufacturing energy use ratio MJ/litre)	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.	In May 2021, 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) / Percentage of electricity purchased from renewable sources / Packaging that is 100% recyclable / Percentage of PET that is rPET. This is in addition to other KPIs related to water and sugar reduction, not relevant to this disclosure. DNV also reviewed our preparation of our 2020 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2020 and our 2020 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement. CCEP - DNV Independent Assurance Statement (10-MAY-2021).pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

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

0.7

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

40

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

70

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Over 90% of our GHG emissions are Scope 3 emissions - directly related to the ingredients and packaging we purchase, our third-party transportation and logistics and our cold drink equipment. We have identified approximately 100 "strategic" suppliers, which account for approximately 85% of our Scope 3 emissions. These 100 "strategic" suppliers represent 0.7% of our total number of suppliers, but approximately 40% of our total spend. This includes suppliers of ingredients and packaging which account for 68% of our total value chain GHG emissions. As part of our new SBTi target, 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. 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. While we have asked all of our suppliers to set science based targets through the Science Based Targets Initiative, we will be tracking the progress made by our most "strategic" suppliers - including those supplying packaging, ingredients, third-party distribution and transportation and cold drink equipment. We have selected this group as they will be able to make the biggest contribution to reducing our Scope 3 GHG emissions. Our new supplier engagement target was set in December 2020, and we will provide an update on progress in next year's reporting cycle.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Because this target was set in December 2020 it is too early to measure success. However we do have a strong track record of engaging suppliers on sustainability issues and we measure success by tracking the EcoVadis assessment score for all of our critical suppliers. In 2020, the average EcoVadis assessment score was 57.4 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. As the biggest impact to our value chain carbon footprint is with our packaging, we also collect carbon footprint data from our PET, can and glass suppliers and work closely with them to reduce their emissions. We invest in recycled PET to reduce our value chain carbon footprint. We also 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) to reduce our value chain carbon footprint. As a result, we have significantly increased the % of recycled PET that we use, and have introduced a number of new supplier-led packaging innovations, including the use of recycled content in shrink film and the introduction of new KeelClip cardboard packaging for our multi-pack cans. In the Balearic Islands, Spain, together with WestRock, we replaced shrink wrap on our cans with CanCollar® sustainably sourced paperboard can rings. In the Netherlands, we introduced KeelClip™ packaging technology on our 250ml multipack cans of Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite and Fernandes, investing more than €14 million in a new can line and packaging machine at our manufacturing site in Dongen. Combined with other similar shrink to board initiatives, these programmes helped us to remove around 1,000 tonnes of hard to recycle plastic in 2020. This is a smaller amount than previously planned due to COVID-19 related delays. We are looking to further roll out initiatives to replace secondary shrink wrap, which is often hard to recycle, with 100% sustainably sourced, fully recyclable cardboard packaging for multipack cans. In 2021, we continue to work with our suppliers on innovative solutions to achieve this.

Comment

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number

1.8

% 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 the ingredients and packaging we purchase, our third-party transportation and logistics and our cold drink equipment. We have identified 269 critical suppliers, which account for the vast majority of Scope 3 emissions. This represents 1.79% of our total number of suppliers, but 80% of our total spend. The majority of our critical suppliers are direct suppliers which have the potential to directly impact our production (e.g. those which would result in a disruption to production if supply should fail) or provide a unique product/component/service. Therefore, even some relatively small suppliers could be deemed critical. The rationale for covering our 269 critical suppliers is therefore to enable us to address the most material parts of our value chain footprint. This group of 269 "critical suppliers" includes the group of 100 "strategic" suppliers referenced above. We have integrated KPIs related to climate change into our supplier risk, evaluation and selection process. Supplier risk is assessed at the initial sourcing phase, which includes criteria including sustainability and climate change. 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 and cold drink equipment), this includes detailed information about energy use and GHG emissions. In 2020, we adopted an additional EcoVadis function called IQ. This allows us to screen our entire supply base and understand inherent risks by country and industry. In 2021, we will use the data gathered through IQ to proactively manage our sustainability risks across our supply base – going beyond those suppliers directly managed by our procurement team.

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've made a commitment to ensure that all our suppliers comply with these principles by 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 2020, 97% of our total spend was with suppliers which are covered by our SGPs. 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 2020, 100% of our sugar and 100% of our paper and pulp was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with the PSA.

Comment

As part of our new 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 will be tracking progress against our most critical suppliers of packaging, ingredients, third-party distribution and transportation and cold drink equipment, 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.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

80

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

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

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

We regularly engage with our major retail customers on the topic of climate change and work closely with them to encourage them to help us to reduce GHG emissions within our value chain. The rationale for selecting this group is because our major retail customers accounted for 60% of our sales volume in 2020. This allows us to address the material aspects of our downstream value chain impact. Therefore, this is the group of customers we most regularly engage with on the topic of climate change. We regularly hold roundtable discussions and workshops with our major retail customers on climate change and other sustainability issues. The aim of such discussions is to build awareness and identify actions we can jointly take to reduce GHG emissions. In December 2020, we announced our new ambition to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040. In Spain, we introduced our climate objectives during a stakeholder webinar. More than 160 stakeholders, customers and NGOs attended the event, which saw significant coverage in the news and on social media. In Spain, since 2017, we have supported the cross sector HOSTELERIA#PorElClima initiative in partnership with ECODES foundation, which raises awareness of carbon management practices among customers from the hotel, café and restaurant sector. The aim is to encourage bars and restaurants to take simple everyday actions to reduce their carbon footprint. More than 700 hospitality sector outlets are now part of Hostelería #PorElClima. In 2020, the initiative helped to calculate the carbon footprint of 30 customers. We are duplicating a similar approach in GB starting from summer 2021 to help small and independent pubs and bars to take action to reduce their carbon footprint and begin their own journey to net-zero. In 2021, Coca-Cola became a member of Carrefour Food Transition Pact. It engages The Coca-Cola system on a multi-year action plan with Carrefour, one of our largest customers. The Food Transition Pact is part of Carrefour's vision to "become the world leader of the food transition for all". It has been signed by 25 international suppliers, with a focus on 5 themes: transparency, biodiversity, climate, packaging and responsible products. Our approach with Carrefour is focused on two major themes: climate and packaging. Partnership in the Pact reinforces strategic collaboration and opportunity for joint programs.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have developed a wide variety of joint initiatives with our customers to tackle climate change and we measure our success by tracking the number of customers that we collaborate with on climate change. In several of the countries in which we operate, we also run front-hauling and back-hauling programmes in collaboration with suppliers and customers. Front-hauling involves working with suppliers to rationalise the flow of materials into our plants. In France, GB and Belgium we have back-hauling arrangements in place with some of our major retail customers. Backhauling combines customer deliveries with collections, helping to ensure full loads on both an outward and return truck journeys, which help to reduce GHG emissions from transportation. 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 partner with Terracycle Loop™, a ground-breaking 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. In GB, we partner with Tesco as Loop's retail partner and in France we partner with Carrefour. In addition, we are also piloting a refillable glass bottle project with our customers Monoprix and Franprix in France. In Spain, we measure the success of the HOSTELERIA#PorElClima initiative by tracking the number of participating customers and the number of tangible actions to tackle climate change that are registered as part of the initiative. In 2020, over 700 customers participated in the programme and over 5,000 action to tackle climate change were undertaken. We are now expanding the tools and services available to HORECA customers, including carbon footprint calculators, that give more information and help so that our customers can understand how to reduce their own GHG emissions. In 2020, Ecodes also measured the carbon footprint of 17 member outlets, produced a detailed report on this footprint and offset it through Ecodes' CeroCO2 platform. The total number of tonnes offset was 771,248. A similar program based on the experience of Spain will be launched in Summer 2021 in great Britain.

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: Consumers 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 future. As part of the move to 100% rPET bottles in Sweden, we introduced limited edition labels for our PET bottles with a clear message to encourage consumers to "Recycle me again. I'm 100% recycled plastic". In the Netherlands, together with TCCC we launched our "Empty also valuable" campaign educating consumers about how empty packaging is still valuable. 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.

Employees: We engage directly with our employees on a variety of sustainability topics, including climate change. 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 employees to take part in a wide range of volunteering activities connected to our sustainability commitments, such as litter clean up campaigns and initiatives that empower our people. In 2019, we introduced a new volunteering policy enabling all employees to use two paid working days every year to volunteer for a charity or cause of their choice. Following the introduction of government restrictions across our territories in response to COVID-19, our employees had fewer opportunities to volunteer during 2020. We continued to offer them opportunities to volunteer, where possible and safe to do so, and in 2020, our people dedicated 9,061 hours of volunteering time.

Case study: In GB, we participated in Keep Britain Tidy's "Great British September Clean" campaign. While litter clean-ups looked a little different in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions, our colleagues were out and about supporting Keep Britain Tidy's campaign, with almost 300 of our Litter Heroes helping to clean up litter in a safe, socially-distanced way in their local neighbourhoods.

Investors: Our CEO and CFO engage regularly with investors and potential investors and they 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 2020 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. Much of our interaction in 2020 was virtual as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, 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.

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 key agricultural ingredients sustainably by the end of 2020. 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 now 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 2020, 100% of our sugar was sourced by suppliers which were in compliance with TCCC approved sustainability standards, aligned with the PSAs, whilst 97% of our 2020 spend was with suppliers which agreed to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles.

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. During the discussion we focused on the importance of collaboration, as well as sharing experience and insights on carbon reduction solutions. We are aiming to ensure that 100% of our strategic suppliers set their own science based emissions reduction targets and use 100% renewable electricity by 2023. 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, source country and criticality to our business. In 2020, our ability to engage with suppliers on the ground was limited due to COVID-19. However, during this time we adopted an additional EcoVadis function called IQ. This allows us to screen our entire supply base and understand inherent risks by country and industry. In 2021, we will use the data gathered through IQ to proactively manage our sustainability risks across our supply base – going beyond those suppliers directly managed by our procurement team.

Climate change related benefit

Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Comment

C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b

(C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Yes

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other, please specify (Climate Change Low Carbon Economy)	Support	CCEP is a member of the EU Corporate Leaders Group on Climate Change (CLG) 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.	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.
Other, please specify (Emissions from Logistics)	Support	CCEP is a member of the Centre for Sustainable Freight Transport in UK, a participant of the 'Lean and Green' logistics program in the Netherlands and Belgium and a member of the Haga Initiative Business Climate Leaders in Sweden – all of which focus on engaging directly with policy makers on the topic of emissions from logistics. We are a proud member of the We Mean Business coalition, as well as a member of the Climate Group's RE100 initiative that commits companies to purchase 100% renewable electricity by 2020. We achieved our target of purchasing 100% renewable electricity in 2018, two years ahead of schedule. We have also joined the Climate Group's EV100 initiative. EV100 is a global initiative that brings together companies committed to accelerating the transition to electric vehicles (EVs) and making electric transport the new normal by 2030. Through EV100, CCEP has committed to switch all of its cars and vans to electric vehicles, or ultra-low emission vehicles where EVs are not viable by 2030. We will 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 continue to engage in dialogue with policy makers to promote the use of eco-combi trucks - which carry 38 rather than 26 pallets, thereby reducing CO2e emissions by approximately 20% per pallet. In France, we signed the Freight 21 charter including a commitment to reduce the carbon footprint of our transportation by 9% between 2018 and 2022.	Through our trade associations and other groups, CCEP continues to support legislation that enables us to use low-carbon logistics technologies across all of our territories.
Other, please specify (Climate-related packaging legislation)	Support with minor exceptions	Together with EUROOPEN, the European Organization for Packaging and the Environment, representing the packaging supply-chain, and with UNESDA, our soft drinks trade association, we have engaged with stakeholders to provide input into the EU Single Use Plastics Directive's secondary legislation elements and transposition in Member States. We have also directly and indirectly through our trade associations engaged on the European Commission's revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive. In certain markets, in particular Great Britain, Scotland, France and Portugal we are also still working with industry coalitions to help to shape deposit return legislation for our packaging to drive maximum returns and maximum efficiency in any system that is implemented.	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 recyclate.
Other, please specify (Packaging tax / Beverage Deposit Return Systems)	Support with minor exceptions	At the EU level and in every market where we do business, we are directly and indirectly 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. Mostly, we work with industry coalitions such as EUROOPEN and UNESDA at the EU level and with national food and drink federations, soft drinks associations and packaging specific associations. Sometimes we engage directly with stakeholders where we believe our experience, ambitions and points of view are of relevance. We have been engaging on the development of the Circular Economy Package, the Plastics Strategy and the 'Single Use Plastics' Directive at the EU level and are now involved in the transposition of these Directives in national legislation, as well as with the review of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive. This also includes the development or improvement of Deposit Return Schemes for beverage packaging where these are considered.	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. 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 set-up 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.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

UNESDA Soft Drinks Europe

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

UNESDA members are committed to driving efficiency in the key areas of water stewardship, climate protection and sustainable packaging. UNESDA's Manifesto 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. 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 0.309 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%.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

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.

Trade association

EUROPEN

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

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.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

CCEP is an active member of EUROPEN and supports these Environmental Responsibility objectives through its Board Membership and Chair position.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

The vast majority of our activities to positively influence policy are done through our trade associations and are therefore of an indirect nature. Direct activities are limited to what we state publicly on our corporate and country business unit websites. Consistency between what we publicly state directly and our indirect activities through others has a national / business unit and a European / corporate dimension. We have already described CCEP's Board oversight of climate-related issues and how our governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated in section C1.1b.

Within our Public Affairs, Communications and Sustainability (PACS) function, our Chief PACS Officer is the ELT member responsible for reporting on progress and plans against CCEP's 'This is Forward' sustainability strategy. Our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of our Board of Directors is responsible for monitoring CCEP's progress against our Sustainability targets, including packaging, climate and water, and reviews all major environmental-based investments, environmental risks, and water-related activities to ensure that they are aligned. Any inconsistencies in our methods to influence policy in relation to "This is Forward" would be highlighted through discussion with them and decisions made in this forum. This governance structure helps to ensure that our positions and activities will be consistent with our targets outlined by "This is Forward" and are aligned with our sustainability targets. In accordance with the precautionary principle, sustainability is taken into account in the development process for any major project, product or new investment and is built into our annual and long-range business planning processes.

On a day-to-day basis, CCEP's PACS function, reviews CCEP's policy positions on a local and international level. Each of our territories has a Public Affairs lead. Any changes to policy which could influence any of CCEP's climate policy or commitments, including our carbon reduction targets outlined in "This is Forward", would be discussed in weekly PACS Leadership Team meetings. The corporate and local Public Affairs and Sustainability leads within the PACS team are responsible for the relationships with and the strategy and advocacy of relevant trade associations. They are active members, often serving on Executive Committees or Committees, and ensure our values and positions are reflected.

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

Status

Complete

Attach the document

CCEP-2020-Integrated-Report_FINAL.pdf

Page/Section reference

Action on Climate - pages 24-26 / Action on Packaging - page 30-31 / Action on Water - page 34-35 // Action on Supply Chain - page 36-37 / Principal Risks - pages 44-51 / Risk Factors - pages 186-194

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

In 2020, for the third time, we released our 2020 Integrated Report, with progress on our sustainability commitments disclosed alongside our financial performance.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2020 Action on Packaging factsheet.pdf
2020 Action on Society (Our People) factsheet.pdf
2020 Action on Society (Our Communities) factsheet.pdf
2020 Action on Drinks factsheet.pdf
2020 Action on Supply Chain factsheet.pdf
2020 Action on Climate factsheet.pdf
2020 Action on Water factsheet.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 factsheets of our online sustainability reporting covering the 7 pillars of our This is Forward sustainability action plan. 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, listening to our stakeholders section and operating with integrity section.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2020 Environment Policy.pdf

Page/Section reference

Whole document

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our Environment Policy covers our approach to environmental management.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2020 Corporate Data Tables.pdf
2020 Country data tables.pdf

Page/Section reference

Whole document

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our Corporate Data Tables and Country Data Tables provide an overview of our 2018-2019-2020 progress compared to 2010 baseline.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2020 GRI Table.pdf

Page/Section reference

Whole document

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 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 at Core level.

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 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 now 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 2020, 100% of our sugar was sourced through suppliers in compliance with the PSA, and 97% of our 2020 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. 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.

See enclosed our RE100 Reporting spreadsheet
RE100_Reporting_Spreadsheet_2021 - Coca-Cola Europacific Partners.xlsx

C15.1

(C15.1) 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.

Coca-Cola European Partners (CCEP) was formed in May 2016 from the merger of three companies: Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE), Coca-Cola Iberian Partners (CCIP) and Coca-Cola Erfrischungsgetränke (CCEG). In May 2021, Coca-Cola European Partners completed the acquisition of Coca-Cola Amatil and at the same time Coca-Cola European Partners changed its name to Coca-Cola Europacific Partners (CCEP). CCEP is the world's largest Coca-Cola bottler and one of the leading FMCG companies in the world. The company employs over 33,000 people, serving approximately 2 million customers in 26 countries.

All references to "CCEP" in current disclosure solely refer to the activities of CCEP in Western Europe (the territories of previously known Coca-Cola European Partners) for 2020. We do not have consolidated sustainability performance data for the combined business at this stage.

CCEP in Western Europe

CCEP in Western Europe serves over 300 million consumers across thirteen countries in Western Europe (Andorra, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iceland, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden). We make, sell and distribute non-alcoholic 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, as well as a growing range of water, juices and juice products, sports and energy drinks and ready to drink teas and coffees. We operate 46 manufacturing sites and employs approximately 22,000 people. In 2020, we sold approximately 2.3 billion unit cases, generating approximately €10.6 billion in revenue and €1.2 billion in operating income.

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

We are proud of the rich heritage of our business and of the work that we have done within our fourth year as a combined organisation 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 action on climate, water, supply chain, packaging, society and drinks. 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 SBTi as being in line with a 1.5°C reduction pathway, as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 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. In 2016, we signed up to the Climate Group's RE100 initiative, committing to purchasing 100% renewable electricity by 2020. Since 2018, 100% of our purchased electricity comes from renewable sources, achieving our target two years ahead of schedule. In 2019, together with TCCC, we completed a climate risk scenario assessment, in line with guidance from the TCFD. The assessment identified the physical and transition risks we could face as a result of climate change. In 2020, we voluntarily published our first disclosure against the recommendations of TCFD and we will continue to do this on an annual basis.

We have publicly reported all of our carbon emissions for the full year 2020 (January 2020 - December 2020) for the whole CCEP organization in our 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report. The carbon footprint data of our value chain has been assured by DNV in accordance with the ISAE 3000 standard. 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 full CCEP organization.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	10606000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	GB	00BDPCN049

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

Ahold Delhaize

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2327.6

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel we use for manufacturing and our own vehicles plus our process and fugitive emissions, as well as aviation. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2020 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2018 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue 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

56.9

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of emissions such as the purchased electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location-based 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) 2020 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2018 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue 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

37162.5

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources associated with the electricity used by our cold drink and coffee equipment at our customers' premises, our employee business

travel by rail and air, emissions related to the supply of water and treatment of wastewater, emissions from the treatment of waste, fuel used by our third party distributors, and other energy related emissions 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 2020 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 operational carbon footprint, including natural gas and purchased electricity data, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2020 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2018 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member

J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3010.9

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel we use for manufacturing and our own vehicles plus our process and fugitive emissions, as well as aviation. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2020 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2018 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue 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

73.6

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of emissions such as the purchased electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location-based 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) 2020 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2018 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Other, please specify

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue 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

48072.3

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources associated with the electricity used by our cold drink and coffee equipment at our customers' premises, our employee business travel by rail and air, emissions related to the supply of water and treatment of wastewater, emissions from the treatment of waste, fuel used by our third party distributors, and other energy related emissions 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 2020 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 operational carbon footprint, including natural gas and purchased electricity data, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2020 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2018 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Please select

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue 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

4355.8

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 figures include direct sources of emissions such as the fuel we use for manufacturing and our own vehicles plus our process and fugitive emissions, as well as aviation. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2020 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2018 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Please select

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

Based on a straight percentage allocation, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue from the customer.

Requesting member

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

106.5

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 2 figures include indirect sources of emissions such as the purchased electricity we use at our sites. We report against this on both a location-based 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) 2020 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2018 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue 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

66653.5

Uncertainty (±%)

1.55

Major sources of emissions

Scope 3 figures include indirect sources associated with the electricity used by our cold drink and coffee equipment at our customers' premises, our employee business travel by rail and air, emissions related to the supply of water and treatment of wastewater, emissions from the treatment of waste, fuel used by our third party distributors, and other energy related emissions 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 2020 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 operational carbon footprint, including natural gas and purchased electricity data, refrigerant gas losses, CO2 fugitive gas losses and transport fuel, water supply, wastewater and waste management. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2020 and International Energy Agency (IEA) 2018 emission factors.

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Based on a straight percentage allocation, based on the percentage of CCEP sales revenue 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 all of our carbon emissions for the full year 2020 (January 2020 - December 2020) for the whole CCEP organization (operations in Western Europe) in our 2020 Integrated Report and our online 2020 Sustainability Stakeholder Report (Action on climate factsheet and 2020 corporate data tables). The carbon footprint data of our core business operations have been assured by DNV. Our baseline year for our new science based absolute carbon reduction target, set at the end of 2020, has been updated from 2010 to 2019 in line with SBTi guidance. Our baseline carbon figures for 2019 have also been restated to include new emission sources and more accurate data.

<https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/Sustainability/Documents/5d5e846ad9/2020-Action-on-Climate-Factsheet.pdf>

https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/Sustainability/Documents/d49b0f6991/CCEP-2020-Integrated-Report_FINAL.pdf

<https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/2d4725e18e/2020-Corporate-Data-Tables.pdf>

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. 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 in the process of reviewing our most popular products across each of our markets, with an aim to be able to provide this information to customers by 2022.

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.

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 (100% rPET packaging)

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

1970

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 make our packaging more circular, 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.

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

We have already worked to expand our backhauling systems in Great Britain, Sweden and France, ensuring, as far as possible, that trucks are loaded on both outward and return journeys, reducing both CO2 emissions and kilometres driven. We already have backhauling arrangements in place with 23 major customers for some delivery routes. There could be further opportunities for collaboration with Sainsbury 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

We have already worked to expand our backhauling systems in Great Britain, Sweden and France, ensuring, as far as possible, that trucks are loaded on both outward and return journeys, reducing both CO2 emissions and kilometres driven. We already have backhauling arrangements in place with 23 major customers for some delivery routes. There could be further opportunities for collaboration with WalMart in this area.

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 am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms