

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). We serve 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).

CCEP makes, sells and distributes non-alcoholic beverages and is the world's largest independent Coca-Cola bottler by revenue. 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. CCEP operates 47 manufacturing sites and employs approximately 23,300 people. In 2019, we sold approximately 2.5 billion unit cases, generating approximately €12.01 billion in revenue and €1.7 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. "This is Forward" includes carbon reduction targets for both our core business operations, and across our value chain; which have been approved as aligned to climate science and the Paris Climate agreement by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). 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. We are working hard to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our entire value chain, with an aim to cut GHG emissions across our entire value chain by 35% between 2010 and 2025. 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. The findings are informing our strategic decisions and helping us prepare for the potential impacts of climate change. In 2020, we will carry out further work to 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 in our value chain.

We have publicly reported all of our carbon emissions for the full year 2019 (January 2019 - December 2019) for the whole CCEP organization in our 2019 Integrated Report and our online 2019 Sustainability Stakeholder Report. The carbon footprint data of our core business operations has been assured by DNV-GL. We have shared our performance and reduction data versus a 2010 baseline. This baseline year was chosen as it aligns with the baseline year used by TCCC, and as this was the fourth 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 2019	December 31 2019	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 The Coca-Cola Company rely on agricultural ingredients for our products. However, as a bottling company, we do not own or manage land for agriculture and we do not operate farms directly. Our agricultural ingredients which originate from farms are sourced through our suppliers.

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

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

Row 1

Primary reason

Outside the direct operations of my organization

Please explain

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

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

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

Row 1

Primary reason

Outside the direct operations of my organization

Please explain

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

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

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

Agricultural commodity

Sugar

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

60-80%

Produced or sourced

Sourced

Please explain

Sugar is a key ingredient in many of our brands and products, with sugar-sweetened beverages representing approximately 62% of our revenue in 2019. CCEP purchases the entire requirement of concentrates and syrups, for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from The Coca-Cola Company (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 our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) which are aligned to those of TCCC. Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company 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 CCEP uses for its products. Approximately 90% 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 and Guatemala. In 2019, 96% of our sugar volumes (beet and cane) were certified as compliant with our SAGPs. By the end of 2020, we expect that 100% of sugar purchased will be compliant with our SAGPs. In 2019, 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 20-25% 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 The Coca-Cola Company (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 our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) which are aligned to those of TCCC. Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. In 2019, 100% of our secondary and tertiary packaging cardboard suppliers were compliant with our SAGPs. 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 and suppliers have until the end of 2020 to comply. 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 2019, 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. CCEP purchases the entire requirement of our concentrates and syrups for Coca-Cola trademark beverages from The Coca-Cola Company (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 our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) which are aligned to those of TCCC. Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company brands that we produce and distribute, such as Capri-Sun and our energy brands. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and cause a further deterioration of water quality in affected regions. Decreased agricultural productivity in certain regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns, may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials - including oranges and other citrus fruits - that CCEP uses to produce its products. In Spain and Portugal, CCEP sources every year 3.5 million kilos of orange juice and 1.1 million kilos 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 our SAGPs. In 2018, with the support of The Coca-Cola Foundation, we extended our sustainable citrus project for a further two years to continue to improve the sustainability of our citrus production. This project promotes good practices, such as improving the efficiency of irrigation and optimizing fertilization in areas of water stress. In 2019, 506 million litres of water were saved through the programme. In 2019, in partnership with Ailimpo, the interprofessional organisation of lemon farmers in Murcia, Spain, we hosted a stakeholder visit to the organic lemon groves we began working with seven years ago where farmers are encouraged to care for the natural environment and protect biodiversity. 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 our SAGPs 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 The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC). CCEP purchases 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 our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) which are aligned to those of TCCC. Our SGPs and SAGPs apply to all of our suppliers, including for those non-Coca-Cola Company 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 our SAGPs and other internationally recognised sustainable sourcing standards. In 2019, 90% of coffee sourced by TCCC at global level was SAGP-compliant – including the coffee in our Honest Coffee brand which was 100% SAGP compliant, meeting Fairtrade and other third-party certification standards. 82% of TCCC's global tea volumes were SAGP-compliant in 2019 - including our Fuze Tea brand, containing tea extracts from 100% sustainably sourced tea leaves, and achieving SAGP-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 CCEP's business activities or performance. The Committee oversees performance against CCEP's "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 CSR 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 2019, the Committee approved a new sustainable packaging strategy, including an acceleration of our target to use recycled plastic, which has a significantly lower carbon footprint compared to the use of virgin plastic.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues 	<Not Applicable>	<p>CCEP has a strong governance framework with a Board of Directors (Board) overseeing the interests of all stakeholders. The Board held six formal meetings during 2019, 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 CCEP's 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 CCEP's 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 four formal meetings and one informal meeting during 2019. Aspects of "This is Forward", including climate-related matters, were considered at every CSR Committee meeting in 2019 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 2019, the Committee reviewed a new sustainable packaging strategy, including an acceleration of our target to use recycled plastic, which has a significantly lower carbon footprint compared to the use of virgin plastic. In 2019, the Committee also reviewed CCEP's renewable energy strategy and long-term strategy for GHG emissions reduction. 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 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 & Supply Chain Officer (CCSCO))	<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 within our business. At management level, responsibility for climate-related issues sits with our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), our Chief Supply Chain Officer and our Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer.

In Europe, consumers continue to rank climate change as the number one sustainability challenge. Climate Change is listed as one of our principal risks. For these reasons, CCEP puts climate change at the top of its governance framework, with the CEO. Our CEO works directly with the CCEP Executive Leadership Team (ELT) which has overall responsibility, at a management level, for ensuring that CCEP is on-track in terms of the various sustainability commitments we have made – including those related to climate change (e.g. GHG emissions reduction and renewable energy purchasing). Our CEO and CCEP's ELT have overarching responsibility for all the sustainability-related KPIs which form part of our sustainability action plan, "This is Forward" – including those related to climate change. Our CEO and CCEP's ELT also have overarching responsibility for identifying and managing our principal risks – including climate change.

Our Chief Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer is the ELT member with executive responsibility for and ownership of sustainability issues – including climate-related issues at CCEP. 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 – including climate-related issues, GHG emissions reporting, public disclosure of climate-related risks and other policy and sustainability-related topics. Alongside the Chief PACS Officer, other key individuals, including our Vice President, Sustainability and our Chief Customer & Supply Chain Officer, provide regular updates on climate-related topics during these meetings. This includes presentations on sustainability-related issues of importance to our stakeholders (including our people, suppliers, franchisors, investors, customers and consumers), climate-related legislative and regulatory issues affecting CCEP, and updates on progress and performance against CCEP's publicly stated sustainability goals.

Our Chief PACS Officer also oversees the work of our Sustainable Packaging Office (SPO), which is responsible for ensuring that a holistic sustainable packaging strategy can be implemented across our business. 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. This includes 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.

Our Chief Customer & Supply Chain Officer (CCSCO) is the ELT member responsible for sustainability issues across our business operations and value chain, including climate-related issues. Risk management is a key responsibility for all senior executives and senior executives are assigned ownership of specific risks. Our CCSCO 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 CCEP's climate-related risks and is directly responsible for tracking and monitoring progress against our climate-related commitments and targets. Management and mitigation of climate-related risks forms a key part of their rewards. Our CCSCO is responsible for our Customer Relationship, Supply Chain and Quality Environment Health and Safety (QESH) 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 are responsible for providing and reviewing monthly updates against our climate targets (e.g. our GHG emissions and energy use ratio) and are responsible for providing management updates and reports on climate-related issues to CCEP's CSR Committee.

Our CEO, CCSCO and Chief PACS Officer are responsible for providing management updates on topics related to climate change (including packaging, GHG emissions) and water stewardship to CCEP's Board. This takes place via CCEP's 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	The long-term incentive award for 2020 includes a performance measure focused on the reduction of GHG emissions across CCEP's entire value chain. This performance measure will have a 15% weighting (see 2019 Integrated Report page 105). The targets for the CO2e metric will be set in line with our revised long-term ambition to reach net-zero emissions and help to keep the global temperature increase to within 1.5°C. The target will be externally verified and will be disclosed in next year's Annual Report on Remuneration. Sustainability is part of our overall business strategy, focusing leaders on taking actions that align with those of our shareowners. Part of every senior leader's Individual Performance Objectives under CCEP's annual bonus scheme continues to be based on leading the development of CCEP's culture, talent and diversity, with specific objectives to continue our sustainability agenda included in our executive leadership team objectives (see '19 Integrated Report page 99).

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	CCEP's remuneration schemes reflect our overarching company goals including those related to sustainability and climate change. Our CEO and our Executive Leadership Team 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", "halve GHG emissions from our core operations (manufacturing, distribution and cold drink equipment) by 2025", "% 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 CCEP's 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 CCEP's 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 CCEP's 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 CCEP's 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", 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 CCEP's Business Unit managers (i.e. those with overall management responsibility for specific markets – e.g. France). Our Business Unit 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 CCEP's 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. CCEP 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, The Coca-Cola Company (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. CCEP's 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.
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	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.)

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 by the end of 2020 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 broadly have a target year of 2025. 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?

Our Enterprise Risk Management (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.

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".

All of our risks are visualized through a 4 by 4 risk heatmap which maps impact and likelihood. 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 CCEP's Enterprise Risk Management (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. CCEP's 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 Executive Leadership Team (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 10 principal risks – including climate and water-related risks – which are those that have been identified as most impactful to our business by our ERA. CCEP defines 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 The Coca-Cola Company. 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 CCEP's 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 CCEP's Compliance and Risk Department. The CCO chairs CCEP's 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 Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS) Officer is the ELT member with overall management responsibility for CCEP's 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 & Supply Chain Officer (CCSCO) 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 CCEP's 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 CCEP 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 CCEP's top 10 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 CCEP's 2019 ERA, and are listed as one of CCEP's 10 principal risks. At a site level, risks are assessed through our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), and by using water stress mapping from global surveys such as the WRI Aqueduct project. In 2019, 20 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 2019, our ERM included water-scarcity risks that were identified through our SVAs. Water scarcity risks are managed through our site level Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs), 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, 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

	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 Enterprise Risk Management processes and overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our Executive Leadership Team 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 CCEP's operations. This includes carbon taxation related to our GHG emissions, regulation related to packaging, 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.
Emerging 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 Enterprise Risk Management processes and our governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our Executive Leadership Team 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 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. To provide additional insight, we also meet regularly with a 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 also continue to explore extended producer responsibility legislation that could place additional packaging, recycling & waste management requirements on our sector. CCEP's business model depends on the availability of its products and packages in multiple channels and locations. Emerging regulation that restricts CCEP's 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 costs for our business. Emerging regulation to introduce mandatory levels of recycled content in our packaging or regulation related to packaging collection and recycling schemes (e.g. deposit return schemes) 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, including 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 for beverage packaging and recognise the positive role they could play in helping to increase recycling rates.
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 Enterprise Risk Management processes and overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our Executive Leadership Team 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 face at country and site level. This process includes a comprehensive assessment of the risks associated with new and emerging technologies. CCEP considers technology as a climate-related opportunity. We continue to assess a wide-variety of new technologies to explore the potential that technology has in helping to reduce GHG emissions at our manufacturing sites and 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 CCEP's innovation investment fund, CCEP Ventures (CCEPV). CCEPV provides early-stage funding to start-ups with ideas that solve a problem or create an opportunity for our business and aims to identify and assesses new innovative and low-carbon technologies. 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 are assessing the potential of using ultraviolet sterilisation which requires significantly less energy consumption, as an alternative to conventional heat pasteurisation. 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	The process for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks - including those to our direct operations, as well as upstream and downstream risks - is integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management processes and governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our Executive Leadership Team 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 face at country and site level. This process includes a comprehensive assessment of climate-related legal risks. 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 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 legislative initiatives at EU and national level which aim to reduce GHG emissions and accelerate the transition to a net-zero economy by 2050. This includes the EU Green Deal and legislation in countries like Norway, Sweden, GB and France which set future targets for net-zero GHG emissions. It also includes regulatory measures to restrict the use of single use plastics, measures to introduce mandatory recycled content levels in plastic packaging and measures to tax packaging which does not contain recycled content – all of which would have significant cost implications for our business and/or may restrict our ability to use certain types of packaging. E.g., the EU has introduced a Directive on Single Use Plastics. Member states are now in the process of adopting regulations to comply with the obligations in 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 the risk that if we were not able to meet these packaging specifications, it could restrict our ability to produce our products in certain markets, and it could negatively impact our financial results.
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 Enterprise Risk Management processes and overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our Executive Leadership Team 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 & 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 & 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. E.g., 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 & 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 competition 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 Enterprise Risk Management processes and our company's overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our Executive Leadership Team 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 CCEP is 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.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
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 Enterprise Risk Management processes and our governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our Executive Leadership Team 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 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, together with TCCC, we completed a climate risk scenario assessment, in line with guidance from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. The assessment identified the physical and 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. We are undertaking further work to 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 in our value chain. For example, one acute physical risk that we have already witnessed is the increasing intensity and frequency of heatwaves. This impacts our ability to ensure that our products reach our customers on time, and also impacts our business as a result of having restrictions on water availability, which is critical for manufacturing our beverages. In 2019, one of our manufacturing sites in GB, Wakefield, experienced drought conditions. If CCEP is unable to supply its products to its customers and consumers during these periods, this could significantly impact CCEP's financial results and performance during periods of high demand. Likewise, if CCEP's suppliers of raw materials, ingredients or packaging materials are affected by adverse weather conditions, increased water scarcity, or natural disasters and CCEP is unable to obtain the materials from an alternate source, CCEP's cost of sales, revenues and ability to manufacture and distribute product could be adversely affected.
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 and downstream risks - is integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management processes and our company's overarching governance processes. This includes an annual enterprise-wide risk assessment, including interviews with our Executive Leadership Team 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 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 certain regions of the world as a result of changing weather patterns may limit the availability or increase the cost of key raw materials that CCEP uses to produce its products such as sugar beet, sugar cane or orange juice. While water is generally regarded as abundant in Europe 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 all 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 CCEP's territories, or its supply chain, even if temporary, may result in increased production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect its ability to produce and sell its beverages and increase its costs.

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
----------------	--

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 may cause disruption to our manufacturing sites and/or distribution networks. Our business is reliant on our manufacturing sites to produce our products. An increase in extreme weather such as storms or floods could further impact our manufacturing sites and our distribution networks in all of our territories in Western Europe. Any and all of our manufacturing sites could be impacted by extreme weather events, including storms and floods, which exposes us to the risk of our manufacturing sites being damaged. As we produce and distribute primarily within the countries we operate in, an impact to any of our manufacturing sites could mean we may not be able to produce in line with customer demand or we may experience increased CAPEX costs to repair facilities. 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. Similarly, our sales are dependent on being able to distribute products from our manufacturing sites to our distribution centres and our various retail customers. For this, we require road and rail access. Key national logistics and delivery routes (e.g. trunk routes, routes in vulnerable areas) in each of our territories could be impacted by extreme weather events, including storms, floods and hurricanes. This exposes us to the risk of our key transportation and logistics routes being damaged and limited, or having no access for 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 and/or not be able to produce or deliver our products in line with customer demand. Based upon the definition of substantive risk provided above, either of these risks would be considered substantive, as it could have an impact on our production or distribution of 2-5 days. In a number of our territories in Western Europe (e.g. Great Britain) we have already been impacted by climate-related risks, including extreme weather-related flooding at our Sidcup factory in London (which occurred due to flooding in the adjacent river) and flooding at our Northampton distribution warehouse (which occurred due to extreme weather).

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)

12000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

36000000

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 this percentage impact could range between 0.1% to 0.3% of revenues – which (based on 2019 total revenue of €12bn) would represent a financial impact of between €12m and €36m.

Cost of response to risk

9700000

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 developing a GHG carbon reduction strategy and by setting science-based carbon reduction targets. This includes a target to reduce GHG emissions across our core business operations by 50% vs 2010. We also aim to transition to 100% renewable electricity. In 2019, we achieved both of these targets. To achieve these carbon reduction targets, we invested in energy reduction initiatives across our manufacturing, cold drink equipment and transportation. In 2019, we invested €5.5 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies, saving approximately 12,862 MWh per year and 2,445 tCO₂e in our direct operations. For example, we invested €1.37 million in LED lighting and in energy savings programmes at our Jordbro, Sweden manufacturing site in 2019, delivering 2.2 million kWh of energy savings per year. In 2019, we also invested €4.2 million in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in water savings of 58,800m³ of water. Internal management costs in 2019 are estimated to be €9.7million, based upon the cumulative cost of CAPEX investment in energy, carbon and water-saving projects within our operations (i.e. €5.5 million + €4.2 million = €9.7 million). These investments support energy reductions and provide wider business benefits, supporting our vision to grow a low-carbon business and helping to deliver against our science-based carbon reduction targets. These investments have helped us to achieve the SBTi carbon reduction targets for our core business operations. In doing so, we have improved CCEP's overall climate resilience and reduced our impact on the environment. Investing in the energy efficiency and 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.

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)
----------------	---

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 The Coca-Cola Company we have identified areas of water stress within our business through Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and by using water stress mapping from global surveys such as the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct project. In 2019, 20 of our facilities (in Flanders in Belgium, South Eastern England, South East and North of France, Spain, Germany and Portugal) were identified as being located in areas of water stress. We used 6.35 million m³ of water in our production volume in these sites, representing approximately 50% 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 €3-6 million for our business, based upon an average annual total cost of water to CCEP, which is in the region of €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

5200000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We take a value-chain approach to water stewardship, focusing on efficiency within our own operations and also protecting the future sustainability of the water sources which we and our communities rely upon. To mitigate climate-related water scarcity issues, we aim to reduce our water use throughout our manufacturing operations by 20% by 2025, and to replenish 100% of the water we use, where sourced from areas of water stress. Within our operations, we invested €4.2 million in 2019 in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in annual water savings of 58,800 m³ of water. E.g., in 2019 we optimised water treatment plants in Belgium, Germany, GB and Spain, including at our sites in Gent and Sidcup, which are in areas of water stress, saving up to 50,000m³ water per year. As a result of these and other initiatives, our water use ratio was 1.60 in 2019, a reduction of 1% vs. 2018 and 12.14% since 2010. We also identify risks related to water scarcity through our Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and by using water stress mapping (e.g. WRI's Aqueduct water stress mapping tool), which helps to inform our Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). In 2019, all of our manufacturing sites had SVAs and SWPPs in place to mitigate any local risks. We also have a programme of community-based water replenishment partnerships, focused on areas of water stress within our territories. In 2019, our 15 partnerships enabled us to replenish 160% of the water we used in our drinks, where sourced from areas of water stress. E.g., together with The Coca-Cola Company and WWF, we began a 3-year programme to improve water quality and replenish water sources in East Anglia, an area where some of the sugar beet we use is grown. The programme will employ farm advisors to work with local farmers on water efficiency and stewardship programmes in the area. The project has also expanded to support urban water projects. We estimate that the cost of managing these risks is €5.2m - i.e. €4.2m related to investment in water efficient technologies at our sites + €1m investment in community-based water replenishment programmes. Investment in these water-efficient technologies at our sites, and in community-based water replenishment programmes have improved CCEP's climate resiliency with regards to water-scarcity related risks, and have reduced the financial impact that could occur through an annual increase in water costs, or the cost of water supply and water treatment.

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
--------	---------------------------------

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 and precipitation patterns may impact the cost and/or availability of ingredients we use in our beverages. To produce our products, 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. We source our sugar beet from Northwest Europe and from Spain, whilst we purchase our juices mainly from Spain and Portugal. In particular, over 90% of the sugar we use comes from sugar beet grown in France, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and Spain. 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, 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. This exposes CCEP 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. 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. Based upon the definition of significant impact provided above, if it were to occur, this would 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. 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 this risk in several ways. We work with suppliers to reduce GHG emissions associated with our supply chain, to ensure that they meet our sustainable sourcing expectations, as set out in our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). Our SAGPs apply to all suppliers of key agricultural ingredients and raw materials, including sugar beet or cane sugar, and carbon management is included within our SAGPs. Together with The Coca-Cola Company, we work together with third-party organisations, e.g. Rainforest Alliance, the Sustainable Agricultural Initiative Platform (SAI) and Bonsucro, to develop pathways to compliance for our main agricultural commodities. In 2019, we purchased 781,495 tonnes of sugar (beet & cane sugar) – 96% of which was certified as compliant with our SAGPs. By working towards certification to our SAGPs and SAGPs, we ensure that our suppliers are meeting our environmental standards and GHG reduction targets, a first step in helping manage climate risk with our ingredient suppliers. Following a Global Water Risk Assessment, conducted by TCCC in 2018, we work with our suppliers to evaluate the water stress and quality data in the key sourcing regions of our agricultural ingredients, and have developed management and response plans which have been integrated into our sustainable agriculture programme. Together with TCCC, we are developing sourcing guidelines to provide criteria for our ingredient suppliers to outline the sustainability standards they should meet and the pathways to do so. One way we manage the water scarcity issue in our supply chain, is through our target to replenish 100% of the water we use, where it is sourced from areas of water stress – e.g. in GB, together with The Coca-Cola Foundation, we are working with WWF on a 3-year programme to improve water quality and replenish water sources in East Anglia, an area where much of the sugar we use is grown. The programme will employ farm advisors to work with local farmers on water efficiency and stewardship programmes in the area. We estimate the annual cost management (including the roll out of our SAGPs, direct 1:1 engagement with our suppliers on the topic of sustainable sourcing and water replenishment programmes) to be approximately €500,000. Investment in these programmes have improved our climate resiliency with regards to ingredient-related risks and have reduced the financial impact that could occur through an annual increase in our ingredients prices.

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
---------------------	--

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 manufacturing and distribution or our cold drink equipment. 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 (e.g. Norway and Belgium, which represents approximately 8% 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 (e.g., 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.

Cost of response to risk

19000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To respond to 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 manufacturing and distribution or our cold drink equipment) we have completed life-cycle analysis to understand the carbon footprint of the packaging and raw materials we use. From this we know that there are 4 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 2019, we used 66,219 tonnes of rPET, representing 30.5% 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). We have agreements in place with Loop and Ioniga, companies which produce rPET via enhanced recycling and have we recently invested in a new technology called CuRe which operates a partial depolymerisation process which will deliver enhanced recycling with a lower carbon footprint. The cost per tonne of rPET produced in this way is currently higher than regular 'mechanically' recycled rPET. In 2019, we spent an additional €19m on purchasing rPET, over and above the cost of purchasing virgin PET. We view this investment to be an important part of our long-term decarbonisation strategy. In 2019, this investment delivered a reduction in GHG emissions of 57,400 tCO₂e. We are also working to identify 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 (currently 16% of our current packaging footprint) so that it can be collected for refill multiple times - e.g. 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
---------------------	--

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 water 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 waste water treatment, will be particularly relevant where CCEP owns 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 waste water, 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. We have identified that 20 of CCEP's manufacturing sites are located in water-stressed areas. This 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. Our facilities in Flanders (Belgium), South Eastern England, South East and North of France, Spain, Germany and Portugal, are all located in areas of water-stress. We used 6.35 million m³ of water in our production volume in these sites, representing approximately 50% of CCEP's total production volumes.

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. There is also a longer-term risk that our manufacturing sites which are located in areas of water stress, could become stranded assets if we are unable to use water. 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 €3-6 million 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

4200000

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 capability in several ways. We map our manufacturing sites against areas of water stress, identified through our Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), and by using water stress mapping using tools such as WRI Aqueduct. In 2019, 20 of our facilities (in Belgium, South East England, SE and North of France, Spain, Germany & Portugal) were identified as being located in areas of water stress. Risks related to existing regulatory frameworks for water and water tariffs are assessed at a corporate level through our Enterprise Risk Management process

and at a local level through our site-led SVAs and Source Water Protection Plans (SWPPs). We engage with regulators at a local and country level, through site-based & country environment managers, local site meetings and via direct correspondence and compliance reporting, in order to identify, assess and manage water-related regulations. E.g., as part of the UK Government's Environment Bill, we expect to see increased regulation related to borehole abstraction. We manage this through engagement with the UK Government via the UK Food and Drink Federation, and by assessing the risk to our UK manufacturing sites through our SVAs and SWPPs. In 2019, our Wakefield (UK) manufacturing site experienced drought conditions, for the second time in 3 years. This occurred as a result of insufficient rainfall to replenish the reservoir from which water is extracted by our water supplier. To manage the risk that we might be limited in the amount of water we can extract, we engaged with our supplier on a twice weekly basis in order to manage demand and future supply requirements. In 2019, we invested approximately £10,000 at the site for water buffer storage, which has allowed us to increase our water storage by 400 m3, helping us to secure our short term supply. We are also working with our water supplier and local government to align on future investments to secure future water supply. We also managed this risk by applying for a self-supply water license, which allows us to connect directly with water wholesalers in England. This provides us with cost savings and allows us to develop a stronger relationship with our water suppliers with regards to our future demands. The cost of investment in water efficiency measures at our sites, local stakeholder engagement and local supply agreements in 2019 was €4.2m.

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 CCEP's 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 6.7% 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 CCEP reduce our operating costs and increase the long-term climate resilience of our business. 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 2019, 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 9 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.

Cost to realize opportunity

9700000

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. 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 2019, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.317 MJ/litre, a 17% reduction versus our 2010 baseline, and a water use ratio of 1.60 litre/litre of product, a 12.14% reduction versus our 2010 baseline. In most of our manufacturing sites, we use monitoring systems to help control our energy use. In 2019, we invested €5.5 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies at our manufacturing sites, saving approximately 12,862 MWh per year. We also invested €4.2 million in water

efficient technologies and processes, resulting in annual water savings of 58,800 m3. The total cost to realise this opportunity in 2019 was €5.5m + €4.2m = €9.7m. For example, we invested €1.4 million in LED lighting and in energy savings programmes at our Jordbro, Sweden manufacturing site in 2019, delivering 2.2 million kWh of energy savings per year, a reduction in its energy consumption of 6.6%.

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. In 2019, 100% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources, sourced and verified through Guarantees of Origin (GOOs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). This allowed us to avoid emissions of 167,000 tonnes of CO₂e in 2019. 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 97% vs 2010, down to only 0.6% of our total value chain carbon footprint (under a market based approach) in 2019. We are members of RE100, committing to using low-emission sources of energy, and helping our business build long-term climate resilience.

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)

3340000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

5010000

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2019, 100% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources, allowing us to avoid emissions of 167,000 tonnes of CO₂e in 2019. 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 €20-€30 per tonne CO₂e would represent cost avoidance of between €3.34m – €5.01m. We have selected this range to take into account the average EU ETS carbon price during 2019 and the EU ETS carbon price in July 2020, when it reached a high of €30/tonne. This is in broad alignment with the climate scenario analysis that we have undertaken, together with The Coca-Cola Company, 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 167,000 tonnes of GHG emissions that could have been taxed had they not have been avoided in 2019, using the EU ETS Carbon Price – i.e. (167,000 * 20) and (167,000 * 30) = a range of €3.34m to €5.01m.

Cost to realize opportunity

644000

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 2019, 100% of our purchased electricity came from renewable sources – achieving our 2020 target two years ahead of schedule. We are also investing in renewable and low-carbon energy self-generation at our own manufacturing sites. These include investments in solar, wind, combined heat and power (CHP), biomass, and district heating. For example, solar photovoltaic panels on our sites generated 427 MWh of electricity in 2019. Our site in Chaudfontaine in Belgium uses a combination of solar panels, geothermal heat capture and a new hydro-electric turbine 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 2019, 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 €644k. This cost has been calculated based upon the 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

Please select

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, which has a far higher carbon footprint than recycled PET. 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. In 2019, three of our brands - Chaudfontaine, Honest and Smartwater – transitioned to packaging made from 100% recycled plastic. In 2020, we also moved all of the plastic bottles produced locally in Sweden to 100% recycled PET. As a result, Sweden is now the first country globally within which all of the plastic bottles we produce are made from 100% rPET. We have set a target to ensure that by 2023, at least 50% of the plastic we use for our PET bottles will come from recycled PET. 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 conversely introduce taxation, marketing restrictions and bans on single use plastic bottles which do not contain recycled plastic. For example: • In 2022, Great Britain 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. This tax would be avoidable when using packaging made with recycled plastic. CCEP uses approximately 220,000 tonnes of PET every year. In 2019, we used 66,000 tonnes of recycled PET, representing 30.5% of the total PET used. We expect this percentage to increase, as we aim for our PET packaging to contain 50% recycled PET by 2023 and 100% recycled PET in the future. 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. Hypothetically, taxation within a range of between €220-€450/tonne could be applied to any virgin plastic we use. We estimate that our investments in recycled PET could help us to reduce exposure to this kind of taxation by between €24.2m to €49.5m a year (based upon our use of 110,000 tonnes of recycled plastic, the level we expect to reach by 2023). We could see a further decrease in exposure to this kind of taxation if we increase the total percentage of recycled plastic we use beyond 50%. In addition, the EU is also considering a levy of €800/tonne on plastic packaging waste from 2021 – for plastic which is not collected and/or effectively recycled. We do not currently know how this tax will be implemented as it will vary by Member State. We have therefore not been able to include an assessment of financial impact above, but will aim to mitigate any impact by continuing to support the introduction of Deposit Return Schemes for beverage packaging, as well as to grow our refillable/returnable packaging and introduce new dispensed offerings and business models.

Cost to realize opportunity

19000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realise this opportunity, 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 example is our partnership with Loop Industries, a plastic reprocessing company, which uses depolymerisation technology to enable low value plastics to be diverted, recovered and recycled into new, virgin-quality PET plastic. To continue to realise this opportunity, we invest in recycled PET, which currently costs more than virgin PET. In 2019, we spent an additional €19m 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 2019 this investment delivered a reduction in GHG emissions of 57,400 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) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
IEA 450	<p>As part of our work to enhance our understanding of climate-related risks we have identified and defined the most material physical and transition risks for CCEP and the broader Coca-Cola System. We have also identified two appropriate climate scenarios to help us consider and predict what the world might look like in the future and to 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 Degree" 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. This scenario was deemed to be most appropriate because it covers the time period until 2040 and also accounts for risks which may evolve over a longer time horizon. This time frame is aligned with the broader political and policy debate on climate-related issues in markets in Western Europe, which are of direct relevance to CCEP. The scenario incorporates the policies and measures that governments around the world 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 than what is already known. This scenario therefore sees global temperatures rising by 2.7°C, not enough to meet the Paris Agreement. It also covers all regions where CCEP has 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, as it accounts for individual country NDC's and therefore allows CCEP to view impacts at a country-level. Under this scenario, global temperatures increase by 2.7°C by 2040 and carbon pricing ranges on average from \$10-25/tCO₂e in 2025 and \$24-48/tCO₂e in 2040. The analysis we have undertaken suggests that CCEP could be strongly impacted under a 'business as usual' future. In particular our manufacturing sites and our agricultural supply chains could be significantly impacted. CCEP is heavily reliant 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 agricultural ingredients that we rely upon. CCEP's ability to mitigate against these changes becomes minimized when physical effects are so significant, because the changes that occur are widespread and not limited to specific suppliers or regions. Consideration of this scenario has helped to inform our business objectives and strategy. In particular, this scenario has also played a critical role in our decision to advocate strongly for ambitious forward thinking climate policy at EU level. We joined the "EU Step Up Now" initiative and continue to encourage European policy makers to adopt policies which are consistent with the Paris Climate Agreement and a 2050 net-zero scenario. In 2020, we will carry out further work to assess how our business may be impacted in the longer term under this scenario and we will also look to update the scenario to ensure analysis aligns to the most relevant data.</p>
REMIND	<p>As part of our work to enhance our understanding of climate-related risks we have identified and defined the most material physical and transition risks for CCEP and the broader Coca-Cola System. We have also identified two appropriate climate scenarios to help us consider and predict what the world might look like in the future and to 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 Degree" scenario where the world does not exceed 2°C warming. The "REMIND Integrated Assessment Model 2C Scenario" was selected as the most appropriate 2 Degree scenario. This scenario was deemed to be most appropriate because it covers a long-term time period until 2100 and takes into account the risks evolving over longer time horizons, and suitably 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. In addition 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 as it accounts for individual country-level impacts of implementing a carbon price, including in both developing and developed regions, allowing CCEP 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. The analysis we have undertaken suggests that CCEP is well placed to succeed under this scenario, where the world transitions to a low carbon economy. However, our analysis has also shown that our business could be significantly impacted under a rapid transition. For example, changes to regulations relating to water use and withdrawal and GHG emissions could impact our business and the more aggressive the approach, the more likely we are to experience the associated risks. Consideration of this scenario has helped to inform our business objectives and strategy and in particular has influenced our assessment of the risks associated with regulatory, market and technological changes during a low-carbon transition. We have also assessed the financial impact that carbon taxation could have on our business under this future scenario. A carbon price of >\$100/tonne would have a significant financial impact on our business, should such a tax be applied to emissions across our entire value chain. As a result, we have completed a transition to using renewable electricity across our entire business and have continued to accelerate carbon reduction plans for our manufacturing operations, distribution and cold drink equipment. Our Jordbro manufacturing site in Sweden aims to be fossil fuel free by 2030, and in 2019 signed a new agreement to source electricity from 100% wind power. In Germany, we doubled our use of rail transport for our ViO beverages from our Lüneburg manufacturing site, saving ~879 tonnes of CO₂ emissions per year. We also continue to make investments in improving the energy efficiency of our cold drink equipment; such as adding smart devices to optimise energy consumption in our iCool 300 equipment. We are also investing significantly to reduce the GHG emissions related to our packaging. This includes a commitment to ensure that by 2023 at least 50% of the PET we purchase for use in our bottles will be from recycled plastic, which has a significantly lower carbon footprint when compared to virgin plastic.</p>

C3.1d

(C3.1d) 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 and opportunities have influenced CCEP's product and services strategy, in particular our packaging strategy. The packaging that we use makes up approximately 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 and opportunities identified with stakeholders in 2017. We identified further climate-related risks and 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 2C transition scenarios. As a result of the risks and opportunities identified, we announced enhanced packaging targets together with TCCC in 2019. This included a commitment to eliminate all unnecessary or hard to recycle plastic from our portfolio, and to make 100% of our packaging recyclable or reusable by 2025. We've also moved our deadline to have at least 50% recycled content in our plastic bottles from 2025 to 2023, aiming to reach 100% in the future. We also have a target to collect a bottle or can for every one we sell by 2025. To support these commitments, we have made several substantial strategic decisions. In 2019, we announced that we would replace hard to recycle shrink wrap with 100% recyclable cardboard packaging for multi pack cans, removing around 4,000 tonnes of single use plastic per year across our territories. We also improved the recyclability of our Sprite bottles, by changing the colour of our plastic from green to clear. From 2020 onwards, all our Honest, GLACÉAU Smartwater, Chaudfontaine and ViO bottles will be made from 100% recycled plastic, removing 9,000 tonnes of virgin plastic from our portfolio per year. In addition, from 2020, all of our plastic bottles produced in Sweden will be made from 100% rPET – a global first for the Coca-Cola system. To achieve our collection target, we support well designed Deposit Return Schemes across Western Europe, where an effective alternative doesn't already exist; and have increased the amount of recycled PET we use in our PET packaging.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate-related risks are putting our supply chains under increasing pressure. For example, 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 or limit our production and distribution. We made a substantial strategic decision to address these risks by setting an SBTi-approved value chain target, which aims to reduce GHG emissions across our value chain by 35% by 2025. As our packaging (43%), ingredients (25%) and cold drink equipment (16%) make up the majority of our value chain carbon footprint, we work together with suppliers to reduce their carbon impact as follows: Packaging: In 2019, we made the strategic decision to enhance our packaging targets, bringing forward the deadline to increase the level of recycled content (which has a lower carbon footprint than virgin plastic) in our plastic bottles to at least 50% from 2025 to 2023; aiming to reach 100% recycled plastic in the future. In 2019, through long-term agreements with PET suppliers, such as Plastipak in GB, recycled PET made up 30.5% of the PET we use, up from 27.6% in 2018. Ingredients: Carbon management is included in our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), and our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs). We require all our suppliers to sign up to our SGPs as part of our purchase order process. Carbon management is included in SGP audits and the certifications for our SAGPs. In 2019, 97% of our spend was with suppliers which are covered by the SGPs. Cold drink equipment: We have made a substantial strategic decision in 2019 to purchase only best-in-class energy efficient equipment from suppliers, withdrawing less energy efficient equipment, allowing us to reduce our carbon footprint as our cold drink equipment fleet grows. In 2019, total energy consumption of our CDE fleet fell 4.2% vs 2018, whilst our fleet grew 1.8%, resulting in a carbon reduction of 38,327 CO2e. Distribution: We work with our hauliers to comply with the latest engine emission standards, and where possible we have shifted distribution from road to rail. For example, in Germany, we doubled our use of rail transport for our ViO beverages from our Lüneburg site, saving around 879 tonnes of CO2 per year.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced CCEP's R&D strategy, particularly our packaging R&D strategy. As our packaging is approximately 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. We identified climate-related risks and opportunities as part of our TCFD-aligned climate scenario analysis in 2019. This included reputational benefits associated with a low-carbon transition and higher carbon prices in both business-as-usual and 2C transition scenarios. As a result of the risks and opportunities identified, we announced enhanced packaging targets together with The Coca-Cola Company in 2019. This included a commitment to eliminate all unnecessary or hard to recycle plastic from our portfolio, and to make 100% of our packaging recyclable or reusable by 2025. We've also brought forward the deadline to increase the level of recycled content in our plastic bottles to at least 50% from 2025 to 2023, aiming to reach 100% recycled or renewable plastic in our plastic bottles, in the future. To reach these targets, 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. We also have invested in new 'enhanced' recycling technologies, for example through our partnership with Loop Industries, a plastic reprocessing company, which uses depolymerisation technology to enable low value plastics to be diverted, recovered and recycled into new, virgin-quality PET plastic. Another partnership between Ioniq Technologies, Indorama Ventures, Mares Circulares and The Coca-Cola Company, enabled us to achieve a world first by using enhanced recycling to create 100% recyclable plastic bottles made with 25% marine plastic. While this technology is still in its infancy, we are investing to help it scale so that damaged or lower grade plastics, including those found in the oceans, or currently sent to incineration and landfill, can be made back into bottles in the future. We are also exploring the potential expansion of more "closed loop" solutions with a lower carbon footprint, such as refillable packaging and dispensed solutions.
Operations	Yes	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. In response to climate-related risks and 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. We have a target to reduce the GHG emissions from our direct operations (our manufacturing, cold drink equipment and transportation) by 50% by 2025. These carbon reduction targets are fully aligned with climate science and have been validated by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). In 2019, we met this target, having reduced our emissions by 52% vs a 2010 baseline. In 2019, we invested €5.5 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies in our manufacturing operations, saving approximately 12,862 MWh per year and 2,445 tCO2e. This investment includes a project in our Jordbro, Sweden manufacturing site, which reduced its total energy consumption by 6.6% in 2019, by modernising its heating, ventilation and air conditioning. The site aims to be fossil fuel free by 2030. We also have a target to source 100% renewable electricity across our operations, and have achieved this target. We continually look to improve the source of the renewable electricity we use. For example, in Jordbro, we signed a new agreement to source climate neutral electricity, from wind power in 2019. In GB, we are currently in negotiations to extend the solar farm at our Wakefield manufacturing site. This investment will increase the farm's energy output and improve its energy storage.

C3.1e

(C3.1e) 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 CCEP's ability to design new packages or use certain packages (e.g. single use packaging), could negatively impact CCEP's 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 future revenues and have integrated this into our financial planning processes (1-3 year horizon). Many of the territories in which we operate are evaluating the implementation of, or increase in, packaging related taxation, or the extension of producer responsibility legislation, which could occur in the next 5 years. Eg., Scotland has announced that it will introduce a deposit return scheme (DRS) for beverage packaging in the next 2 years and the Netherlands is considering extending its existing DRS to include small plastic bottles. Consultation on the potential introduction of DRS in England is also underway or planned in 2020. Direct and indirect costs: Potential increases in operating costs as a result of energy taxation or increased energy prices are modelled by CCEP's procurement function and are included in our financial planning processes in relation to our operating costs (1-3 year horizon). The territories 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 in the range of between 15-30% of wholesale energy costs. Further 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. These potential cost increases are balanced with CCEP's targets to halve our GHG emissions across our core business operations by 2025. We have sought to reduce our energy consumption, benefitting from the resulting monetary savings. Being an earlier adopter of these new technologies is likely to bring competitive benefits to CCEP and reduce any vulnerability we may face to changes in energy prices and energy/fuel or carbon taxes. Capital expenditures/capital allocation: Our capital expenditure has been impacted by our strategy to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. Our strategy includes commitments to reduce our GHG emissions by 50% by 2025 and to ensure that at least 50% of the material we use for our PET bottles comes from recycled plastic by 2023, and to ensure that 100% of our packaging is recyclable or reusable by 2025. These commitments require capital investment in technologies that improve the energy efficiency of our operations and reduce the climate-related impact of our packaging, cold drink equipment and transportation networks. We plan CAPEX investment generally over a rolling 3-year period. 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 CCEP believes these investments will provide long-term benefits, there is a risk that CCEP may not achieve its desired returns. Each year we develop a capital investment plan which includes climate-related investments. Eg., we have invested in projects to introduce advanced energy management and monitoring systems, which allow 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. We committed \$10.6 million in 2016, €3.73 million in 2017, €4.8 million in 2018, and €9.7 million in 2019 on sustainability and efficiency related capital investments, including energy and carbon reduction projects. In 2019, we achieved an energy use ratio of 0.317 MJ/litre of product produced, a 17% reduction versus our 2010 baseline. Acquisitions and divestments: CCEP did not make any acquisitions or divestments in 2019 and previous acquisitions and divestments have not been impacted by climate change. However, if there were to be any future acquisitions or divestments, climate-related risks and opportunities would be taken into account as part of our Enterprise Risk Management process. Access to capital: CCEP is subject to interest rate risk, and changes in CCEP's debt rating could have a material adverse effect on interest costs and debt financing sources, potentially impacting our financial planning process. CCEP's 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 The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) and/or changes in the debt rating of TCCC. CCEP's debt rating depends on CCEP's ability to maintain performance and revenues, reflected by its 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 total GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per litre sold. CCEP benefits from better debt pricing on this Credit Facility if we meet our sustainability targets, including GHG emission reduction goals. This is reviewed annually. Assets: At CCEP, we factor the current and future value of our assets and any climate-related impacts into our financial planning processes (1-3 year horizon). Eg., we have assessed the climate-related impact of our vehicle fleet, which includes cars, trucks and vans. We monitor fuel consumption and associated fleet emissions in all of our territories and we are currently developing a long-range investment plan to support a transition to low-emission vehicles, including fuel-efficient hybrids and electric vehicles across our company car and van fleet. For example, in Norway, several years after introducing them to the company car scheme, 79% of the company cars are PHEVs or pure electric vehicles. To facilitate this change we installed 176 charging points at our headquarters in Rømsrud in 2019, saving approximately 300 tCO₂e each year. Liabilities: CCEP continually reviews its liabilities including tax legislation, regulations, court rulings, related interpretations and tax accounting standards in countries in which CCEP operates, including these in our financial planning process. This includes climate-related liabilities related to GHG regulation and packaging taxes, such as are being debated or introduced throughout the territories in which we operate. For example, we are anticipating a next wave of EU legislation to drive the use of refillable/returnable packaging within the next five years, 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.</p>

C3.1f

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

CCEP is the world's largest independent Coca-Cola bottler by revenue. We place sustainability and climate-related concerns at the heart of our business strategy. Climate change is integrated into business objectives and strategy in 6 ways:

- 1) We released our "This is Forward" sustainability strategy in Q4 2017 outlining our 2025 sustainability and climate-related targets, built with extensive consultation with external stakeholders. Our strategy includes absolute and intensity carbon reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative. We are committed to achieving a 50% absolute reduction in greenhouse gas emissions across our core business operations by 2025, and a 35% reduction across our entire value chain by 2025, both from a 2010 baseline year.
- 2) In the short term, we have integrated the purchasing of renewable electricity as a core part of our business strategy. We are members of the RE100 initiative and have committed to purchasing 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2020. We achieved this target in 2018, two years ahead of schedule.
- 3) Climate change is fully integrated into our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes and in 2019, together with The Coca-Cola Company (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 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 will carry out further work to 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 in our value chain.
- 4) We have developed ways to measure and forecast carbon across our value chain by comprehensively mapping carbon emissions across each segment of our value chain. In the short term, we have embedded climate change into the criteria of our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs) and Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) which are aligned to those of TCCC. In 2019, 97% of our spend was with suppliers which are covered by our SGPs. In addition, 96% of our sugar and 100% of our paper and pulp was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with our SAGPs. We will ensure that 100% of our main agricultural ingredients and raw materials are sourced sustainably. 100% of our production volume is covered by environmental management verified to ISO14001. In the long term, we are developing country-specific sustainability roadmaps to include the carbon, energy and water saving initiatives and programmes we plan to initiate until 2025. These measures have helped us to reduce carbon emissions and report positive progress against our "This is Forward" targets and goals.
- 5) We are taking action on packaging, the largest source of carbon emissions in our value chain, accounting for 43% of total value chain emissions. In the short term, to reduce these emissions, we have focused on efforts to lightweight our packaging, improve the supply of packaging made from renewable or recycled material, and on efforts to enhance the collection of beverage packaging for recycling. We support the development of a circular economy and aim to use as little packaging material as possible, while also using recycled and renewable materials.
- 6) In the long term, we have aligned our strategy to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. We support UN SDG 12, ensuring sustainable consumption by helping to substantially reduce waste generation through waste reduction, recycling and reuse. We also support UN SDG 13 and are committed to playing our part in global efforts to tackle climate change, in line with the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement. Since 2010, we have reduced the carbon footprint of our core business operations by 52% and our carbon footprint across our value chain by 30.5%. We have invested in alternative and renewable energy to secure a long-term sustainable supply of energy and have integrated sustainable sourcing of energy and electricity into our procurement processes.

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 2019, CCEP was listed as a member to the Dow Jones Sustainability World and European Indices for four years 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. In Spain, we support the cross sector HOSTELERIA#PorElClima initiative in partnership with ECODES, which raises awareness of carbon management practices among customers from the hotel, café and restaurant sector. The objective is to help bars and restaurants act against climate change by suggesting simple everyday actions in the areas of greatest environmental impact of the sector including water, energy, waste, resources, mobility and carbon footprint.

SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS DECISIONS:

CCEP takes a value chain approach towards managing its carbon emissions and has invested in opportunities across our value chain to reduce our carbon impact. In 2019, we invested €5.5 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies, saving approximately 12,862 MWh per year and 2,445 CO₂e. We achieved an energy use ratio of 0.317 MJ/litre of product produced, a 17% reduction versus our 2010 baseline. By working in collaboration with customers and our third-party haulers, focusing on network optimisation to reduce distances driven and through alternative fuels, we have reduced the carbon footprint of our transport operations by 17.3% since 2010.

We have made several substantial business decisions related to climate change – including a decision to invest in using recycled and renewable materials, which can significantly reduce the carbon impact of our packaging. We have also focused heavily on investing in making our cold drink equipment (CDE) fleet (over one million coolers, vending machines and dispense units) more energy efficient. We have done so by fitting LED lighting and energy management systems, as standard and by retrofitting such technology to a significant percentage of our fleet. We have also installed doors to large open front units and have a proactive programme to remove any remaining open fronted units from the market, replacing them with more energy efficient closed-door units. These energy saving programmes have reduced the total energy consumption of our CDE fleet by 45.6% since 2010, saving over 1.5 million MWh. In 2019, we also reduced the carbon emissions of our CDE fleet by 4.2% compared to 2018, while growing our fleet by 1.8%.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

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

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

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

Base year

2010

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

2486511

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]

1243255.5

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1193938

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

103.966803283798

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

Our absolute carbon emissions target, which has been approved by the SBTi as in line with the needs of climate science, is to cut GHG emissions from our core business (manufacturing, cold drink equipment, and distribution activities) by 50% by 2025, vs a 2010 baseline. This target measures the absolute reduction in GHG emissions in core business operations since 2010 (%). We include 100% of emissions in scope and this target represents all of CCEP's scope 1+2 emissions (100%) plus additional scope 3 activities where we believe we can have a direct influence in our value chain. In total this target covers 32% of our total value chain (scope 1, 2 and scope 3) emissions. We have a separate, relative target for our total value chain emissions, called "Drink in Your Hand". Based upon the boundary scope of our absolute target, we have achieved a 51.98% absolute reduction in carbon emissions from a 2010 baseline. This represents 104% completion so far - but we anticipate our emissions to increase from now to 2025 as the business grows, so it's important we continue to focus and invest to ensure our business grows, but our core operations carbon footprint doesn't.

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based) + 3 (upstream and downstream)

Intensity metric

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

Base year

2010

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

378.08

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

35

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

245.752

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-62

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-29

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

261.5

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

88.0992684843721

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

As part of our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan, CCEP set a target to reduce emissions across our value chain by 35% by 2025, versus a 2010 baseline. This is a relative target, which aims to reduce GHG emissions per litre of product sold and is referred to as "Drink in Your Hand" (DIYH). The measure of the target is CO2e g / litre of product sold. This is a relative value chain target, including Scope 1, 2 and 3 up and downstream emissions. Its scope includes: Ingredients, Packaging, Manufacturing, Distribution and Transportation, Cooling and Recycling of our products. This target has been confirmed by the SBTi as in line with the needs of climate science and the Paris Climate Change Agreement. At the end of 2019, CCEP had achieved a 30.8% reduction in the CO2e g / litre of product sold compared to our 2010 base year, and a 1.5% reduction compared to 2018. This represents 88% completion of the 2025 target (30.8% reduction vs. 35% reduction target). In addition, as at the end of 2019, we have reduced our carbon emissions in absolute terms by -1,639,142 CO2et (-30.5%) vs. our 2010 base year.

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

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

0

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. In 2019, 100% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources. This figure has been assured by DNV-GL, 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 CCEP's "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 2019, 100% of the electricity we purchased was from renewable sources. In 2019, we purchased 615,848 MWh of renewable energy. This figure has been assured by DNV-GL, and the figure supplied based upon Guarantees of Origin & PPAs from CCEP suppliers. We achieved this target two years ahead of schedule.

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

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Please select

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2017

Figure or percentage in base year

80

Target year

2020

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

97

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

85

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is not part of an emissions target. We track our progress by measuring compliance with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which apply to all our suppliers. We've made a commitment to ensure that all our suppliers comply with these principles by the end of 2020. In 2019, 97% of our suppliers complied with our SGPs. This figure has been assured by DNV-GL.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

We track our progress by measuring compliance with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which apply to all our suppliers, and our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which apply to our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients and raw materials. We've made a commitment to ensure that all our suppliers comply with these principles by the end of 2020. In 2019, 97% of our spend was with suppliers which are covered by our SGPs. In addition, 96% of our sugar and 100% of our paper and pulp was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with our SAGPs.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	0
To be implemented*	8	362
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	54	2445
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1279

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

743223

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

4040000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1166

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

137144

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

670000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

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 2019, we invested €5.5 million in energy and carbon-saving technologies, saving approximately 12,862 MWh per year and 2,445 tCO2e in our direct operations, contributing to our achieving a 52% reduction of our carbon footprint in 2019. In 2019, we invested €4.2 million in water efficient technologies and processes, resulting in water savings of 58,800 m³. In 2019 we also invested €3.7 million to reduce the weight of our bottles, cans, closures and labels. As a result we eliminated 1,983 tonnes of packaging material and saved 4,663 tCO2e. In total we invested €13.4 million in sustainability related CAPEX projects in 2019.
Internal finance mechanisms	CCEP has implemented energy and carbon saving activities in line with internal capital investment allocation mechanisms. In 2019, we spent €5.5 million 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 CCEP to continue to lightweight our cans and bottles. These projects are expected to deliver energy savings of 12,862 MWh per year and €846,000 cost savings a 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	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. 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. Our Chief Supply Chain Officer's annual objectives and bonus package is linked to objectives related to CCEP's 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 the year end.
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. CCEP's approach takes a full value chain view as well as focusing on our own operations. As such by the end of 2019, we had reduced the carbon footprint across our value chain by 30.5% vs. 2010. By investing in energy efficiency measures in our operations and switching to renewable, the carbon footprint of our core business operations has been reduced by 52.0% since 2010 and we now purchase 100% of our electricity from renewable sources (see our 2019 Integrated Report -Action on Climate page 41). In addition, CCEP's sustainable packaging activities, including lightweighting and increasing the use of recycled and renewable materials, has reduced the footprint of our packaging by 231,000 tonnes CO2e vs 2010. By focusing on network optimisation, increasing backhauling operations and by using alternative fuels and technologies, CCEP has reduced its transportation carbon footprint by 17% 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

19

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

30.5% 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 52.6% rPET content in our PET bottles in 2019 and we are aiming to reach 50% in GB in 2020. From 2020 onwards, all our Honest, GLACÉAU Smartwater, Chaudfontaine and ViO bottles will be made from 100% recycled plastic, removing 9,000 tonnes of virgin plastic from our portfolio per year. In 2019, 19% of our total revenue was generated by PET bottles containing minimum 50% rPET. In addition, from 2020, all our plastic bottles produced in Sweden will be made from 100% rPET – a global first for the Coca-Cola system. We'll also continue the use of Plant PET, which is identical to regular PET but made from sustainable, renewable, plant-based sources. In 2019, 1.4% 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 2010

Base year end

December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

303568

Comment

Our 2010 baseline data incorporates data from the bottlers from which CCEP was formed, prior to the merger. Due to the merger which formed CCEP, 2010 is the earliest date for which we can consolidate, or reasonably estimate data for all three legacy bottlers. 2010 is also the baseline year used by The Coca-Cola Company, and we have sought to align with this as far as possible. Baseline figures may vary slightly from 2019 CDP as we constantly strive to improve the accuracy of our data which means that we sometimes replace estimated data with calculated or actual data.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2010

Base year end

December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258311

Comment

Our 2010 baseline data incorporates data from the bottlers from which CCEP was formed, prior to the merger. Due to the merger which formed CCEP, 2010 is the earliest date for which we can consolidate, or reasonably estimate data for all three legacy bottlers. 2010 is also the baseline year used by The Coca-Cola Company, and we have sought to align with this as far as possible. Baseline figures may vary slightly from 2019 CDP as we constantly strive to improve the accuracy of our data which means that we sometimes replace estimated data with calculated or actual data.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2010

Base year end

December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

279125

Comment

Our 2010 baseline data incorporates data from the bottlers from which CCEP was formed, prior to the merger. Due to the merger which formed CCEP, 2010 is the earliest date for which we can consolidate, or reasonably estimate data for all three legacy bottlers. 2010 is also the baseline year used by The Coca-Cola Company, and we have sought to align with this as far as possible. Base year figures may vary slightly from 2019 CDP as we constantly strive to improve the accuracy of our data which means that we sometimes replace estimated data with calculated or actual 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 Voluntary 2017 Reporting Guidelines

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)

238046

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

This represents a 2.3% increase compared to 2018, but a 21.6% reduction against our 2010 baseline. The 2.3% increase in 2019 versus 2018 was due to a 1% increase in our production volumes which resulted in more natural gas being consumed. We also improved the way we reported refrigerant losses which resulted in a high increase versus prior year. The amount of LPG, oil & diesel CCEP used in 2019 reduced compared to 2018.

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. CCEP 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. CCEP's 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

169971

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

6573

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Our 2025 commitment is to purchase 100% renewable electricity. We now have renewable purchased electricity contracts in place for all our manufacturing sites across all our territories. In 2018 and 2019, we purchased 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

2538033

Emissions calculation methodology

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. Coca-Cola, Diet Coke). Ingredients include the concentrate and syrups we use to produce our products together with the juices, sugar and sweeteners we purchase. Emissions factors used include those from the World Food LCA Database and EcoInvent as well as emissions factors from bespoke LCA studies - including a study undertaken in 2012 by Klenk et al to investigate the product carbon footprint of sugar beet, one of our main ingredients. This accounts for 944,775 tCO₂e. 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 brand / pack ID level (e.g. 500ml PET bottle in France). Specifications are gathered and a weighted average applied at the brand / pack ID-level. GHG emissions associated with the use of recycled content in our packaging and packaging collection and recycling rates are also included in line with the GHG Protocol as well as various Life-Cycle Analysis (LCA) methodologies (e.g. PAS2050, GHG Protocol Product Standard, ISO14044). We use a range of global and regional industry relevant emission factors, including those from the European Environment Agency, PET Container Recycling Europe (PETCORE) and Plastics Europe. This accounts for 1,593,258 tCO₂e.

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

0

Please explain

Data from LCA derived figures considered primary, the remainder secondary.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

329595

Emissions calculation methodology

2019 emissions were calculated using economic input / output analysis based on spend on Capital Goods. Financial records associated with the amount spent by capital goods type are used as a basis for our calculations. Spend lines are analysed using Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive (CEDA) 5.0 which provides emissions per dollar of production for over 400 sectors of the U.S. economy. Company expenditures are mapped to sectors in CEDA, then converted into producers' price using sector-specific price conversion factors, and finally multiplied by CEDA emission factors to arrive at the Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes CO₂e. Spend calculation example: Total spend for each mapped spend category is multiplied by the relevant spend emission factor sourced from the CEDA 5.0 database.

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

67000

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

246956

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

100

Please explain

This represents a 0.6% increase vs. 2018 and an 8% decrease versus our 2010 baseline year. The increase in 2019 versus 2018 was due to an increase in sales volumes across a number of our territories resulting in overall KMs travelled increasing by 2.3%. We continue to focus on moving KMs from road to rail and the use of alternative fuels. In 2019, 3.9% 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

7794

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

100

Please explain

This represents a 0.3% increase versus 2018 and a 4% increase versus our 2010 baseline year when represented as tCO2e. The increase 2019 versus 2018 was due to a 2.8% increase in our waste water volumes and an 5.7% increase in our solid waste volumes which also now includes liquid waste.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

12737

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

100

Please explain

This represents a 6.3% increase versus 2018 and a 10.9% decrease versus our 2010 baseline year. The increase in 2019 was mainly driven by a higher number of flights taken from our German and Iberian business units. Further to working practises changing as a result of Covid-19, we anticipate a significant drop in emissions from Business Travel in 2020 and don't expect these emissions to increase to pre-Covid 19 levels once lockdowns are lifted across the countries we operate.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

20849

Emissions calculation methodology

Calculated based on 2019 Scope 3 employee commuting emissions calculation (secondary data). Emissions calculated according to the following formula: For each commuting travel type (e.g. walking, private transport, public transport) - FTE by Country * Average Commuting time by Country * Average speed by Transportation type * Emissions by Transportation type by distance. Emission factors are derived using a combination of sources; 1) average commuting time by country (Stutzer, A. and Frey, B.S. based on data from European Foundation [2000] and from the US Census Bureau [2000]), 2) survey data from EcoAct clients and DEFRA/BEIS factors for transportation, 3) World Bank database of commuting patterns by country (time spent commuting, average distance, ratio of private to public transport by country). The resulting emission figures are expressed in tonnes CO2e. Calculation example: Data used to determine the total distance travelled by vehicle type. Emissions = (Total distance by vehicle * the relevant DEFRA/BEIS 2019 emission factor)/1000.

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

0

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

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 apply an Operational Control boundary definition rule, and therefore relevant leased assets are included in Scopes 1 and 2. Therefore, scope 3 emissions are 0.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

609273

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/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.

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

100

Please explain

This represents a 5.9% reduction versus 2018 and a 59.8% reduction versus our 2010 baseline year. We have reduced the overall energy consumption (MWh) of our cold drink equipment fleet by 45.6% (2019 versus 2010) while over the same time period, the size of our cold drink equipment fleet has only reduced by 7.7% (# of units).

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

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

19888

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions in this category result from refrigeration of product bought by customers. An LCA study carried out by CCEP's legacy bottler, Coca-Cola Enterprises (CCE), in 2007 provided the following information: 1) Amount of energy required to chill each of our product types, 2) Estimated amount of product refrigerated after purchase by customers (70%). In 2017, this data was used along with primary data for the amount of product sold to calculate the total energy used for refrigeration, assuming each product is refrigerated for an average of 4 days. DEFRA/BEIS 2019 electricity emission factors were applied to calculate total tonnes of CO2e emissions. Variation Calculation example: (Total energy consumed (kWh) * DEFRA/BEIS 2019 emission factor) / 1000.

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

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 associated with end of life recycling or disposal of our packaging are included within our packaging raw material carbon emissions calculations which is included within our scope 3 purchased goods and services emissions disclosed above. As a result, emissions for this category are 0 tCO2e because they occur in Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services.

Downstream leased assets

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

CCEP does not have any relevant assets that are leased to 3rd parties. Scope 3 emissions in this category are 0.

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

CCEP does 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 are no further relevant investment activities which GHG emissions in 2019. 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) 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)

944775

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. Coca-Cola, Diet Coke). Ingredients include the concentrate and syrups we use to produce our products together with the juices, sugar and sweeteners we purchase. Emissions factors used include those from the World Food LCA Database and EcoInvent as well as emissions factors from bespoke LCA studies - including a study undertaken in 2012 by Klenk et al to investigate the product carbon footprint of sugar beet, one of our main ingredients.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Scope 3 category

Purchased goods and services

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1593258

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 brand / pack ID level (e.g. 500ml PET bottle in France). Specifications are gathered and a weighted average applied at the brand / pack ID-level. GHG emissions associated with the use of recycled content in our packaging and packaging collection and recycling rates are also included in line with the GHG Protocol as well as various Life-Cycle Analysis (LCA) methodologies (e.g. PAS2050, GHG Protocol Product Standard, ISO14044). We use a range of global and regional industry relevant emission factors, including those from the European Environment Agency, PET Container Recycling Europe (PETCORE) and Plastics Europe.

Activity

Distribution

Scope 3 category

Downstream transportation and distribution

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

609273

Please explain

Cold drink equipment: Our cold drink equipment (CDE) emissions are based on energy consumption data (kwh/24hrs) obtained directly from our equipment suppliers as well as data from our own test lab results. The number of units is based on our own data. All cold drink equipment needs to be certified and meet certain performance criteria, including limits on energy consumption before our business units can purchase and place in a customer outlet. Calculations of cold drink equipment emissions are based on weighted average hourly supplier energy consumption rates and by subtracting any savings achieved through carbon/energy use reduction initiatives during the reporting period (e.g. the retrofitting of doors to maintain equipment temperature).

(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

Agricultural commodities

Other (Paper and pulp)

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

(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)

4.52

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. Lower - this represents a 2.6% reduction compared to 2018. The majority of sugar that CCEP uses is sugar beet (92% in 2019) grown in France, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and Spain, whilst the remainder (8% in 2019) comes from cane sugar, grown in Costa Rica and Guatemala. 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 The Coca-Cola Company and use the same LCA sources, which are maintained by IFEU (Institute for Energy and Environmental Research) who are our preferred 3rd party partners for our key Ingredients LCA work and carbon emission factors.

Other

Reporting emissions by

Unit of production

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.32

Denominator: unit of production

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

Change from last reporting year

About the same

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 The Coca-Cola Company (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 increased 10% compared to 2018. In addition, our emissions per unit production for oranges equals 0.58 metric tons CO2e. This represents a 12% decrease compared to 2018 which is due using 12% fewer tonnes of oranges in 2019 compared to 2018. In absolute terms, this is 11,162 additional tonnes in 2019 compared to 2018. Our emissions per unit production for coffee equals 0.14 metric tons CO2e. This represents a 12.5% decrease compared to 2018.

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

0.00001925

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

244619

Metric denominator

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

Metric denominator: Unit total

12706391415

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

2.2

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

CCEP's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions increased in 2019 in absolute terms by 2.2%. The increases were primarily due to an increase of natural gas consumption and fugitive losses. Natural gas consumption increased by 5.3% at our sites in 2019. In 2019, we improved our reporting of refrigerant losses at our sites, which saw a 330% increase compared to 2018. We will address the increase of fugitive losses in 2020.

Intensity figure

0.00002036

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

244619

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

12017000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

1.8

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Metric denominator: Unit total revenue (CO2e g / €) Our 2019 Integrated Report includes disclosure of CCEP's total annual revenue. It's our fourth year as a company and we have improved efficiencies YOY with comparisons to 2017 and 2018. Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2019 increased in absolute terms by 2.78%. Contributing to this is our achievement of purchasing 100% of our electricity from renewable sources, two years ahead of our target. In 2019, we continued to reduce GHG emissions from our core operations and our emissions have reduced by 52% since 2010. For example, our Jodbro manufacturing site in Sweden reduced its total energy consumption by 6.6% by modernising the heating, ventilation and air conditioning across the site. We also increased the amount of finished goods transported by train by 30% compared to 2018. For example, in Germany, we doubled our use of rail transport for our ViO beverages from our Lüneburg manufacturing site, saving around 879 tonnes of CO2 emissions per year. 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	232715	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	323	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	847	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	4161	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	42421
France	20936
Belgium	22919
Luxembourg	443
Netherlands	13267
Sweden	3087
Norway	2659
Bulgaria	0
United States of America	0
Spain	52756
Portugal	5106
Germany	73149
Iceland	1303

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	177112
Fleet	60934

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	22055	37	93983	93927
France	5113	93	73673	71923
Belgium	8006	17	46598	46508
Luxembourg	41	0	235	235
Netherlands	12086	651	27544	27349
Sweden	533	282	30570	30543
Norway	139	27	16758	16662
Bulgaria	325	316	912	425
United States of America	0	0	0	0
Spain	44101	506	152229	151106
Portugal	4300	3	11919	11909
Germany	73272	4640	184281	178975
Iceland	1	1	8025	8025

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	169971	6573

C7.9

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

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	1191	Increased	0.5	100% of the electricity purchased by CCEP continued to be renewable in 2018 and 2019. However, the amount of renewable electricity used in some of our leased non-manufacturing sites decreased slightly in 2019. One of the largest contributors to this was a decrease in renewable electricity usage at a number of leased premises in Germany where CCEP does not directly purchase the electricity contracts. The residual factor was applied to the electricity consumption at these sites using the Market Based approach. CCEP applies the operational control approach, and is therefore still required to report emissions for these premises as Scope 2 according to the GHG Protocol. In addition, the energy supply arrangements changed for one large non-manufacturing site, and the supplier could no longer confirm that the site was supplied with renewable energy. Energy consumption for this site was also categorised as non-renewable, and the residual factor applied. Therefore there was a small decrease in the amount of renewable electricity we used in 2019 of 1.5% compared to 2018, from 625,062 MWh to 615,848 MWh. This resulted in an increase in our Scope 2 GHG emissions by 1,191 CO2e tonnes, a 22.1% increase versus 2018. Our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year (2018) were 238,012 tCO2e, remaining relatively flat to prior year. We arrived at 0.5% through $(1,191/238,012) * 100 = 0.5\%$.
Other emissions reduction activities	2445	Decreased	1	In 2019, energy and carbon reduction activities across CCEP's operations have decreased both our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. These included €5.5m capital investment to optimise our processes and install energy and carbon saving technologies. Our capital investment programmes in 2019 saved 2,445 CO2e tonnes based on the MWh saved in each country. Through these activities, we reduced our emissions by 2,445 tonnes CO2e and our total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 238,012 tonnes CO2e. Therefore, we arrived at 1.02% through $(2,445/238,012) * 100 = 1\%$.
Divestment	0	No change	0	There were no divestments in 2019.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	There were no acquisitions in 2019.
Mergers	715	Decreased	0.3	As 2016 was our first year of reporting the newly formed CCEP carbon emissions, we had a number of data gaps for some of our smaller non-manufacturing sites. We continue to improve the accuracy of some of our data and updated our methodology which has resulted in our Scope 1 & 2 emissions for 2018 decreasing from 238,727 to 238,012 tonnes CO2e (-0.3%). Through these activities we decreased our emissions by 715 tonnes CO2e, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 238,012 tons CO2e, therefore we arrived at -0.3% through $(-715/238,012) * 100 = -0.3\%$. These changes were due to the way we calculated our energy consumption for some of our non-manufacturing sites where we don't or didn't have actual data. In 2019, rather than estimating we were able to obtain actual square footage information or actual consumption data, and therefore were able to base energy consumption information on this, moving from estimated to calculated or actual data. The new data showed that the actual consumption was slightly lower than our estimates. CCEP's methodology and best practice means that we correct historical data when more accurate data becomes available.
Change in output	1282	Increased	0.5	Production volumes in 2019 increased by 0.52% vs. 2018. Our CO2e g / litre for Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased from 18.83 in 2018 to 19.25 in 2019. We estimate that the 0.52% increase in production volumes equates to 1,282 CO2e tonnes. Through the increase in our production volumes, we increased our emissions by 1,282 tCO2e. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 238,012 tons CO2e, therefore we arrived at 0.5% through $(1,282/238,012) * 100 = 0.5\%$.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	There was no change in methodology in 2019.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There was no change in boundary in 2019.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	There was no change in physical operating conditions in 2019.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No other identified causes
Other	0	No change	0	No other identified causes

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	790517	790517
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	615251	9140	624391
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	22336	0	22336
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	14912	<Not Applicable>	14912
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	652499	799657	1452156

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

457796

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

0.18385

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2019

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Fuel Oil / Onsite diesel)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

28976

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

0.26783

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2019

Comment

Oil emission factor

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

52802

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

0.21447

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2019

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Petrol

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

13948

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

2.20904

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2019

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

236691

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

2.59411

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2019

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Biodiesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

303

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

1

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

0.44485

Unit

kg CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

DEFRA/BEIS 2019

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	597	597	597	597
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	22336	22336	22336	22336
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/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Europe

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

610560

Comment

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/region 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

4691

Comment

From an eight-hectare solar farm near to our soft drinks factory in Wakefield which delivered 4,691 MWh to the site in 2019, representing 16% of total electricity consumption for 2019.

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

Europe

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

22335

Comment

Purchased renewable district heating supported by supplier contracts with energy attributes: Renewable heat purchased and consumed for CCEP sites in Sweden, Germany and Bulgaria.

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Low-carbon technology type

Other, please specify (Purchased renewable district heating supported by Guarantees of Origin)

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

Europe

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1207

Comment

Purchased renewable district heating supported by Guarantees of Origin: Renewable heat purchased and consumed for CCEP sites in Norway.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

0.31

Metric numerator

4,026,584,612.68784

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

12,706,391,415.43

% change from previous year

0.55

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

CCEP calculates the average energy use ratio of our products as one of our key KPIs. The calculations are based upon total energy usage of our manufacturing sites, based upon monthly site invoice and meter data, divided by the total number of litres of product produced in 2019. 0.317 MJ/litre represents a 17.1% reduction versus our 2010 baseline. 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 GL Independent Assurance Statement (FINAL 7-MAY-2020).pdf
DNV GL verification-statement CCEP 2019 20.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 GL Independent Assurance Statement (FINAL 7-MAY-2020).pdf
DNV GL verification-statement CCEP 2019 20.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 GL Independent Assurance Statement (FINAL 7-MAY-2020).pdf
DNV GL verification-statement CCEP 2019 20.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 GL Independent Assurance Statement (FINAL 7-MAY-2020).pdf
DNV GL verification-statement CCEP 2019 20.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 2020, DNV-GL 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-GL also reviewed our preparation of our 2019 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2016 and our 2019 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.
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 2020, DNV-GL 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-GL also reviewed our preparation of our 2019 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2016 and our 2019 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.
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 2020, DNV-GL 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-GL also reviewed our preparation of our 2019 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2016 and our 2019 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.
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 2020, DNV-GL 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-GL also reviewed our preparation of our 2019 Integrated Report and online sustainability reporting in accordance with the 'Core' option of the GRI Standards 2016 and our 2019 Corporate and Country Data Tables. The full scope of assurance and methodology used can be viewed in our independent assurance statement.

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

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

1.6

% 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

Our 287 critical suppliers represent 1.6% of our total number of suppliers, but 80% of our total spend. This includes our ingredients and packaging suppliers, which account for over 65% of our total value chain GHG emissions. 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 287 critical suppliers is therefore to enable us to address the most material parts of our value chain footprint. To understand the sustainability performance of our critical suppliers we collect information from them on an annual basis. This information is collected through a comprehensive sustainability assessment, undertaken by sustainability ratings provider, EcoVadis. Once selected and confirmed as a supplier, all of our critical suppliers complete the EcoVadis assessment annually, which evaluates suppliers against four key criteria – including climate-related performance KPIs, including energy consumption, GHG emissions, renewable energy, carbon reduction initiatives and science-based carbon reduction targets. Suppliers are given a sustainability rating score once the assessment has been completed. Supplier scorecards are also shared with our procurement teams allowing CCEP to assess performance and address risks. The EcoVadis assessment process is supplemented by detailed 1:1 engagement with our major suppliers and includes discussions about specific carbon reduction initiatives. For example, we engage regularly with our packaging suppliers to understand the carbon reduction benefits of using recycled materials.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure success by tracking the EcoVadis assessment score for all of our critical suppliers. In 2019, the average EcoVadis assessment score was 57.6 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 detailed carbon footprint data from our PET, can and glass suppliers and work closely with them to reduce their emissions. We invest in recycled PET, and lightweight packaging 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 help reduce our value chain carbon footprint. As a result of this engagement 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.

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

1.6

% 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 287 critical suppliers, which account for the vast majority of Scope 3 emissions. This represents 1.6% 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 287 critical suppliers is therefore to enable us to address the most material parts of our value chain footprint. 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 2019, we also conducted a category risk mapping exercise with EcoVadis to better understand risks associated with particular supplier categories and commodities. The mapping has helped to identify supplier risk based upon commodity, source country and criticality to our business. We are now working to develop supplier-specific action plans to address sustainability and climate-related risks.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have also integrated climate change into our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGPs), which apply to all of our suppliers - including our critical suppliers - and our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs), which apply to our suppliers of key agricultural ingredients and raw materials. Our SGPs set out the minimum requirements we expect of our suppliers, including environmental protection. Our SAGPs, define what is meant by sustainable sourcing and include standards that our ingredient suppliers are expected to meet. Our SAGPs 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 2019, 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 our SAGPs. In 2019, 96% of our sugar and 100% of our paper and pulp was sourced sustainably from suppliers that comply with our SAGPs.

Comment

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

60

% 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 2019. 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 2019, we held a series of OPEN stakeholder discussions including customers, journalists, students and NGOs in the Netherlands. During the event we talked about the progress we had made against our "This is Forward" sustainability action plan, including our climate-related commitments. We duplicated such initiatives in many of our countries in 2019, including in France, Spain, Germany and Sweden. We also work closely on climate change issues with our customers in the hospitality and HORECA sector. This includes working closely with customers to help them reduce their own carbon footprint. In Spain, we support the cross sector HOSTELERIA#PorElClima initiative in partnership with ECODES. The initiative seeks to raise awareness of carbon management practices among customers from the hospitality sector, which is critical to the Spanish economy. The initiative offers advice on climate change to bars, clubs and restaurants, helping them to act against climate change by suggesting simple everyday actions that can be undertaken to reduce GHG emissions.

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 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 2019 in France, we worked with French retailer, Carrefour, Terracycle, and several other FMCG companies to launch a new global e-commerce shopping platform, called Loop. The initiative is designed to reduce reliance on single use packaging - and lower carbon emissions - by offering convenient and circular refillable packaging solutions to consumers. The scheme allows consumers to enjoy products in refillable packaging which is then collected, cleaned, refilled and reused. 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 2019, over 620 customers participated in the programme and over 3,800 actions 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.

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, directly or through CCEP more widely, 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. To raise awareness, we now include a clear "please recycle" message on many of our bottles and cans, as well as similar messaging on our secondary packaging. 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. In 2019, we launched a bold recycling campaign in Belgium and the Netherlands which used our brand to encourage consumers to recycle their packaging with the tagline 'Don't buy Coca-Cola if you are not going to help us recycle'. In GB, sending plastic 'Round in Circles', a digital, print and out of home advertising campaign helped increase consumer awareness of the recyclability of our packaging.

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 pick ups, charity sports events or youth mentoring schemes. 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. As part of our volunteering programme, we organised our first ever Group wide volunteering week in June 2019. More than 1,000 people from across our territories took part in litter clean up activities in coastal areas and public places, collecting more than 1,000 bags of litter.

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. The Chairman and Senior Independent Director are available for consultation with investors during the year. The CEO, CFO and investor relations team attend conferences with investors throughout the year, including webcast, group and one to one meetings.

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. Our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) are crucial to achieving our commitment. Developed in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, they define what we mean by sustainable sourcing and include standards that agricultural suppliers are expected to meet in terms of human and workplace rights, the environment and management systems. We apply these common SAGPs 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 2019, 96% of our sugar was sourced through suppliers in compliance with our SAGPs, whilst 97% of our 2019 spend was with suppliers who agreed to comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles.

Your role in the implementation

Knowledge sharing
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Together with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC), we work together 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 our SAGPs 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 are also developing and implementing crop-specific programs and plans for jointly meeting our objectives and principles by the end of 2020, 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'. 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.

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. Through this group we have engaged with senior EU politicians and policy makers to encourage the adoption of net-zero carbon reduction targets and measures to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy. We have attended meetings with policy makers on this topic at both EU level and in the UK. In May 2019, we joined 120 leading businesses in writing to the UK Government to urge them to legislate for a 2050 net zero economy. We also work directly with Norway 203040 and the Haga Initiative 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 in Sweden – all of which focus on engaging directly with policy makers on the topic of emissions from logistics. 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 EUROPEN, 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 European Commission's "Circular Economy Package" and Single Use Plastics Directive, including their secondary legislation elements and transposition in Member States. In certain markets, in particular Great Britain, Scotland and France, we are also 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 recycle.
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 EUROPEN 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. 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. For example, truck sharing and the introduction of energy efficient and hybrid distribution vehicles has allowed us to reduce fleet emissions. At bottling plants, the energy use ratio is about 0.317MJ per litre of beverage produced and new technologies aim to reduce this figure by 50%. 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. Chairing 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 Executive Leadership Team 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-2019-Integrated-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

Action on Packaging - page 37 Action on Water - page 40 Action on Climate - pages 41-42 Action on Supply Chain - page 43 Principal Risks - pages 44-48 Risk Factors - pages 186-194

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

In 2019, for the second time, we released our 2019 Integrated Report, with progress on our sustainability commitments disclosed alongside our financial performance.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2019 Factsheet Action on water.pdf
2019 Factsheet Action on society (our people).pdf
2019 Factsheet Action on climate.pdf
2019 Factsheet Action on society (our communities).pdf
2019 Factsheet Action on packaging.pdf
2019 Factsheet Action on drinks.pdf
2019 Factsheet Action on supply chain.pdf

Page/Section reference

All

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

Environment policy (2020).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

2019 Corporate data tables.pdf
2019 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 2017-2018-2019 progress compared to 2010 baseline.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2019 GRI Table.pdf

Page/Section reference

Whole document

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Our 2019 Integrated Report and our online 2019 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 by the end of 2020. Our Sustainable Agriculture Guiding Principles (SAGPs) are crucial to achieving our commitment. Developed in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, they define what we mean by sustainable sourcing and include standards that agricultural suppliers are expected to meet in terms of human and workplace rights, the environment and management systems. We apply these common SAGPs 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 2019, 96% of our sugar was sourced through suppliers in compliance with our SAGPs, whilst 97% of our 2019 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 The Coca-Cola Company, we work together 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 our SAGPs 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 famers 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 are also developing and implementing crop-specific programs and plans for jointly meeting our objectives and principles by 2020, building industry-wide collaborations and developing partnership to gain alignment, share best practice and effect change, convening supplier workshops e.g. our annual Supplier Sustainability Summit to share information, best practices and collaborate on the development of innovative sustainability projects, and recognizing outstanding performance. In 2018, in partnership with The Coca-Cola Company, we conducted a risk assessment for our main ingredients. Together with The Coca-Cola Company, 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.

RE100 Reporting Spreadsheet 2020_ Coca-Cola European Partners_Final.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). We serve 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).

CCEP makes, sells and distributes non-alcoholic beverages and is the world's largest independent Coca-Cola bottler by revenue. 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. CCEP operates 47 manufacturing sites and employs approximately 23,300 people. In 2019, we sold approximately 2.5 billion unit cases, generating approximately €12.01 billion in revenue and €1.7 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. "This is Forward" includes carbon reduction targets for both our core business operations, and across our value chain; which have been approved as aligned to climate science and the Paris Climate agreement by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). 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. We are working hard to reduce GHG emissions across our entire value chain, with an aim to cut GHG emissions across our entire value chain by 35% between 2010 and 2025. 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. The findings are informing our strategic decisions and helping us prepare for the potential impacts of climate change. In 2020, we will carry out further work to 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 in our value chain.

We have publicly reported all of our carbon emissions for the full year 2019 (January 2019 - December 2019) for the whole CCEP organization in our 2019 Integrated Report and our online 2019 Sustainability Stakeholder Report. The carbon footprint data of our core business operations have been assured by DNV-GL. We have shared our performance and reduction data versus a 2010 baseline. This baseline year was chosen as it aligns with the baseline year used by TCCC, and as this was the fourth 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	12017000000

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	00BDCPN049

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
J Sainsbury Plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

2856.552

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) 2019 and IEA 2017 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 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

78.876

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) 2019 and IEA 2017 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 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

41848.212

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 2019 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, waste water and waste management. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2019 and IEA 2017 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

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4142

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) 2019 and IEA 2017 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

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

114.37

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) 2019 and IEA 2017 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

Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

60679.907

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 2019 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, waste water and waste management. We use emission factors relevant to the source data including UK Department for Business, Environment and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) 2019 and IEA 2017 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.

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 2019 (January 2019 - December 2019) for the whole CCEP organization in our 2019 Integrated Report and our online 2019 Sustainability Stakeholder Report (Action on climate factsheet and 2019 corporate data tables). The carbon footprint data of our core business operations have been assured by DNV-GL. We have shared our performance and reduction data versus a 2010 baseline. This baseline year was chosen as it aligns with the baseline year used by TCCC, and as this was the fourth year for which we could source reliable data for the full CCEP organization.

<https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/Sustainability/Documents/707cd74fb1/2019-Factsheet-Action-on-climate.pdf>

<https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/Sustainability/Documents/158f6ebd12/CCEP-2019-Integrated-Report-v2.pdf>

<https://www.cocacolaep.com/assets/b902623c8a/2019-Corporate-data-tables-v4.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 track carbon emissions to a product level. In addition to the emissions within our core business operations, we now also measure and reduce the GHG emissions across our full 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 level.

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 track carbon emissions to a product or customer level. In addition to the emissions within our core business operations, we now also measure and reduce the GHG emissions across our full 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

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

Changed timing of logistics

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

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2020-2021 CDP Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2019-2020 Action Exchange initiative?

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, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms